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CONTENTS

Special Articles:	Special Articles—continued:	Page
Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates of Wages in Principal Industries in Great Britain	National Insurance: Harvesting and Fruit Gathering; Infectious Disease Contacts and Sickness Benefit;	
Review of Monthly Statistics 18	Classification of Actors, etc.; Review of Decisions; Increased Byssinosis Benefit; Constant Attendance	
Salaries of School Teachers 18	Allowance	190
Employment of Foreign Women 18	International Labour Organisation: Coal Mines Committee, Fourth Session	191
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951 18	Republic, Factory Inspection and	
Industrial Disputes in 1950	Accidents, 1949; Canada, Collective Agreements, 1949; United States, Labour Developments, 1950; Earnings	130
Unofficial Stoppages in the London Docks 18	in Cotton and Rayon Textile Industries, April, 1950	
Electrical Contracting Dispute at Bethnal Green 18	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC	193
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Use of Siliceous	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	204
Parting Powders in Foundries in Northern Ireland;	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	214
Report on Accident at Whale Factory Ship, Belfast;	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC	216
Seats for Workers in Factories 18	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	220
Fatal Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1950 18		221

Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates of Wages in the Principal Industries in Great Britain

N the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1946, particulars were given of the normal weekly hours of labour and the rates of wages for hours worked as overtime in most of the important industries in which rates of wages and conditions of employment are determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Catering Wages Act, and the Agricultural Wages Acts. Since then there has been a reduction in the length of the normal working week in many industries. A revised summary showing the general arrangements in operation at the present time and a tabular statement giving details of normal hours of work and overtime rates of wage-earners in a number of virginal industries are given below. in a number of principal industries are given below.

Normal Hours of Labour

In the industries and services in which conditions of employment are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, one of the provisions of such agreements usually relates to the normal working hours. In the great majority of cases the agreements determine the normal weekly hours, exclusive of mealtimes, beyond which overtime rates of wages are payable, but in some cases the normal hours a shift or a day are fixed. The some cases the normal hours a shift or a day are fixed. The collective agreements do not, as a rule, impose a limitation on the number of hours that may be worked,* but in a small number of cases restrictions are placed on the duration of overtime working. The normal hours of labour beyond which overtime rates are payable are also determined by the various Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Catering Wages Act, and the Agricultural Wages Acts. The provisions with regard to normal hours contained in the collective agreements and the statutory orders referred to are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Length of the Working Week.—The main provision of the collective agreements on the subject of hours of labour relates to the number of hours that constitute a full working week. With some important exceptions the agreed normal weekly hours are either 44 or 45. Among the industries in which the weekly hours are less than 44 are coal mining and printing;

*The hours of women and young persons in factories and other employments

those in which the hours exceed 45 include agriculture, building for the greater part of the year in many areas in England and Wales, baking in England and Wales, catering and retail distribution (other than by co-operative societies). and retail distribution (other than by co-operative societies). Although the hours in most cases are fixed without qualification, there are instances in which a degree of flexibility is permitted or implied. For example, the agreement for the building industry in England and Wales empowers the National Joint Council for the industry to allow, in certain circumstances, variations from the normal weekly working hours specified in the national working rules. In some of the principal outdoor industries the hours are of necessity limited to some extent by the duration of daylight. Thus in the building industry there are provisions for shorter hours. the building industry there are provisions for shorter hours during the winter period than in the summer and in some cases for still shorter hours in midwinter where artificial light cannot be provided.

Generally speaking, the hours of labour fixed by a particular Generally speaking, the hours of labour fixed by a particular agreement apply uniformly to all workers covered by the agreement irrespective of age,* sex or occupation. In some industries, however, in which a proportion of the workpeople are employed on shift work, provision is made with regard to the hours of such workers as well as those of workers not employed on shifts. The principal industries in which shift working is regulated by agreements include mining, pig iron and steel manufacture, tin plate, engineering, elecworking is regulated by agreements include mining, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, tin plate, engineering, electrical cable making, hosiery, rayon yarn production, paper making, chemicals, cement, coke and by-products, flour milling, seed crushing, cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery and food preserving, beet sugar manufacture, furniture manufacture, rubber manufacture, electricity and gas supply. In some cases the agreements fix the length of the shift and also the normal weekly hours. Others do not specify how many hours or how many shifts a week a shift worker should work. In other cases the agreements define the weekly number of hours of the shift worker without fixing the length or number hours of the shift worker without fixing the length or number of the shifts. In nearly all cases the length of the shift, where fixed, is 8 hours including any stoppages for mealtimes. The number of hours worked in the week, also inclusive of mealtimes, when averaged over the cycle of rotation of shifts, ranges from 40 in some industries up to 48 in others—up to 56 in the case of some 7-day workers.

^{*} The hours of women and young persons in factories and other employments and of underground workers in coal mining are limited by certain Acts of Parliament.

[•] In many industries the hours of juveniles under 16 years of age are restricted by the Factories Act to 44 a week, irrespective of the hours fixed by agreements

For night workers, as distinct from shift workers, the agreed weekly hours are, with few exceptions, the same as for dayworkers.

Allocation of Weekly Hours.—The collective agreements do not, in the majority of cases, specify the normal hours a day or the number of days to be worked in a week. The distribution of the agreed normal weekly hours over the days of the week is usually left to local arrangements. Even in cases where overtime rates are payable by agreement for excess hours on each day of the week, the agreements do not, as a rule, define the length of the normal day. In some industries, however, the agreements specify or suggest the times of starting and finishing work on each day. In other industries the agreements specify the number of hours a day beyond which overtime rates are payable, as well as the weekly number of hours. In industries covered by Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act and the Catering Wages Act, the Orders, in most cases, declare not only the weekly number of hours for the purpose of the application of overtime rates, but also the normal hours for the days, including Saturday or other weekly short day.

Five-Day Week.—A number of agreements provide that the weekly hours must be worked in 5 days, or are to be worked normally in 5 days unless special circumstances render it desirable to spread the hours over 5½ days. In the coalmining industry a 5-day week was introduced at the beginning of May, 1947, but since October, 1947, there has been provision, by agreement, for the extension of the working week by working either a Saturday morning shift or an additional half-hour daily. In the cotton industry the working week of 45 hours is to consist of 5 days of 9 hours' work each day. In the engineering industry the hours are normally to be worked in 5 days unless otherwise arranged on account of particular circumstances. In general printing and bookbinding establishments the hours of work are to be spread over the 5 days, Monday to Friday, subject to provisions for variation by house Five-Day Week.—A number of agreements provide that the weekly establishments the hours of work are to be spread over the 5 days, Monday to Friday, subject to provisions for variation by house or local agreement to take account of house or local circumstances. In textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing the 5-day week (Monday to Friday) is adopted in principle, but there is to be no embargo on Saturday morning working by agreement between the employer and workpeople concerned. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing in eight months in summer the hours are to be worked in 5 days, and in four months in summer the hours are to be worked in 5 days, and in four months in winter in 5½ days (8 hours, Monday to Friday and 4 hours on Saturday).

Other industries in which the agreements prescribe the 5-day week as the normal method of working include the following: iron mining, slate quarrying in North Wales, light castings, brass working, the precious metal industries in Sheffield and Birmingham, working, the precious metal industries in Sheffield and Birmingham, metal finishing, electrical cable making, wool textiles in Scotland, hosiery in the Midlands and in Hawick, jute, waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire, wallpaper, shuttle making (England and Wales), leather tanning and leather goods manufacture, electricity supply (except for shift workers), and building brick and refractory goods manufacture in Scotland. In some other industries, including among others drug and fine chemicals, heavy chemicals, wire, furniture, civil engineering construction and wool textiles in Yorkshire, the agreements give the option of 5 or 5½-day working. Thus in furniture manufacture the normal working week is spread over 5 or 5½ days at the discretion of the individual employer, provided that, except by agreement between such employer and the majority of his workers, a variation of the spread-over shall not be made by the employer more than once in any consecutive three months and then only after a clear month's notice of the variation has been given to the workers, month's notice of the variation has been given to the workers, The shorter working week agreement for municipal tram, trolley-bus and motor omnibus services allows a 6-day week of 44 hours or an 11-day fortnight of 88 hours consisting of a 48-hour 6-day week alternating with a 40-hour 5-day week. Many of the Wages Councils Orders recognise the practice of the 5-day week by the inclusion of special provisions regarding the method of calculating overtime payments when such a system is in operation. overtime payments when such a system is in operation. Where the 5-day week is in such ways rendered permissible, either specifically or by implication, it is probable that many or most of the firms have adopted this system, but no statistics are available to show which practice actually prevails in particular industries.

Mealtimes and Other Breaks.—The normal weekly hours of labour determined by collective agreements are usually exclusive of the time spent on meals. In a number of agreements the time and duration of mealtimes are fixed. In others, the agreements do not go beyond specifying whether there shall be one or two breaks for meals during the day. For example, it has been agreed that a one-break system in civil engineering construction. Many agreements however either contain no reference to the duration of the duration. agreements, however, either contain no reference to the duration of mealtimes or delegate the arrangements to individual localities or establishments. In the case of shift workers the agreed hours usually include intervals for meals, which may be taken at defined periods or at a time convenient to the workers concerned.

The minimum time allowed to elapse between two spells of work is sometimes specified. Thus in the railway service on all regular duties a period of 12 hours' rest is generally insisted upon between turns of duty at the home station and, in other cases, a minimum of 9 hours; exceptions are made, however, in the event of emergencies and in some cases when changing over duty at week ends. and in some cases when changing over duty at week-ends

Spread-over of Hours.—In some of the transport trades, such as tramway, omnibus and railway services, the question of "spread-over" of hours arises, when the day's work is split up into two or more spells of work (apart from necessary stoppage for meals). The term denotes the length of the period between the first booking on for duty and the last booking off during which the normal hours are to be worked. In these services the agreements exercise some control over the extent of the spread-over, the form of control consisting mainly in fixing a maximum period over which the hours are allowed to be spread or requiring special allowances to be paid

where the spread-over extends beyond a certain length of time. Thus in the railway service, in which the normal hours of work are 8 a day, it has been agreed that men may be rostered up to 9 hours a day in cases where economy will accrue, any time worked over 8 hours being paid for at overtime rates. Spread-over working up to 12 hours a day may be put into operation in the case of all grades, except drivers, firemen, guards and signalmen, subject to review through the negotiating machinery in respect of any station when through the negotiating machinery in respect of any station where it is contended that such a spread-over is unreasonable. Again, the national agreement relating to municipal tram, trolleybus and motor omnibus services provides that spread-over duties shall be reduced to the lowest possible minimum both with regard to their number and length, but, any man working a spread-over duty of number and length, but any man working a spread-over duty of 10 hours or more shall be paid a minimum of 8 hours' pay and an added rate of 15 minutes for the first and 15 minutes for each succeeding half-hour by which the spread-over exceeds 10 hours.

Spread-over of hours is also a feature of the incidence of work in certain sections of the catering trade and provisions for special payment in connection therewith are included in the special payment in connection therewith are included in the appropriate Wages Regulation Orders issued under the Catering Wages Act. In the case of licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants the Order provides for enhanced payments when there is a spread-over of hours of duty over 12 hours in any day. These payments increase as the length of spread-over increases. Thus a male worker is entitled to his usual pay plus 2d. an hour for all time worked when the hours of duty are spread over more than 12 hours and not more than 13 hours, and if the hours are spread over more than 15 hours he is entitled to at least 10 hours' pay plus an additional 6d. an hour for all time worked or a payment of 5s., whichever is the greater. Workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment are entitled to enhanced rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. are entitled to enhanced rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. on any day other than Sunday, the rest day or day of customary holiday. Between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. an additional payment of one-eighth time is made, between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. one-quarter and between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. one-eighth. The Order relating to industrial and staff canteens requires an additional payment of 2d. an hour to be paid to "split duty" workers, i.e., those who are provided with full board and lodging for 7 days a week and whose normal hours of daily duty are spread over a period exceeding 10 hours, inclusive of mealtimes, but not exceeding 14 hours, exclusive of mealtimes.

In some industries special agreements have been made to facilitate the spreading of the electricity load by the staggering of working hours. Broadly speaking, such agreements provide for work performed between certain specified starting or stopping times (e.g., 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.) or performed on a Saturday morning for the purpose of making up the full normal working week to be treated as normal hours and paid for at normal, and not overtime, rates.

Overtime Rates of Wages

In most of the industries in which the normal working hours are determined by collective agreements, provision is also made with regard to the rates of remuneration for work done outside the normal hours, and in many cases with regard to the conditions under which such work is to be done. In some instances the agreements limit the amount of overtime that may be worked or make stipulations about breaks for refreshment or rest. Rates of payment for overtime are also fixed by the Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Catering Wages Act and the Agricultural Wages

The main provisions of collective agreements and statutory orders with regard to overtime working are summarised in the

Payment for Overtime.—The rate of payment for overtime usually takes the form of a specified fractional addition to the rate of pay for work done in the normal hours, i.e., "time-and-a-quarter" (25 per cent. above the ordinary rate), "time-and-a-half" (50 per cent. above the ordinary rate), and "double time" (twice the ordinary rate). In many cases the rate progresses according to the duration of the overtime worked. Thus overtime pay often having at the rate of time-and-a-quarter and after two hours' begins at the rate of time-and-a-quarter and after two hours' work rises to time-and-a-half, and may, in some cases, further rise to double time after four hours' work. Less frequently the rate does not vary with the duration of the overtime or does not rise until work is prolonged after midnight. In place of a fraction, the overtime rate sometimes takes the form of specified rates of time-wages higher than the ordinary rates but exemples of such sections. until work is prolonged after midnight. In place of a fraction, the overtime rate sometimes takes the form of specified rates of time-wages higher than the ordinary rates, but examples of such rates are not frequent. Overtime performed on Saturday afternoon at establishments where work is spread over 6 days frequently entitles the workpeople to a higher rate than that paid for overtime worked on other week-days. For instance, all overtime worked on Saturday afternoon is paid for at a rate of time-and-a-half in many industries in which some of the overtime on other days is paid for at time-and-a-quarter. The same overtime rates apply in many cases to work done on Saturday mornings at 5-day week establishments, but some agreements fix a special rate for such work (e.g., time-and-a-half in the engineering industry) which is not identical with the overtime rate fixed for Saturday afternoon work in 6-day establishments. Such special rates are included in many of the Wages Council Orders, and some of these prescribe a somewhat higher rate for overtime on Saturday afternoons than for Saturday mornings, as for instance (a) time-and-a-half for all time worked on Saturday in excess of 4 hours in 6-day establishments and (b) time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours worked on Saturday and time-and-a-half for subsequent hours in 5-day establishments. For Sunday work, when performed by operatives who are not normally required to work during the week-end, the

agreed rate is, with a few exceptions, double time. It may be observed that in certain of the continuous process trades, in which week-end work forms part of the normal week for workers in rotaweek-end work forms part of the normal week for workers in rotation, payment for such work is usually at an enhanced rate, e.g., time-and-a-half or double time. For work performed on public holidays, both national and local, by operatives who are not normally required to work, the rate is generally either time-and-a-half or double time. In addition to this extra payment, workers in a number of industries are also entitled to another day's holiday with pay granted later in place of the holiday not taken. The full remuneration for the work done may, therefore, be equivalent to as

The enhanced rates of wages for overtime may be payable for time worked in excess of the normal hours on each day, or in respect of time worked beyond the normal weekly hours. Where overtime payment is on a daily basis, the worker becomes entitled to the higher rate of pay as soon as the normal daily hours of labour have been performed, irrespective of the aggregate number of hours worked in the week in which the overtime occurs. Where the payment is on a weekly basis, the worker is not entitled to the enhanced rate until after the full number of hours constituting the normal week have been completed. The majority of agreements fall into the former class, but there are a number of important agreements (including, inter alia, those relating to hosiery manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture, flour milling, vehicle building in Scotland, and the non-trading services of Local Authorities which are in the latter class. In some cases the two systems operate simultaneously. Thus, Orders made in respect of various industries under the Wages Councils Acts specify the normal number of weekly hours for which the minimum rates are payable and beyond which overtime rates have to be paid, and most of the igher rate of pay as soon as the normal daily hours of labour have and beyond which overtime rates have to be paid, and most of the Councils have also declared the daily hours beyond which the overtime rates apply. Since the total of the normal daily hours (usually 4 to 5 on Saturdays or other weekly short days, 8 to 9 on other week days and 9 where a 5-day week is operative) in many cases exceeds the normal weekly hours, overtime rates may be payable in respect of excess hours worked during the week, even payable in respect of excess hours worked during the week, the though the time worked on any day may not have exceeded the declared normal daily hours. In the case of some agreements it is not specifically stated whether the overtime rates apply to work performed outside the normal day or the normal week. The payment of overtime rates on either basis is, in many cases, subject to a number of qualifications, the nature of which is described

In many agreements provision is made that time lost for various reasons shall be made up before the overtime rate becomes payable. Thus, the national engineering agreement states that a full day is to be worked before a varieties. Thus, the national engineering agreement states that a full day is to be worked before overtime is reckoned except for time lost through sickness certified to the satisfaction of the employer, lying-off on account of working all the previous night, absence with leave, or enforced idleness. Where works are on short time "no overtime shall be paid for work done between the full-time starting hour and the full-time stopping hour, but work beyond these limits shall be paid for as overtime provided the full shortened day has been worked." Similar provisions are made in the agreements for shipbuilding, railway workshops, cement manufacture, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, and electrical cable making. The national building trade agreement states that "overtime shall not count until the full time for the day has been made; this provision not to apply unless the loss of time is through the workman's own fault." A similar provision that time lost through no fault of the workman need not be made up is found in a number of other agreements. Thus in the national boot and shoe agreement the requirement that the operative must have worked the full period of a normal week is relaxed when an interruption has occurred for of a normal week is relaxed when an interruption has occurred for which the employer is responsible or time has been lost through sickness certified to the satisfaction of the employer, but overtime worked to make up loss of time due to breakdowns, fire or flood or to holidays given at the request of the operative must be paid for at normal and not at overtime rates. In a number of industries in

at normal and not at overtime rates. In a number of industries in which overtime is on a weekly basis it is nevertheless agreed that time worked during the week-end shall be paid for at enhanced rates irrespective of the number of hours worked by the operative during the ordinary week-days.

Some agreements make special provision to meet the case in which an interval elapses between the close of the working day and the commencement of overtime working. National agreements for the engineering industry, for example, stipulate that when a man is called back to work after having ceased work and gone home the overtime payment should commence from the hour of re-starting overtime payment should commence from the hour of re-starting work but should be at the rate payable as though the work had been continuous. In agreements in the printing trade a common provision is that when overtime is not continuous from the time o topping work an additional hour's overtime, designated "call noney", shall be paid over and above the hours actually worked. Other agreements require that workers recalled should have a minimum number of hours paid for; a few agreements fix overtime rates, which are higher than the normal overtime rates, when overtime is not continuous.

Overtime worked before the normal hours sometimes entitles an operative to a higher rate of pay than for work performed after the normal hours. In electrical cable making day-shift workers brought in to work before the normal starting time are paid at the

brought in to work before the normal starting time are paid at the rate of time-and-a-half for all such time (instead of time-and-a-quarter), irrespective of whether the normal day is subsequently worked. The great majority of agreements, however, do not distinguish between these two periods of overtime.

Other matters connected with the question of overtime payment which are dealt with in some of the agreements include payments for working through mealtimes; notice required from the employer before instituting a period of overtime; interval for rest and refreshment during a prolonged spell of overtime work; the grant of an allowance towards the expenses of mealtimes taken during

overtime; the payment or non-payment, according to circumstances, of overtime to a shift worker continuing to work after the termination of his proper shift as a substitute for another workman who has failed to turn up; and the calculation of the payment due in respect of fractions of hours.

Overtime Rates for Pieceworkers.—In some agreements or Orders special provision is made for overtime rates for pieceworkers. These provisions may be classified into three types:—

- (1) In a few cases the additional payment for overtime work is expressed as a fraction of the ordinary piece rates, or the earnings thereon. This is the case with boot and shoe operatives, for whom the agreement provides that overtime worked on weekdays (except Saturday, for which day a higher rate has been agreed) is paid for at the rate of 25 per cent, over the piecework rates. In the shipbuilding industry the overtime allowance for pieceworkers on daywork is 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. of the average hourly piecework earnings based upon the hours worked in the pay week in which the overtime occurs, inclusive of the overtime hours. In coal mining the extra remuneration (of time-and-a-half, etc.,) is based, in the case of pieceworkers, upon the actual gross earnings, either of the individual concerned or on an average of the earnings of the pieceworkers in the district as may be mutually agreed.
- (2) In some other cases the ordinary piecework rates are paid for work done in overtime, but the workpeople receive in addition to their piecework earnings a supplementary flat-rate payment for each hour of overtime. For example, in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire the additional overtime payments for men on piecework are 6d, an hour for the first two hours and 1s, an hour thereafter the corresponding payments for females and male workers under 21 years of age being 4d, and 8d, an hour. Other industries in which this method has been established include hosiery manufacture and agriculture.
- (3) The third method of payment, which is by far the most general, consists of a payment (additional to piecework earnings), that is a fraction of the ordinary time rate to which the workers would be considered as entitled if not working by the piece. Thus, in the national agreement for the engineering industry it is stated that "the recognised overtime allowances calculated on day work time rates shall be paid in addition to earnings under any system." of payment by results." Similarly, in the paper making industry it is agreed that pieceworkers working overtime shall in addition to their piecework earnings be paid the same extra payment over the ordinary time rates as is received by timeworkers of the same grade for such work. The same system operates in other important industries, including chemicals manufacture, railway workshops,

The provisions for overtime payment for pieceworkers contained in Orders under the Wages Councils Acts vary to some extent. In most cases the additional payment is either a fraction of the piecework basis time rate or a fraction of the general minimum ime rate, which is added to the piecework earnings.

In various other industries, in which some piecework is performed, the agreements that fix the overtime rates make no specific reference

Restrictions on Overtime Work.—The collective agreements in some industries contain provisions imposing restrictions on the amount of overtime that may be worked. These industries include building, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical contracting, printing, hosiery, paper making, and carpet manufacture, as well as a number of smaller industries or sections of industries in particular localities. The type of restriction imposed may be exemplified by the national agreement for the engineering industry, which, after enunciating agreement for the engineering industry, which, after enunciating the general principle that systematic overtime is deprecated as a method of production, provides that when overtime is necessary "no union workman shall be required to work more than 30 hours' overtime in any four weeks after full shop hours have been worked, allowances being made for time lost through sickness, absence with leave or enforced idleness," but that, in cases of breakdowns, repairs, replacements and alterations (whether for the employers or their customers) and in certain other emergencies, overtime is or their customers) and in certain other emergencies, overtime is t to be restricted.

There are similar provisions in the agreements for the shipbuilding There are similar provisions in the agreements for the supputiting and electrical contracting industries. In other agreements the nature of the provisions varies somewhat. Overtime is usually restricted to a certain number of hours a day, a week or a month, but provision is often made for the limit to be exceeded under certain defined circumstances. In the building industry it is restricted to "cases of urgency", but no definite limit is placed on the number of hours that may be worked except that involved in the provision that overtime shall not be continued for more than six days con-secutively, unless by consent of a local joint committee of employers and workpeople. Occasionally the restriction takes the form of defining the maximum length of a single spell of work as in the national shipbuilding agreement which stipulates that, with certain exceptions, overtime is not to involve more than 24 hours' con-

As regards the decision to work overtime, an agreement in the engineering industry provides that the right to decide when overtime working is necessary should reside with the employers, the workpeople or their representatives being entitled to bring forward any cases of overtime they desire to have discussed. Reference of questions of overtime to a joint body of employers and workpeople or to trade union officials is contained in some agreements, including those relating to the building trade, granite quarrying in Cornwall, paper making, waterproof garment manufacture and printing in

In some other agreements, e.g., for electrical cable making and vehicle building, while no definite prohibition or limitation is placed upon overtime working, a clause is included to the effect that overtime, or systematic overtime, is to be deprecated or discouraged.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

NORMAL FULL-TIME HOURS OF LABOUR AND RATES OF PAY FOR OVERTIME OF WAGE EARNERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AS AGREED UPON BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE, OR EMBODIED IN ARBITRATORS' AWARDS OR IN STATUTORY ORDERS.

Note.—Except in the case of shift workers the hours shown are exclusive of mealtimes.

Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (1½ = Time-and-a-quarter,	Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (1½=Time-and-a-quarte 1½=Time-and-a-half,
tracke) water-an althou	to oceanors with	2 = Double time, etc.)	207 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Security	2 = Double time, etc.)
Agriculture, Forestry Agriculture (a): England and Wales—	2572, 545, 757, 202	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke ovens and by-product	Charles of the other	g day a to a low a
Men (ordinary workers)	47 Usually 47	2s. 8d. an hour 2s. 0d. an hour	works associated with coal mining: Day workers		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Scotland— Men (unspecified occupa-	348 (Last Sunday in	2s. 8½d. an hour	Shift workers Heavy chemicals manufacture:	44 44 (g)	} 13
tions) (b)	Jan. to last Sun-	25. Ogd. an nour	Firms affiliated to Joint Industrial Council—	MARY THE TENERS	a literal tell an books
Women (unspecified occu- pations) (b) Forestry	Usually 44 (remainder of year) As for agriculture	2s. 0d. an hour	Day workers Shift workers Imperial Chemical Industries	44 44 (average)	$\left.\right\}^{\frac{1}{4}}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours
And him was called discourse		-4, 12 mon 2 mons	Ltd.— Day or night workers	44	TOWNS OF THE PARTY
Mining and Quarrying Coal mining:	particulation and the	state done in overline	Shift workers :— Two-shift	44 (average)	1½ (on plain time rate
Underground workers	5 shifts of 7½ hours plus one winding time	}1½ (c)	Three-shift (non-continuous) Three-shift (continuous)	45 (average) 42 (average)	(f) (h)
Surface workers Ironstone and iron ore mining	421	Anna ottonikano ku	Drug and fine chemical manufacture:	Alebio issui	Company of the same of the same
(Cleveland and Cumberland): Underground workers	5 shifts of 8 hours plus one winding or	T supposes to see	Day workers Shift workers	44 (average)	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 11 : 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hour} \\ (f)(h) \end{array} \right.$
Surface workers	walking time	11	Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Roadstone quarrying	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (in week in some areas)	Soap, candle and edible fats manufacture	42 or 45 (at different firms)	11; 1½ after 2 hour (h)
Freestone quarrying (England and Wales)	48 (44 in Northumber land and Durham)	11; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture: Day workers and workers on	44	Le no Ent + where
Ballast and sand production Silica and moulding sands	44 44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours	single shift production Two-shift workers	43 (average)	\\ \lambda_{1\frac{1}{2}}
Chalk quarrying (England)	(average over year)	11: 11 after 2 hours	Three-shift workers	42 (average) 44	11; 11 after 2 hours
China clay industry (Cornwall and Devon)	42	11; 11 after 2 hours in week		elo tell of trette	the thorner assets.
Shale mining (Scotland): Underground workers	43 (average)	311	Metal, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	to White Tennice	TORIS PHIDEIRES A
Above ground workers	44		Pig-iron manufacture : Day workers	44	יאומסיני או מאסיניווין
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than		at on a stable of all	Shift workers Iron and steel manufacture:	48 (8 per shift)	So to a trade
Coal Building brick manufacture:		Solbalon enterm	Day workers Shift workers Light castings manufacture:	8 per shift	} more _ cement
North-Western England		griefig Las	England and Wales—	Success animonia	C11 - 11 - 60- 2 1-
North and East Midlands, North Staffs. (Stoke),		ON TOURS OF SOIL	Night workers and three-	44	11; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after midnight 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Gloucestershire and Wales— Kilnfiremen and boilerfire-	56	1½ (d)	shift workers Scotland—) in antitrov to	(on day rate)
men	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours	Day workers Night workers and three-	} 44	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{2} ; 2 \text{ after midnight} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ (on day rate)} \end{cases}$
Shropshire, Staffs, (except Stoke), Warwickshire and		tal tofilo monder of	shift workers Engineering:	Jesus a structure de la lace	to bee won address
Worcestershire— Kilnfiremen and boilerfire- men	56	11 (d)	Day or night workers Shift workers Shipbuilding:	44 37½ (i)	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 1\frac{1}{3}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours} \\ \text{(on day rate) (f)} \end{array} \right.$
Others Eastern, Southern, South-	44	11; 11 after 2 hours	Timeworkers (day)	} 44	{ ! 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Eastern and South-Western England—		Section to though	Pieceworkers (day)	} 44	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{13}{3} (c) \\ 1\frac{9}{20} (c) \end{cases}$
Kilnfiremen and boilerfire-	56 or 63	Sitt 1989 See See See See	Electrical cable making:	p and adv assimily	tone of the delining
Others Scotland—	14 1 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	11; 11 after 2 hours	Night workers	} 44	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{4}; & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours} \\ 1\frac{1}{2}; & 1\frac{1}{6} \text{ after 2 hours} \\ \text{ (on day rate)} \end{cases}$
Kilnfiremen and recognised continuous shift workers	13 8-hour shifts each fortnight	11; 11 after 2 hours	Double day and three-shift workers:	Thus and a curl	Collect agreements.
Others Stock brick manufacture (other than kilnburners and boiler-	44 44	11; 11 after 2 hours	1st shift 2nd and 3rd shift	40 (5 shifts of 8 hours)	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{4}; & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours} \\ 1\frac{1}{2}; & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours} \end{cases}$
firemen) Fletton brick manufacture:		next and set of the second	Railway workshops : Day workers		(on day rate)
Kilnburners and boilerfiremen Others	56 44	}11; 11 after 2 hours	Night workers Vehicle building (j):	} 44 10 20	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{4} ; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours}(f) \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ (on day rate)}(f) \end{cases}$
Sand-lime brick manufacture Silica brick manufacture :	44	11; 11 after 2 hours	England and Wales	44 44	11 ; 1½ after 2 hours
Kilnburners and boilerfiremen Others	56	11; 11 after 2 hours	Road vehicle retail and repair- ing trade	44	1 ; 1 after 2 hours
Refractory goods manufacture : England and Wales— Kilnburners and boilerfire-	na sin re position	Dobribler of Mark	Cutlery (k)	44	11; 11 after 5 hours in week
men Others	56 44	11 - 11 - 12 - 2	Wire and wire rope manufacture Hollow-ware manufacture (k)	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Scotland— Kilnburners and recognised	13 8-hour shifts each	11; 11 after 2 hours	Tin box manufacture (k) Brass working and founding	44 44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (l) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
continuous shift workers Others	fortnight 44	11; 1½ after 2 hours	(Birmingham and Mid- lands)	diamero del con	14, 12 artor 2 nours
Pottery Glass processing	44	11; 11 after 2 hours 11; 11 after 2 hours;	Stamped or pressed metal wares (k)	44	11; 11 after 2 hours in week
Glass container manufacture :	baumingo ad to	2 after 4 hours	Metal finishing: Day workers	} 44	$\int 1\frac{1}{3}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours (f)
Day workers Shift workers —	45	11; 11 after 2 hours	Night workers Surgical instrument manufacture (except Sheffeld	44	$\begin{cases} 1\frac{1}{2} & \text{(on day rate)}(f) \\ 1\frac{1}{3} & \text{; } 1\frac{1}{2} & \text{after 2 hours} \end{cases}$
3 sets of workers	56 (average) (e) 48 (average) (e)	11; 11 after 2 hours (f)	Scotland)	would but to blo	THE WAY SURFICE
Cement manufacture: Day workers	42 (average) 44	The state of the s	Orthopaedic and surgical appliance manufacture Gold, silver and allied trades:	45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours
7-day shift workers Cast stone and cast concrete	56 44	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours(f)	Sheffield Birmingham	44 45	11; 11 after midnight
products manufacture (England and Wales)	of that soil in	() 12 area 2 hours ()	London	44 (maximum)	1½; 1½ after midnight 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Pre-cast concrete products manufacture (Scotland)	44	11; 11 after 2 hours; 2 after midnight	(c) Calculated on piecework ear (f) For pieceworkers the agreer time rate shall be paid in addition	nent provides that the	stated fractions of the

(a) In this case the conditions are as specified in Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Acts.
(b) For workers in specified occupations (e.g., stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsemen, horsewomen, tractormen and tractorwomen) the hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates are fixed range from 48 to

61.
(c) Calculated on piecework earnings in the case of pieceworkers.
(d) This rate is not payable where the extra time worked is due to the absence of the operative due to take over, until the absent operative has been off duty for seven consecutive shifts.
(e) All hours in excess of 45 are paid at overtime rates.
(f) For pieceworkers the agreement provides that the stated fractions of the time rate shall be paid in addition to piecework earnings

(f) For pieceworkers the agreement provides that the stated fractions of the time rate shall be paid in addition to piecework earnings.

(g) In all areas where shift workers work a 48-hour week the hours in excess of 44 are paid for at overtime rates of time-and-a-third.

(h) In this case the agreement provides that the first two hours worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates.

shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates.

(i) Exclusive of mealtimes.

(j) This entry relates only to firms who are members of the United Kingdom Joint Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry. For firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation the entry under "Engineering" applies.

(k) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(l) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any one day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter.

Normal Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates-continued

		or manufacture or merchanism of the			A CONTRACTOR DE LA CONT
Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (1½=Time-and-a-quarter, 1½=Time-and-a-half, 2=Double time, etc.)	Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (1½=Time-and-a-quarter, 1½=Time-and-a-half, 2=Double time, etc.)
Metal, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles (contd.) Jewellery industry (London) Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry Ophthalmic optical industry Pianoforte manufacture	45 44 44 45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after midnight (f) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Food, Drink and Tobacco (contd.) Baking: England and Wales (k)— Delivery workers also employed in bakehouse less than 23 hours in week Others	46 45 45	1\frac{1}{4} after 52 hours' work in week (p) 1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{4} after 4 hours in week (p) 1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{4} after 2 hours(f)
Textile Industries Cotton spinning and manufacture: Clothlookers, warehousemen Twisters, drawers, and tape		1½; 1½ after 5 hours in week 1½; 1½ after 7½ hours in week	Biscuit manufacture	45	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours (I)
sizers Mule room employees except spinners and juveniles Enginemen, firemen, etc. Others (cardroom workers, spinners, weavers, etc.) Wool textile:	45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours No general agreement	Councils— Day or night workers Two-shift workers Three-shift workers Slaughtering	45 45 (average) 44 (average) 40 (Jan.–June) 48 (July–Dec.)	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1_{\frac{1}{4}}; \ 1_{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ after 2 hours } (f) \\ 1_{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}\right.$
Yorkshire— Time workers Pieceworkers:— Men Women and juveniles	45	Additional 6d. an hour; 1s. after 2 hours Additional 4d. an hour;	Bacon curing Beet sugar manufacture : Day workers Shift workers Brewing : London	46 48 (q) 48 (q) 44	1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 1 hour 1\frac{1}{2}(h) 1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours
Enginemen, firemen, etc	45 44 44 (average)	8d. after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours(h)	Burton-on-Trent Scotland Distilling (Scotland) Aerated waters: England and Wales (k)— Driver-salesmen and delivery	44 44 44 48 48	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ after 8 hours
Silk manufacture	45 45 45 45 45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (f) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½ 1½; 1½ after 2 hours	Scotland (k)	48 48	in week 1½; 1½ after 2 hours in week 1½ 1½; 1½ after 2 hours(f)
lands): Single shifts	45 Not more than 45 42 (average over three weeks)	Additional 9d. an hour (males) and 6d. (females) for all hours in excess of 45	Woodworking Millsawing: England and Wales	44	11; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours
Day or night workers— Time workers	} 45 40 (8 per shift)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours Additional 1s. an hour (males), 7½d. (fe- males) (m) As above 1½; 1½ after 2 hours(f)	Scotland Home-grown timber trade (England and Wales): Sawmill workers, forest workers and hauliers— Day workers	44	11
Narrow fabrics manufacture Linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods (k) Surgical dressings manufacture Textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing (Lancs., Yorks.	45 45 45 45	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours (f)	Two-shift workers in saw-mills Drivers and mates	44 (first shift), 40 (second shift) 44	
and Scotland) Hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing (Midlands): Time workers Pieceworkers	} 48	1½ Additional 7½d. an hour (males), 4½d.	Shift workers	45 (maximum) 44	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ after 4 hours}(f) \\ 1\frac{1}{2}; 2 \text{ after 4 hours}(f) \end{array} $
Textile making-up and packing (Manchester)	42 <u>1</u>	(leggers and strippers and women), 3d. (girls) (n) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.	Day shift	44 42½ 44 45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours up to midnight 2 (on day rate) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours
Clothing Industries Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (k) Retail bespoke tailoring (k) Wholesale mantle and cos-	44 44 44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours (I) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (I) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours;	Paper and Printing Paper making and paper coating: Day workers	48	AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O
tume (k) Dressmaking and women's light clothing (k) Shirt, collar, tie, etc., making(k) Hat, cap and millinery (k)	44 44 44	2 after 4 hours (I) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (I) 1¼; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours (I) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (I)	Two-shift workers Three-shift workers Wallpaper manufacture Paper bag making (k) Paper box making (k)	46 (average) 44 (average) 45 45 45	\ \frac{1\frac{1}{2}(f)(r)}{1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours}(f)} \ \frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours}(l) \ \frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 4 hours}(l)} \ \frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours}(l)} \ \frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} af
Glove manufacture: Men Women Boot and shoe manufacture: Time workers Pieceworkers	47 (usually) 44–47 (usually) } 45	} 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (f) {1½ 25 per cent. above piecework rates	General printing, book-binding, etc.: London	43½ (day) 40½ (night) 43½ (day) 41–42½ (night)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 5 hours 1½ (on night rate) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 5 hours
Boot and shoe repairing (k) Food, Drink and Tobacco Flour milling: Millworkers—	45	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours (0)	Scotland Daily newspaper printing: London	43½ (day) 42½ (night) 37½ (day) (t) 35 (night) (t) 40 (day)	$ \begin{cases} 1_{\frac{1}{2}}(s) \\ 1_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1_{\frac{1}{2}}; 1_{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ after 2 hours;} \end{cases} $
Day workers Shift workers Mechanics and electricians Transport workers Corn trade:	44 42 (average) 44 44	11; 11 after 5 hours in week 11; 12 after 2 hours 11; 12 after 5 hours in week	Scotland	37½ (night) (u) 40 (day) (v) 37½ (night) (v)	$\begin{cases} 2 \text{ after 5 hours} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$
Millworkers— Day workers Two-shift workers Three-shift workers Transport workers	44 43 (average) 42 (average)	11: 11 after 8 hours in	(f) For pieceworkers the agree rate shall be paid in addition to (h) In this case the agreement worker continuing at work in the rates.	piecework earnings. provides that the first	two hours worked by a shift

time rates.

(k) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(l) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any one day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter.

(f) For pieceworkers the agreement provides that the stated fractions of the time rate shall be paid in addition to piecework earnings.

(h) In this case the agreement provides that the first two hours worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates.

(k) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(l) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any one day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter.

(m) In accordance with a sliding scale based on the official index of [retail prices these rates were subject, at 1st May, to an addition of 17½ per cent.

(n) In accordance with a sliding scale based on the official index of retail prices these rates were subject, at 1st May, to an addition of 10 per cent.

(o) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any one day. Otherwise, for the first three hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter, thereafter time-and-a-half.

one day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter.

(p) For the first two hours worked in excess of ten hours on any day the rate is time-and-a-quarter and thereafter time-and-a-half, with a weekly maximum of four hours at time-and-a-quarter in the case of other workers.

(q) The hours quoted apply to the "campaign" period (approximately end of September to end of January). Outside this period the hours are 44.

(r) In this case the agreement provides that the first shift worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the unauthorised absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates.

(s) Plus 6d. an hour for each consecutive hour worked after the first three hours overtime in any day and, where the overtime worked is five hours continuous, the succeeding day's work to be paid for at 3d. an hour extra.

(t) Stereotypers 30 hours on night work and 40 on day work, 33 hours on Sunday papers.

(u) Linotype operators and rotary machine minders 36½.

(v) Linotype operators 2½ hours less.

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11; 1½ after 4 hours in

Normal Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates-continued

			A SECURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Control of the second	Anna Carlotte Control
Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	'Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (14 = Time-and-a-quarter, 11 = Time-and-a-half, 2 = Double time, etc.)	Industry, Occupation, etc.	Normal Full-time Hours of Labour (per week unless otherwise specified)	Overtime Rates on Week-days (except Saturday) (11=Time-and-a-quar 11=Time-and-a-half, 2=Double time, etc
Other Manufacturing Industries		Charles and the Charles	Distributive Trades (contd.)	anible anible	anny subscript for
Leather tanning, currying and dressing Made-up leather goods:	45	1\frac{1}{4}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours(f)	Retail food trades: England and Wales (k)—	10	1 11 0 01
Made-up leather goods: Time workers	45	11; 11 after 2 hours	7-day off-licences	48	1; 1½ after 2 hours
Pieceworkers	45	(or 10 hours in week) 11; 11/2 after 10 hours	Sale of cooked meats or othe	r 47	week (bb) 11; 1½ after 4 hour
Rubber manufacture:	45	in week (f)	cooked foods Others	46 46	week (bb)
Wages Regulation Order (k) Agreement of Joint Industrial	45	1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} after 2 hours (l)	Scotland (k) Wholesale grocery and provision trade (England and Wales)		1½ after 1 hour in w 1½; 1½ after 2 hour
Council— Day workers	45	}1\frac{1}{2}; 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ after 2 hours}(f)	Retail meat trade:	Ince	day: or 1½; after 5 hours in w
Shift workers	45 (average over 2 or 3 weeks)	James Southern March	England and Wales	46	1½ (cc) 1½ (cc)
Toy manufacture (k) Sports goods manufacture	45 45	1½; 1½ after 2 hours (l) 1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Great	46	1½; 1½ after 4 hours week (dd)
Brush and broom making (k)	45	1½; 1½ after 3 hours in week	Britain) (k) Retail furnishing and allied	46	1½; 1½ after 4 hours
Pullding and Contracting	ALL ADDRESS.	WCCK	trades (Great Britain) (k) Retail bookselling and station-	46	week (dd) 11/4; 11/2 after 4 hours
Building and Contracting Building:	44 or 46½ (w)	11; 11 after 2 hours;	ery trades (Great Britain) (k) Retail newsagency, tobacco	10	week (dd)
England and Wales	44 (x)	2 after 4 hours 1½; 2 after 10.30 p.m.	and confectionery trades: England and Wales (k)	48	11; 11 after 4 hours
Scotland Demolition contracting	46½ (Summer) 44½ (Winter) (y)	11; 11 after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Scotland (k)	46	week (dd) 1½ after 2 hours
Civil engineering construction	44	11; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Retail pharmacy:		week week
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (instal-		2 arter 4 nours	England and Wales	46	11; 1½ after 4 hours week (dd)
lation and maintenance):	44	11; 1½ after 2 hours;	Scotland	48	1½ (cc) 1½ (cc)
Day workers	44	2 after 4 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours;	(other than office staff) Milk distribution:		12 (00)
Night workers	84	2 after 4 hours (on night rate)	England and Wales (k)— 7-day workers	45	11; 11 after 1 ho
Electrical contracting: England and Wales	30000 Julio	inglit rate)	6-day workers	45	(ee) 11; 11 after 6 hours
Day workers	44	$1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 after mid- night (z)	o-day workers		week with 1½ after hours' work in a c
Night workers Scotland	43½ 44	12 (on day rate)	Scotland (k)	48	(ee)
Mastic asphalt laying and	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours; 2 after 4 hours	Scottand (x)	fadans 40	week; 2 between midnight and 6 a.r.
manufacturing		2 arter 4 nours	Wholesale newspaper distribution (provinces):		inidingit and oa.i.
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas supply:	ohan	testave term bookship	Day workers Night workers	44 80 a fortnight	11; 1½ after 2 hours 2 after 5 hours
Day workers	44 48 (8 per shift)	1½; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours (h)	General waste reclamation (k)	48	1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Electricity supply:	State out State	1½; 2 after midnight	Public Administration	13.99	Caltiment Condit Working
Night workers	44 44 44 (average)	1\frac{1}{2} (on day rate) 1\frac{1}{2}; 2 after 4 hours (h)	Government industrial estab- lishments (other than those	44	11; 11 after 2 hours
Water supply:	TT (average)	· maintain and our in the	paid on engineering trade basis)	the last	Peramana en el financia
Water supply: London, Northern, Yorks., Midlands, South Midlands and South-Eastern—	45 (maxintae	Position Maint to Total	Domestic staff of hospitals and allied institutions	48 or 96 a fortnight	11; 11 after 3 hours week (or 6 hours
Day workers	44 44 (average)	} 11; 1½ after 2 hours	Local Authorities' (non-trading)	bos	fortnight)
North-Western—	44	\1\\\; 1\\\\\ after 2 hours;	services: England and Wales	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Shift workers	44 (average)	2 after 6 hours	Glamorgan and Monmouth Scotland	44	1½; 1½ after 3 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Day workers	44 44 (average)	}11; 11 after 3 hours	County Council roadmen		week
committee of the state of the s	Tr (average)	Southern Thousand of	(England and Wales) .	1	(1)
Transport Railway service (British Rail-	44	1½ (1½ between 10 p.m.	North Midlands, West Midlands, North Wales Northern, Mid-Eastern, Eas-		1½; 1½ after 2 hours
ways) Road passenger transport:		and 6 a.m.)	tern South-Fastern	44 or average of	alies from rotte organi
London Transport Executive	44	11; 11 after 2 hours in week	Southern, South-Western, Western, South Wales South Midlands	44 over summer and winter	1½; 1½ after 3 hours
Municipal undertakings in Great Britain	44 or 88 a fortnight	11; 1½ after 2 hours in week	Glamorgan	14	week
Company-owned undertakings in Great Britain	44	1½; 1½ after 2 hours in week	Land drainage	45	1½; 1½ after 2 hour 2 after 4 hours 1½; 1½ after 2 hours
Goods transport by road: Wages Regulation Order (k)—		(A) photocy Lid tented		**	Analy, opening the first fall
Regular workers	44	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 8 hours in week (aa)	Other Services Cinema theatres:		A) Translate bas tas A
Other workers British Road Services—	8 a day (4 on Sat.)	11	Men (full-time) Women (full-time)	48	}11
Operating and other wage grades	Prince son	11; 11 after 6 hours in	Industrial and staff canteens (ff):		Staphic state state and the state of the state state of the state of t
Engineering, maintenance and repair grades	44	week (aa) $1\frac{1}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ after 2 hours	Other than split duty workers Split duty workers	47 47	11; 1½ after 2 hours 1½; 1½ after 4 hours
Dock labour	44 (4 per half-day)	1½ (1⅓ if mealtimes paid for)	Licensed non-residential	48	week 11; 11 after 1 hour
Cold storage	46	11; 11 after 2 hours	establishments (ff) Unlicensed places of refresh-	47 or 94 a fortnight	11; 11 after 6 hours
Distributive Trades	June ON		ment(ff)		week (or 12 hours fortnight)
Coal distribution: London, Northern, Yorks.,	44	11: 11 after 8 hours in	Licensed residential establish- ments and licensed	and the second	12: 13 1 2794707 281
Lancs. and Cheshire, Midland, North Midland,	(touch) (tt	week week	restaurants (ff): Full-time workers	96 a fortnight	First week—1; 1½ f
Eastern, South-Eastern, Southern, South-Western	off believes		75.00		hours worked excess of 56
Regions South and West Wales	44	11; 11 after 4 hours in	Control of the last of the las	AA	Second week—11;
many on real trien so likely total	sid to expende our el a	week	Hourly workers	48	11; 1½ after 6 hours week
TO Part to Household story of	1 10 A 10	one of the control of the	Laundering (k)	45	1½; 1½ after 5 hours week with 1½ aft
(f) For pieceworkers the agree ime rate shall be paid in addition	ement provides that the to piecework earnings	e stated fractions of the	and the second s		10 hours' work in

time rate shall be paid in addition to piecework earnings.

(h) In this case the agreement provides that the first two hours worked by a shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at

shift worker continuing at work in the absence of his relief shall be paid for at plain time rates.

(k) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.

(l) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any one day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate is time-and-a-quarter.

(w) 46½ hours in summer and 44 in winter (normally 6 weeks immediately before and 6 weeks immediately after Christmas) in some districts; and 44 all the year round in other districts.

(x) 41½ from 15th November to 15th January if artificial light not provided (not less than 39 for painters).

(y) Winter period is 6 weeks immediately before and 6 weeks after Christmas.

(z) Time-and-a-third for all overtime on battery charging.

(aa) Plus 4d, for each hour or part of an hour worked between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(k) In this case the conditions are as specified in Wages Regulation Orders.
(l) These rates relate to all hours worked in excess of a specified number on any ne day. For all other hours worked in excess of the normal weekly hours the rate

Hairdressing (k)

time-and-a-quarter.

(bb) Time-and-a-half for all hours worked in excess of 5 on the weekly short day.

(cc) Time worked up to specified extent for the purpose of cleaning up and clear
g the shop of customers is not subject to the overtime payment.

(dd) Time-and-a-half for overtime worked after 1.30 p.m. on the weekly short day.

(ee) Plus 3d. an hour for all hours worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

(ff) In this case the conditions are specified in Orders made under the Catering

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the north. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 193

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during March by 16,000 (all females), the number at the end of the month being 22,149,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 5,000, manufacturing agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 5,000, manufacturing industries rose by 8,000 and other industries and services rose by 13,000. 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 11,000, from 23,214,000 to 23,225,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 274,861 to 252,952 between 12th March and 16th April. There was a fall of 17,974 in the case of males and 3.935 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 118 at the end of April, compared with 117 at the end of March. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Depart-

ment during April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £360,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,102,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, licensed non-residential establishments, the gas industry and the furniture manufacturing industry.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during April in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 46,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 153,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 176, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of dock workers in London and Birkenhead. was that of dock workers in London and Birkenhead.

At 17th April the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 121, compared with 119 at 13th March and with 114 at 18th April, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to increases in the prices of many articles of food, higher prices for clothing, increases in local rates, and higher prices for coal, gas, blankets, other household articles, and petrol.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

England and Wales

Revised scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools and in establishments for further education, includin technical and commercial colleges and institutes, art colleges and schools, recommended in Reports* of the Burnham Main Committee and the Burnham Technical Committee, have been approved† by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st April, 1951.

Oualified assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools had formerly basic salary scales beginning at £300 a year for men, and rising by annual increments of £15 to £555 after 17 completed years of service, and beginning at £270 for women and rising by annual increments of £12 to £444 after 15 years. The revised scale for men starts at £375 and rises by annual increments of £18 and one final increment of £21 to £630 after 14 years of completed service, while the scale for women starts at £338 and rises by annual increments of £15 and one final increment of £16 to £504 after 11 years. The provisions for the payment of additions to the salary scales have been amended in some respects. Graduates alary scales have been amended in some respects. Graduates previously received an addition of two increments to the minimum and maximum of the scales, and graduates holding First Class Honours degrees of a university in the United Kingdom a further addition of one increment at the minimum and two increments at the maximum. All graduates with the necessary qualifications now receive additions of £60 a year in the case of men and £48 in the case of women. Assistant teachers in special schools continue to receive an addition to the appropriate scale of an amount equal to two increments, but for male teachers employed in such schools (or employed in certain classes of specified kinds in other schools), who hold a special qualification for teaching the blind or deaf, the scale is to be increased by £30, and for female teachers by £24, in addition to any increases otherwise authorised, instead of by one increment as formerly. Other additions to the scales are varied to the extent that an increase of one or more increments now relates to a higher increment than previously.

The revised salary scales for unqualified assistant teachers and for temporary teachers provide in all cases for increases over the

Special allowances, over and above the remuneration otherwise Special allowances, over and above the remuneration otherwise applicable to assistant teachers, continue to be payable for special responsibility, work of an advanced character, special academic, professional or industrial qualifications, etc. The amount of these individual allowances was previously laid down as between £50 and £150 for men and between £40 and £120 for women, and the number of posts was to represent a certain percentage of the number of full-time qualified assistant teachers employed. The number of assistant teachers now to receive special allowances and the rates of the allowances to be paid in individual cases are matters at the discretion of the Local Education Authority, and are subject to the condition that no allowance is to be less than £40 a year. The range of the total amounts within which allowances are payable to teachers in a particular school or department (other than a special teachers in a particular school or department (other than a special school) are assessed on the basis of the "unit total" for the school or department, the "unit total" being calculated by reference to the number of children on roll in prescribed age ranges. Further, there is provision for an "area pool" the amount of which, for each local education authority area, is calculated on the basis of the numbers of children on the rolls of the schools taken together. Within this sum special allowances may be paid, at the Authority's

discretion, to meet the particular needs of a school for the payment of increased or additional allowances to assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools when the additional cost thus involved would exceed the upper range of the school allocation of allowance expenditure. All special allowances for assistants in special schools and all special allowances for head teachers (as distinct from the head teacher allowances payable as described in the succeeding paragraph) are a charge upon the "area pool".

A head teacher continues to receive the salary payable to him/her as assistant together with a head teacher allowance calculated, as before, on the "unit total" for the school. There have been some small revisions of the allowances in the smaller schools, and an small revisions of the allowances in the smaller schools, and an extension of the scale of the head teacher allowances for special schools to a maximum of £370 for a man and £330 for a woman. In establishments for further education the arrangements now

introduced provide for a new grading of posts. In addition to posts of principal there will, as before, be posts of head of department. Other posts will in future be known as senior lecturer, lecturer, assistant grade B and assistant grade A. In order to provide that degree of flexibility which is necessary to enable Local Education Authorities to apply the arrangements in the way best suited to the needs of the particular educational establishment, the basis for the regrading of posts is laid down in broad rather then precise terms and is related primarily to the standards of work (ranging from work of university standard to work of school standard) which for the purpose is considered in relation to stated (ranging from work of university standard to work of school standard) which, for the purpose, is considered in relation to stated criteria. The salary scales for principals are to be reviewed and adjusted and those for heads of departments are increased. For other posts the scales are as follows:—senior lecturer, £1,000 to £1,150 for men, £800 to £920 for women; lecturer, £900 to £1,000 for men, £720 to £800 for women; assistant grade B, £450 to £725 for men, £405 to £580 for women; assistant grade A, £375 to £630 for men, £338 to £504 for women. Additions for training or graduate qualification are no longer payable to holders of posts above that of assistants grades A or B.

Teachers serving in a defined "London area" are to continue to receive an additional payment of £36 a year, to be raised to £48 after 16 years of full-time service or on attaining the age of 37 years, whichever is the earlier. The Burnham Committee have agreed to

whichever is the earlier. The Burnham Committee have agreed to establish a Tribunal of independent persons to consider and make recommendations relating to (a) the "London area", and (b) territorial allowances. When the report of this Tribunal is received the position will be further considered by the Burnham Committee.

Scotland

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations* under section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing the scales of salaries to be paid by education authorities to teachers in their employment during the three years beginning on 1st April, 1971 1951. These scales depend upon the teaching qualification, the post held and the length of service of the teacher. When a teacher is employed in a post of special responsibility he receives an addition to his basic salary scale.

Each of the salary scales operating from 1st April, 1951, provides for an increase over the scales previously payable. For men who are ordinary graduates the new scale begins at £435 a year and rises to £725 in the eighteenth year, an increase of £90 at the beginning of the scale, of £135 in the eighteenth year and of £115 in the nine teenth and subsequent years of service. The scale for men graduates with first or second class honours starts at £535 and rises to £875 in the eighteenth year, an increase of £135 at the beginning of the scale, of £235 in the eighteenth year and of £155 in the twenty-third and subsequent years.

* The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1951; S.I. 1951 No. 460 (S.16). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

^{*} Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1951; Report of the Burnham Committee a Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education including echnical and Commercial Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, nagland and Wales, 1951. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. each net (1s. 7d. 1st free).

[†] Remuneration of Teachers Order, 1951; S.I. 1951 No. 450. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

For non-graduate women with less than four years' training the scale rises from £335 to £555 in the twentieth year, an increase of £75 at the beginning of the scale, of £135 in the twentieth year and £75 at the beginning of the scale, of £135 in the twentieth year and of £75 in the twenty-sixth and subsequent years of service. The scale for women who are ordinary graduates rises from £385 to £595 in the eighteenth year, an increase of £65 at the beginning and of £115 in the eighteenth and subsequent years. Women graduates with first or second class honours start at £435 and rise to £735 in the eighteenth year, an increase of £85 at the beginning of the scale, of £170 in the eighteenth year and of £125 in the twenty-first and subsequent years.

Increases in the scales for certificated teachers of technical subjects range from £75 at the beginning of the lowest scale to £115 at the end of the highest scale. New scales are included in these Regulations for teachers who obtained their certificates after practical experience in industry or commerce under the recent

practical experience in industry or commerce under the recent amendment of the Regulations for the Training of Teachers.

The additions previously payable to teachers holding posts of special responsibility are increased in most cases. For example, head teachers of the largest primary schools are to receive £310 instead of sums varying from £200 to £280, head teachers of the largest junior secondary schools are to receive £490 instead of sums varying from £350 to £430, and head teachers of the largest senior secondary schools are to receive £710 instead of sums varying from £550 to £630.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WOMEN

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have made arrangements with the Austrian Government under which the Ministry will put employers in Great Britain, who wish to engage Austrian women for full-time domestic work on a living-in basis in private households, into touch with Austrian women who wish to undertake such work. This arrangement is similar to that agreed upon with the German Federal Department of Labour in respect of German women, announced by the Ministry on 31st December, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1950, page 15). The Ministry have made further arrangements with the German Federal Department of Labour under which the Ministry will put employers in Great Britain, who want to engage German women for resident domestic work in hospitals and similar institutions and in workers' hostels, into touch with German women who wish to take up this work. The arrangements are an extension of those

take up this work. The arrangements are an extension of those agreed with the German Federal Department of Labour referred to above.

Arrangements have also been agreed for the engagement of German women for employment or training as student nurses or pupil assistant nurses in recognised training hospitals, nursing assistants in mental hospitals, or nursing orderlies in all types of

Under these arrangements the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain act solely as an intermediary to enable the prospective employer to contact a suitable worker. The employer must apply to a Local Office of the Ministry for a permit to employ the worker, as required by Article 1(3) (b) of the Aliens Order, 1920.

If this is granted, he must make his own plans for bringing the

Full particulars of the arrangements and application forms in the case of domestic workers can be obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and in the case of nurses at the Nursing Appointments Offices of the Ministry.

RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES (TRAINING) ACT, 1951

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951,* which received the Royal Assent on 21st March, makes provision for the calling up in the year 1951 of certain members of H.M. military and air forces for the purpose of training or flying instructor duties. It also applies the provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948 (safeguarding of employment), to the training and service of reserve and auxiliary forces who are so called up.

The Act sets out the categories of persons liable to be called up and the description and maximum period of their service, and laws.

The Act sets out the categories of persons liable to be called up and the description and maximum period of their service, and lays down the procedure for calling up, medical examination, release from service, etc. It extends to persons called up for short-term training (i.e., not more than 15 days) those provisions of the National Service Act, 1948, which provide for protecting persons liable to training under that Act from dismissal from employment in consequence of such liability, for protecting their rights to holidays, and for adjusting contracts of service or apprenticeship where those rights or contracts are affected by the training. The Act provides rights of reinstatement in civil employment for persons liable to be called up under the Act for service for periods of three months or eighteen months, who are, in fact, so called up, by liable to be called up under the Act for service for periods of three months or eighteen months, who are, in fact, so called up, by applying to them the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, which itself applies the reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948. Similar rights are conferred on persons who are liable to be called up under the Act who volunteer for such service, and on Naval or Marine Reserve officers who on or after 29th January, 1951, volunteered, or volunteer, for service for a period of eighteen months. The provisions of the Act which relate to the calling up in 1951 of persons for training or flying instructor duties may, by Order in Council, be extended to all or any of the years 1952, 1953 and 1954.

The Act gives effect to certain of the Government's proposals for the defence programme announced by the Prime Minister on 29th January (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 49).

January (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 49).

* 14 and 15 Geo. 6. Ch. 23. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. pos

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1950

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work, arising from industrial disputes, in the United Kingdom during 1950 were given in the review of wages, retail prices, disputes, etc., in 1950, which appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE. More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below. The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1950, was 1,339, as compared with 1,426 in the previous year. Five other stoppages, which began towards the end of 1949, continued into 1950, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1950 was 1,344. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1950 in the stoppages which began in that year was about 302,000, and, in addition, nearly 1,000 workers were involved in 1950 in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Of the total of 303,000 workers thus involved in all stoppages in progress in 1950, about 33,000 were indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 434,000.

to the disputes. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 434,000. At the establishments where the stoppages occurred, the aggregate number of working days lost in 1950, through stoppages which began in that year, is estimated at about 1,375,000. In addition, about 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. It should be noted that the figures exclude interruptions of work, if any, at other establishments caused by shortages of material or other effects of these stoppages.

Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1950 are classified according to their duration and their size, measured by the loss of time and numbers involved. In this analysis the figures include working days lost in 1951, in cases where the stoppages continued

	Stoppages beginning in 1950			
	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost	
Total `	1,339	302,000	1,382,000	
Classified by Durati	on in Wor	king Days		
Not more than one day	541 324 160 81 60 18 84 34 10 14	41,000 55,000 27,000 18,000 36,000 21,000 48,000 35,000 13,000 5,000 3,000	37,000 76,000 60,000 52,000 109,000 73,000 310,000 252,000 208,000 102,000 103,000	
Classified by Aggregate Nu	mber of W	orking Days	lost	
Under 500 days	1,094 95 119 19 9 — 3	75,000 29,000 69,000 37,000 40,000 — 52,000	120,000 65,000 274,000 179,000 301,000 443,000	
Classified by Total Num	bers of We	orkers involv	ed	
Under 100 workers	916 206 110 64 30 6 2	31,000 32,000 39,000 44,000 45,000 21,000 14,000 76,000	106,000 107,000 138,000 161,000 192,000 105,000 63,000 510,000	

12 per cent. lasted more than 6 working days) and in the majority the numbers of workers involved and the aggregate loss of time

Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

An analysis of the principal causes of industrial disputes leading to stoppages of work beginning in 1950, showing the numbers and proportions of stoppages and of workers directly involved therein, is given in the next Table. In some cases stoppages originated from more than one matter in dispute, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For the purpose of these statistics such cases have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal claim or matter in dispute

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employm or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages which involved fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, are also exclude unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

Workers directly volved in stoppages beginning in 1950 Stoppages beginning Number Per cent. 29.6 For wage increases Other wage disputes 78 509 5·8 38·0 79,700 52,400 43.8 49.1 587 37 132,100 4,100 ours of labour

nployment of particular classe
or persons

her working arrangements
rules and discipline 15.7 15.1 42,300 202 51,500 9,500 7,900 21,500 100.0 1,339 100.0 268,900 Total

Wage questions as a whole accounted for more than two-fifths of the total number of stoppages and for nearly one-half of the total number of workers directly involved. Matters in dispute regarding the employment of particular classes or persons accounted for more than one-seventh of the stoppages and of the workers involved, while disputes as to working arrangements (other than workers of labour) were responsible for pearly one-third wages and hours of labour) were responsible for nearly one-third of the stoppages and nearly one-fifth of the workers involved.

Analysis by Industry

The following Table analyses, by industry groups, the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1950, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year, including five stoppages which began in 1949:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1950	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1950	Aggregate Number of Working Da lost in 1950 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	3,800	43,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	860	141,900*	431,000 ±
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware	6	400	1,000
Glass	-1	100	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes	_2	110 at at	<u></u>
Explosives and Fireworks Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Soap, Matches, Oils, etc	1	900	6,000
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.)	20	4,600	37,000
etc	20	3,300	13,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	5	1,300	2,000
Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering and Machinery (non-	45	10,800	53,000
electrical) Electrical Machinery, etc	56 11	13,800 1,700	48,000 2,000
Vehicles Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles Railway Locomotives, Carriages,	44	20,200	125,000
Trams, etc	9 - 17	4,100 	7,000
Textiles Cotton	3	100	2,000
Woollen and Worsted Other Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1 11 1	1,000 100	2,000 1,000
Clothing— Clothing other than Footwear Boots, Shoes, etc. (incl. Repairs). Food, Drink and Tobacco	7 4	700 200	3,000
Grain Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc. Other Food	- 3 5	100 1,000	1,000
Drink Tobacco	1	100 400	25,000 16,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.	19	300	essio sodin
Printing, Publishing, etc Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	4 7 71	14,600 1,500 14,000	205,000 3,000 64,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	6	4,100	42,000
Railways Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Water Transport and Docks	22 13	1,500 19,700 3,300	49,000 14,000
Other Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	21 4 7	21,300 400 6,500	2,000 40,000
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration Professional Services	5	1,400	8,000
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.)	10	700	13,000
Total	1,339	303,000*	1,389,000

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The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1950 in the various industries include workers who were involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in stoppages which began in 1949 and continued into 1950.

Principal Disputes in 1950

The coal mining industry accounted for nearly one-third of the aggregate loss of time through stoppages in 1950, and about three-quarters of the loss at coal mines occurred in the Scottish coalfields. Some 170,000 days were lost by over 26,000 workers at various Scottish collieries during July in support of a demand for an increase in the wages of lower paid workers. Alleged delay in settling this claim led to a further stoppage of work during the latter part of September and the beginning of October, in which approximately 25,000 working days were lost and more than 8,000 workers were involved. Dissatisfaction with an award by the National Reference Tribunal for the industry relating to the wages of lower paid workers resulted in a third stoppage of work at a considerable number of Scottish collieries at the end of October and the beginning of November, affecting about 10,000 workers and resulting in the loss of about 32,000 working days.

Two stoppages in the printing industry were responsible for

and resulting in the loss of about 32,000 working days.

Two stoppages in the printing industry were responsible for over one-seventh of the total time lost in 1950. Dissatisfaction arising from difficulties in securing resumption of negotiations regarding wages and the subsequent dismissal of workers who refused to discontinue restrictive practices led to a stoppage of work in the London area for a fortnight at the end of August and beginning of September which affected about 3,600 compositors and resulted in the loss of nearly 35,000 working days. At the beginning of October the compositors were again involved in a similar dispute which lasted for a month and resulted in an estimated loss of 170,000 working days, about 11,000 workers in the printing and bookbinding industries being ultimately affected.

In the transport and distributive industries a stoppage during

and bookbinding industries being ultimately affected.

In the transport and distributive industries a stoppage during the second half of April by more than 14,000 stevedores, dockers and tally clerks in the London area, in protest against the expulsion by the Transport and General Workers' Union of three members on account of their activities in a previous stoppage and their refusal to observe the rules and constitution of the Union, accounted for a loss of about 100,000 working days. Some 35,000 days were lost in mid-September by more than 14,000 passenger service vehicle workers, also in the London area, in support of a claim for higher wages and in objection to the recruitment of additional women conductors. Dissatisfaction with alleged delay in negotiations on a claim for higher wages led to a stoppage of work towards the end of June which lasted until mid-July and involved about 5,000 meat transport drivers and mates, market porters, cold 5,000 meat transport drivers and mates, market porters, cold storage workers and warehousemen in a loss of nearly 40,000

Stoppages in the engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles, iron and steel and other metal industries accounted for more than one-fifth of all the time lost in the year. There were no stoppages involving very large numbers of workers in this group of industries, but over 35,000 days were lost during February and March by about 1,500 workers, employed in motor vehicle manufacture, who objected to a shop steward being declared redundant. A demand for the withdrawal of notices given to redundant workers and a claim that the management had failed to provide for continuity of employment led to a stoppage of work from mid-October to mid-December

by about 900 workers employed in motor body building and involved a loss of approximately 36,000 working days.

During February and March a dispute in the fishing industry During February and March a dispute in the fishing industry between trawler engine-room staffs and deck crews, regarding the allocation of payments for cod liver oil extraction, was responsible for the loss of about 35,000 working days and involved some 2,500 workers. Some 25,000 working days were lost by several hundred tobacco workers in a protracted stoppage of work which began early in July, in support of a claim that membership of a trade union should be a condition of employment. Dissatisfaction with wages led to a stoppage of work during the latter half of September and the first week of October by some 1,600 engineers, electricians and other craftsmen employed on maintenance duties at gas works, and about 28,000 working days were lost.

Disputes in Years 1933-1950

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 18 years. In the column showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

	Number		of Workers* in Stoppage	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages			
Year	of Stoppages beginning in Year	Beginnin	g in Year	In progress		In progress in year	
		Directly	Indirectly	in year	in year		
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	357 471 553 818 1,129 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,739 1,426 1,339	000's 114 109 230 241 388 211 246 225 297 349 454 716 447 405 489 325 313 269	000°s 222 25 41 75 209 63 91 74 63 107 103 105 84 121 131 100 120 33	000's 138 134 279 322 610 275 337 299 361 457 559 826 532 529 623 426 434 303	000's 1,019 955 1,849 1,726 3,132 1,329 1,352 938 1,076 1,527 1,805 3,687 2,138 2,389 1,935 1,805 1,375	000's 1,072 959 1,955 1,829 3,413 1,334 1,356 940 1,079 1,527 1,808 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807 1,389	

In 1950 the aggregate loss in working time was lower than in any year since 1941. During the period 1914 to 1918 the average yearly number of days lost was about 5,360,000. In 1919 to 1921, the three years following the first world war, the yearly average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the average was about 7,560,000. Since 1932 the number of days lost has been relatively small and in the 18 years 1933 to 1950 the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,710,000, the average being about 1,860,000.

UNOFFICIAL STOPPAGES IN THE LONDON DOCKS

The Committee of Inquiry set up in May, 1950, by the Minister of Labour and National Service, under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leggett, to investigate the problem of stoppages in the London Docks have issued their Report, which has been published as a Command Paper.* The Committee's full terms of reference were: "In view of the stoppages that have taken place in the London docks, to investigate the problem fully and to consult representatives of both sides of the port transport industry with a view to reporting what steps can be taken to avoid further unofficial action of the type that has taken place during the last three years and has proved injurious to the trade of the country" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 157). The Committee's main findings and recommendations fall under five headings: the industrial background of the problem; the activities of the "unofficial" group; the Dock Labour Scheme; the trade unions; and amenities in the London Docks.

As regards the activities of unofficial elements, the Committee

As regards the activities of unofficial elements, the Committee consider that the unofficial Portworkers' Committee have taken every advantage of circumstances in the London Docks to disrupt the work of the Port by unofficial strikes and otherwise undermine the work of the Port by unofficial strikes and otherwise undermine the constitutional methods of the unions. The Dock Labour Scheme, in the Committee's view, while providing safeguards against the economic insecurity of the past, has left the organisation of employment much as it was in the days of casual labour. The Committee find that there is not the stable relationship between employers and workers which obtains in industry generally and they consider that the Scheme as at present operated should be regarded

* Unofficial Stoppages in the London Docks. Report of a Committee of Inquiry. Cmd. 8236. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s, 3d, net (1s, 4d, post free).

as only a stage towards a form of organisation which would produce more stable and direct relations between employers and workers. They recommend that to this end permanent employment should be extended as far as possible. The Committee also recommend that responsibility for discipline under the Scheme should be transferred from the Dock Labour Board to the joint industrial machinery and that the present disciplinary procedure should be changed. Individuals who persistently show themselves unwilling to observe Individuals who persistently show themselves unwilling to observe the conditions of the Scheme or who persistently incite unconstitutional action should, in the Committee's view, be dismissed from the industry and dock workers should be brought to realise that such disciplinary action is essential to the continuance of the Scheme. The Committee propose that appropriate penalties should equally be introduced for persistent breaches of the Scheme by an employer or by any agent acting on his behalf.

The Committee express the opinion that amenities for dock workers in London are totally inadequate, and find that this has contributed to the sourness of industrial relations in the Port. They recommend that minimum legal standards in these matters should be extended, or should be established where they do not already exist. The planning and control of amenities should be concentrated under a single authority, and joint welfare committees should be set up as part of the standing joint industrial machinery in the Port

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING DISPUTE AT BETHNAL GREEN

The Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Sir Charles Doughty, K.C., to be the Chairman, and Sir John Green and Mr. W. J. P. Webber to be the other members of a Court of Inquiry set up under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with a dispute of electricians at the Bethnal Green depot of the London Electricity Board. The terms of reference of the Court were to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and to report

dispute and to report.

The Court have issued their conclusions in a Report which has been published as a Command Paper.*

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Use of Siliceous Parting Powders in Foundries in Northern Ireland

On 22nd March the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland made the Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951, under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. The Regulations prohibit, from 1st May, the use in factories of certain materials as parting materials in connection with the making of metal castings, and

are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 372). Copies of the Regulations (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951 No. 51) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net

Report on an Accident occurring at a Whale

Factory Ship at Belfast
On 8th February the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, appointed a Tribunal to Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, appointed a Tribunal to investigate the causes and circumstances of an accident which occurred on 31st January, 1951, at the whale factory ship "Juan Peron" in the Musgrave Channel, Belfast. The Tribunal, which sat under the Chairmanship of Mr. Oscar Faber, C.B.E., D.C.L. (Hon.), D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., have submitted their Report,† which has been published.

The Report discusses, in some detail, the evidence submitted regarding the circumstances of the accident, which was caused by the breaking of a gangway leading from the top deck and involved the deaths of 18 and injuries to 41 workmen who were leaving the ship. The Report also sets out the Tribunal's conclusions and recommendations.

The Tribunal estimate that there were at least 60 to 70 men closely packed together on the gangway at the time of the accident and that, while the recognised safe working stress of the timber of which the gangway was made was 1,200 pounds to the square inch, the actual stress at that time was approximately 3,650 pounds. The factor of safety, already reduced by the loading to approximately one-third of the normal, was further reduced by a serious defect in the of the stripters of the gangway. This week press in the timber of one-third of the normal, was further reduced by a serious defect in one of the stringers of the gangway. This weakness in the timber of the stringer was, the Tribunal say, probably difficult to detect in recent inspections of the gangway, but they consider that it should have been possible to see it when the gangway was first made. They add that the gangway was certainly made prior to 1945 and probably much earlier, and that the queueing of the men upon it in unreasonable numbers (a practice which they knew to be wrong) contributed to its failure.

to its failure.

Arising from the investigation of the disaster, the Tribunal recommend for the consideration of the Ministry the framing of a Code of Practice, based on proposals for draft regulations which are set out in an Appendix to the Report. The Code would seek to establish a standard of strength and security of gangways in the same way as is already done for buildings. It would also seek to ensure, by periodic inspection by a competent person, that the gangways are up to the standard of strength specified. It would propose that a register of gangways should be kept so that the age and history of a gangway can be readily determined, and also that gangways should be tested when they are first constructed, again after five years of use, and thereafter at two year intervals, with the object of ensuring that they have not deteriorated through exposure. Regulations of the kind suggested may, the Tribunal are aware, increase the cost of gangways and entail some inconvenience and administrative difficulties, but it is pointed out that the investigation clearly showed the necessity for introducing some form of regulation as a preventive against similar accidents in the form of regulation as a preventive against similar accidents in the

Seats for Workers in Factories

Welfare Pamphlet No. 6, entitled "Seats for workers in factories", has been prepared by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 3d. post free).

The pamphlet has been prepared to direct attention to the importance of good seating arrangements for workers in factories, and to serve as a guide in the choice of the right type of seat. The text is based on experience gained by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, supplemented by information obtained from authoritative medical sources and from the reports of the Industrial Health Research Board.

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FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1950

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a Provisional Statement of the number of deaths by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1950, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

The Statement shows that 549 persons were killed during 1950 at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries, compared with 515 in 1949 and 522 in 1948. The total for 1948 includes one fatal accident at a quarry in the Isle of Man; particulars relating to the Isle of Man are not included in the later figures.

At mines as defined under the Coal Mines Act, which include mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, the number of persons reported as killed during 1950 was 493, compared with 460 in 1949. Of the total number of deaths in 1950, 186 were caused by falls of ground, 120 occurred in connection with haulage

of persons reported as killed during 1950 was 493, compared with 460 in 1949. Of the total number of deaths in 1950, 186 were caused by falls of ground, 120 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, 97 were due to gases, coal dust and fires and 90 resulted from other causes.

The total number of fatalities underground was 447, an increase of 36 compared with the figure of 411 for 1949. But for the disasters occurring in September at the Creswell and Knockshinnoch Castle Collieries, which together accounted for 93 deaths, there would have been a decrease of 57 in the underground fatalities. The number of fatalities caused through falls of ground at the working face decreased by 47 and those caused through falls on roads by five, a total decrease of 52. Fatalities in connection with underground haulage and transport decreased by 17. There were increases of 88 in the number of deaths underground due to gases, coal dust, and fires (80 of which occurred at the Creswell Colliery), and of 17 in deaths due to shafting accidents and miscellaneous causes (13 of which were caused by an inrush of water at the Knockshinnoch Castle Colliery). At the surface there was no change in the number of deaths due to haulage and transport accidents and a decrease of three in those due to miscellaneous causes. The fatal accident rate at mines under the Coal Mines Act was provisionally estimated at 0.28 per 100,000 manshifts in 1950, compared with 0.25 in the two previous years.

At mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, there were 11 deaths due to accidents in 1950, compared with 10 in the previous year; all but one of the 1950 deaths were caused by falls of ground. At quarries, 45 persons were killed in 1950, mostly by falls of ground or in haulage and transport accidents; the total was the same as in 1949 but included 10 deaths at Government opencast coal sites, which came under quarry law at 1st June, 1950.

^{*} Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total (see note * in second column on page 187.). Workers involved in a stoppage which began in one year and continued into another are counted in the years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

^{*} The Report of a Court of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of a Dispute between the Electrical Trades Union and the London Electricity Board. Cmd. 8232. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Report by the Tribunal of the Public Enquiry into the Accident at the Gangway on the Whale Factory Ship "Juan Peron" on 31st January, 1951. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Special Contribution Arrangements for Harvesting and Fruit Gathering

The Ministry of National Insurance have drawn attention to the Regulations made under the National Insurance Act which relieve farmers and growers of their liability for national insurance contrifarmers and growers of their liability for national insurance contributions (but not industrial injuries contributions) for certain casual workers in agriculture and horticulture. The Regulations apply to occasional employment in the picking of hops, peas, fruit, or beans; the planting or lifting of potatoes; and the harvesting of corn. They mainly concern married women, school children and others not usually working for an employer, who lend a hand with any of these jobs. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, page 198)

of these jobs. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, page 198.)

Their effect is that the employer's liability for national insurance contributions for casual workers engaged in this work is limited to those who produce satisfactory evidence either that they are ordinarily in wage-earning employment (i.e., Class 1 contributors) or that they ordinarily make a living in agriculture (including horticulture or forestry). Where the employer is not liable for contributions, the worker remains liable to pay as a non-employed person (Class 3), or, if he is ordinarily self-employed, as a self-employed person (Class 2). Persons who are normally excepted from contributions (e.g., married women engaged only on their own home duties or persons over pension age at 5th July, 1948) continue to be excepted.

own nome duties or persons over pension age at 3th 3th, 1948) continue to be excepted.

Persons for whom the employer is liable to pay contributions under this Regulation must produce their contribution cards to the employer. If, for example, the majority of stamps on a card are at the Class 1 rate (normally 9s. 1d. for a man, 7s. 1d. for a woman), this will usually constitute satisfactory evidence that the worker is ordinarily an amployed person; Employment Exchange worker is ordinarily an employed person; Employment Exchange "franks" count as Class 1 contributions for this purpose. If a

person ordinarily makes a living in agriculture, either as an employed or self-employed person, his card should bear the "industry letters" ZTA or ZTG at the top left-hand corner of the first page. These Regulations do not affect industrial injuries contributions, which continue to be payable for all persons employed under contract of service. In the case of casual workers employed in the operations mentioned above, the industrial injuries contributions operations mentioned above, the industrial injuries contributions should be paid in bulk by remittance (crossed cheque, money order or postal order) to the local National Insurance Office at monthly intervals. Cheques, etc., should be made out to the Ministry of National Insurance. The amount should be calculated at the rate of 6d. for each £5 of the total wages paid to the workers for the period covered. If, for example, the wage bill for casuals for the period amounts to £200, the sum payable in respect of industrial injuries contributions will be 20s. The farmer should enclose with the remittance a statement should enclose with the remittance a statement should enclose with the remittance a statement should enclose with the remittance as statement should be calculated. enclose with the remittance a statement showing the total amount of the wages paid; forms for the purpose can be obtained at the local National Insurance Office. This arrangement applies only to the operations mentioned above and industrial injuries contri-

butions for the workers engaged in other operations must be paid by stamping the workers' cards.

In addition to these provisions applying to particular operations, there is a general rule dealing with children under 18 working from school camps sponsored by County Agricultural Executive Com-mittees or by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. National insurance contributions are not payable for any agricultural or horticultural work done by such children. Industrial injuries contributions are payable for those over school-leaving age.

Infectious Disease Contacts and Sickness Benefit

Difficulties sometimes arise after a patient has been certified by his own doctor as incapable of work because he has been in contact with an infectious disease. After discussion with the British Medical Association, the Ministry of National Insurance have announced Association, the Ministry of National Insurance have amounted that under national insurance regulations a person can, in these circumstances, be treated as incapable of work for the purposes of claiming sickness benefit only if he is excluded from work on the certificate of a Medical Officer of Health of a Local Authority.



It is important, therefore, that a patient who asks his doctor for a certificate because he has been in contact with an infectious disease should be advised to apply at once to the Medical Officer of Health. If it should happen that a patient who has been in contact with an infectious disease claims sickness benefit on a certificate signed by his own doctor, the local National Insurance Office will, officer of Health and ask him whether he will consider the issue of the necessary certificate. The patient's own doctor and the patient himself will be informed of the action taken and will also be informed if the Medical Officer of Health for any reason withholds

Classification for Insurance Purposes of Actors. Musicians and Variety Artistes

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the position under the National Insurance Scheme of artistes engaged in the entertainment industry. The Committee have been requested to advise the Minister as to the appropriate classification (i.e., as either employed persons) of actors, musicians, variety artistes and other such artistes and, in particular, to advise in what circumstances and under what conditions any of these kinds of artiste should be treated as employed persons.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations

The Committee will take into consideration any representations which interested organisations and persons wish to submit. Representations should be made in writing, in the first place, and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1, before Tuesday, 31st July.

31st July.

Under the National Insurance Act the distinction between Class 1 (employed persons) and Class 2 (self-employed persons) turns generally on the question whether the person is gainfully occupied under a contract of service or not. Broadly speaking, employed persons are those who work for an employer, under contract of service, for wages or salary, whilst self-employed persons are those in business on their own account and others who are working for gain, but who do not work under the control of an employer. When this test is applied to the theatrical and variety profession, it is ordinarily found that actors are employed under a contract of service and are insurable in Class 1, whereas variety artistes, and others doing independent turns, are only infrequently found to be employed under a contract of service and are normally insurable in Class 2.

A recent decision by the Minister that a variety artiste performing

A recent decision by the Minister that a variety artiste, performing under the standard form of contract for the profession, was a self-employed person has been upheld in the High Court on appeal.

Review of Decisions

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations which would amend the existing provisions for the review of decisions on benefit claims or on appeals. Under the present provisions, decisions may be reviewed only when there are new facts or when there is a change of circumstances or fresh evidence. The new Regulations would enable a decision also to be reviewed in the absence of new facts or of fresh evidence if the decision was given in ignorance of, or was based on a mistake as to, some material fact. Copies of the preliminary draft of these Regulations which are to be entitled The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1951, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free) or through any bookseller.

Increased Benefit under Byssinosis Benefit Scheme

On 18th April the Minister of National Insurance made the Byssinosis (Benefit) Scheme (Modification) Regulations, 1951, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st May, provide for the increase from 25s. to 30s. of the weekly rate of benefit payable under the Byssinosis (Benefit) scheme, 1941, to certain workmen who are totally disabled by byssinosis and are not eligible for compensation under the Byssinosis (Workmen's Compensation) Scheme, 1941, or for benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 671) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

Constant Attendance Allowance

On 27th April the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1951. These Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd May, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948, so as to enable an increase of disablement pension in respect of constant attendance to be paid otherwise than for periods of a

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 743) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fourth Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Fourth Session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 7th May for the consideration of the following agenda:

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

2. Hours of work in coal mines.

3. Productivity in coal mines.

International Labour Organisation Industrial Committees are tripartite in character and may include two representatives of Governments, employers and workers, respectively, from countries

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1949

A Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1920, in the Republic of Ireland during 1949 has been issued by the Irish Department of Industry and Commerce. The Report shows that at the end of 1949 there were 12,154 factories, the the second of the propries on the official workshops, docks, warehouses and other premises on the official register, and that Factory Inspectors made 9,248 visits during the year, compared with 8,662 in 1948.

During 1949 the total great the control of the total great the total gr

year, compared with 8,662 in 1948.

During 1949 the total number of accidents reported under the Acts was 1,329 (of which 15 were fatal); in 1948 the corresponding figure was 1,370 (11 fatal). With the exception of the food, drink, and tobacco, and the docks, buildings and warehouse groups all industry groups showed a decrease in the number of accidents notified in 1949. In the food, drink and tobacco group the number of accidents reported rose from 298 to 412; the latter figure included five fatalities and represented nearly one-third of all the accidents reported during the year. The number of accidents at docks, buildings and warehouses rose from 17 in 1948 to 33 in 1949. The largest decreases were in the metals, engineering and vehicles group and the woodworking and furniture group, the figures for which fell from 401 and 229, respectively, in 1948 to 326 and 168 in 1949. Of the total number of persons injured in reported in 1949. Of the total number of persons injured in reported accidents, 1,057 were men, 113 women, 98 youths and boys and 61 girls; 14 of the fatal accidents involved men and the remaining

one a girl.

Of the 1,329 accidents reported in 1949, 339 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power and 222 in connection with the handling of goods or articles, 181 were caused by persons falling and 106 by blows from falling bodies; the corresponding numbers in 1948 were 340, 170, 245 and 108.

During 1949, examinations by certifying surgeons for certificates of fitness of young persons aged between 14 and 16 years for employment in factories and certain workshops totalled 6,174, compared with 5,730 during the previous year. Of those examined in 1949, 4,085 girls and 1,839 boys were certified as fit and 183 girls and 67 boys were rejected. The rejections included 39 cases of medical unfitness; the remaining rejections were on legal and other non-medical grounds.

Collective Agreements in Canada in 1949

An article on collective agreements regulating conditions of employment in Canada in 1949 has been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in *The Labour Gazette* for December, 1950. In 1949, approximately 4,580 collective agreements were known to be in effect in Canada. The Department say that there may have been a small number of agreements which had not come to their attention, but that relatively few workers would have been concerned. Although there was a substantial increase in the number of agreements in the year, the new agreements were for the most

of agreements in the year, the new agreements were for the most part in small establishments and did not affect large numbers of part in small establishments and did not affect large numbers of workers. Decreases in the numbers covered in certain industries, e.g., shipbuilding, were almost entirely the result of reductions in the numbers employed in the establishments concerned and not of a reduction in the number of agreements. Agreements concluded between one employer and one trade union for one establishment formed the majority; but in some cases, for example in meat packing undertakings, there were agreements between one employer and one trade union for a number of establishments in different localities and in others such as pulp and paper undertakings. localities, and in others, such as pulp and paper undertakings, separate agreements were made between one employer and each of a number of trade unions, while in such industries as construction an association or group of employers might have an agreement

with one trade union.

Information as to the numbers of workers covered by collective agreements was received from employers in the annual survey of wage rates and working hours in Canada, supplemented by additional information from employers and trade unions. The number of workers known to have been covered by agreements in

1949 was 1,224,146, compared with 1,214,542 in the previous year and 995,736 in 1946, the year for which statistics on the subject were first compiled. Agreements in the Province of Newfoundland were included in the figures for the first time in 1949.

were included in the figures for the first time in 1949.

It was estimated that the total number of paid workers in all Canadian industries was 3,580,000 in October, 1949, so that the proportion who were covered by collective agreements was about 34 per cent. The proportion was 85½ per cent. in transport and communication, 51 per cent. in mining, 48½ per cent. in construction, 47½ per cent. in manufacturing industries, 45½ per cent. in electricity and gas supply, 9½ per cent. in public and other services and 7 per cent. in trade. The number of workers under agreement was greater than the total trade union membership, which was estimated at slightly more than one million in 1949. Rather more than 9 per cent. of all the workers covered by agreements were represented by organisations whose membership was limited to the employees of one undertaking and which were not affiliated to any central labour organisation. central labour organisation.

The success of the procedures for the settlement of disputes, the provision of which is one of the most important functions of collective agreements, was shown by the comparatively few workers who took part in work stoppages in 1949. Of about 51,400 workers who were involved in strikes or lock-outs during the year, only 20,000 were concerned in disputes arising out of the revision of

Under the Collective Agreement Act of the Province of Quebec, Under the Collective Agreement Act of the Province of Quebec, the terms of agreements made between a number of employers and a trade union or unions may, in certain circumstances, be extended by provincial Order in Council to apply to all employers and workers in the industry in the zone affected, or even to the whole Province. In 1949 about 192,000 workers were affected by agreements which had thus been extended, the activities chiefly concerned being the construction, boot and shoe, fur, clothing, and printing industries, and garages and service stations.

The Table below shows the numbers of workers in the various industry groups in Canada who were covered by collective agreements in 1949, 1948 and 1946.

convenience a surround by the beauty	Number of Workers				
Industry Group	1949	1948	1946		
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	43,397	43,278 49,998	38,471 48,823		
Mining, Quarrying, Oil Wells Bricks, Glass, Pottery, Chemicals, etc. Engineering, Automobile Construction	47,646 40,824	40,282	30,013		
and Repair, Cycles, Machinery, Agri- cultural Implements, etc	78,520 86,163	79,435 90,706	62,940 72,678		
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	59,754	64,166	50,339		
Textile Products, including Clothing Leather and Fur	94,333 26,244	99,044 27,744	76,850 25,669		
Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	80,696 22,351	80,964 20,436	79,138 18,104		
Pulp and Paper	41,031 60,300	41,740 66,349	37,697 40,759		
Construction	127,632	125,009	96,873		
Electricity and Gas Supply	20,940 281,684	18,548 264,354	15,754 232,248		
Trade Public and Other Services	36,205 76,426	31,989 70,500	20,828 48,552		
Total	1,224,146	1,214,542	995,736		



The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published in the issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* for February, 1951, a survey of labour developments in the United States of America during 1950.

Production, Employment, etc.

The survey shows that, during the first half of 1950, employment and business activity made a substantial recovery from the 1949 recession. From July, 1949, to June, 1950, the volume of industrial production rose by more than one-fifth, and nearly two million more workers were in civil employment in June, 1950, than a year earlier. In factories alone the number of workers employed increased by 729,000. The rate of dismissals from factories fell from 25 per thousand workers in June, 1949, to nine per thousand in June, 1950. There was an extension of the average working week. During the second half of 1950, the war in Korea necessitated a fresh evaluation of the international situation and a shift of

During the second half of 1950, the war in Korea necessitated a fresh evaluation of the international situation and a shift of emphasis to production and employment for defence and international military aid. For the first few months industrial production rose rapidly, but it slowed up in November and December. In October the number of workers employed in non-agricultural establishments had increased by nearly two million compared with the June figure; the increase in manufacturing industries alone was 1,150,000. Seasonal declines in certain industries and shortages of materials and conversion delays led to some reduction in employment at the end of the year. In December the civilian labour force was estimated to comprise 60,308,000 employed and 2,229,000 unemployed persons. It was considered that additional labour for the expected large increase in defence production would have to be obtained mainly by additions to the labour force from groups of persons not ordinarily looking for employment, by transfer from non-essential employment and by a lengthening of transfer from non-essential employment and by a lengthening of

the working week.

The total amount paid in wages and salaries rose by 15 per cent. between October, 1949, and October, 1950. The rise was attributed mainly to the large increase in the number of workers in employment and to a longer average working week. Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in November, 1950, averaged 1.510 dollars, compared with 1.392 dollars in 1949 and 1.397 dollars in November, 1948. At the same dates the average weekly hours worked were 41.1, 39.1 and 39.8, respectively. In November, 1950, the average hourly earnings of factory workers were 8 per cent. above the average for 1949. Since the end of the war, employers have increasingly granted certain non-wage benefits to their workers, so that the average total labour cost an hour of labour has risen somewhat more than average hourly earnings. Increased output an hour of work has, however, tended to check the rise in the labour cost of a unit of output. The rise in wholesale prices has generally outrun the rise in earnings, which, it is stated, the rise in the labour cost of a unit of output. The rise in wholesale prices has generally outrun the rise in earnings, which, it is stated, can hardly be considered as the chief cause of the increased prices. Important contributory factors have been high incomes, a large accumulation of war-time savings, deferred consumer buying (particularly of durable goods and household facilities) and the termination of controls and rationing; these circumstances have combined to create a demand far in excess of the available supplies.

Labour and the Defence Programme

Labour and the Defence Programme

The Defence Production Act which came into operation in September, 1950, gave shape to the national defence programme. Various agencies were appointed to carry out the functions authorised by the Act, and an Office of Defence Mobilisation was created as a central co-ordinating agency. The Department of Labor were given the task of handling public policy in relation to man-power, which involved dealing with limited emergency needs and at the same time planning for the contingency of full scale mobilisation. With the object of restraining inflationary tendencies, the Act authorised voluntary agreements to restrain price and wage increases and provided for Federal regulatory measures if voluntary methods proved unworkable. In October, the President appointed an Economic Stabilisation Administrator and, later, a Wage Stabilisation Board and a Director of Price Stabilisation. The Economic Stabilisation Administrator in December published a plan for voluntary price controls based upon specified pricing standards but aimed in general at the price levels existing at 1st December. The first mandatory, but temporary, wage and price controls were applied to the passenger car industry.

Collective Agreements

Collective Agreements

Factory hourly earnings exclusive of overtime, which are regarded as roughly indicative of changes in wage rates, averaged 135·7 cents in November, 1948 and 1949. In November, 1950, the comparable rate was 10 cents higher. After two years of comparative stability, the index of consumers' prices rose by 2·2 per cent. between February and June and by a further 3·2 per cent. between June and November, 1950. In many cases employers agreed to the request of unions to reopen wage negotiations before they were required to do so by the terms of their agreements. Prior to 1950 few agreements had linked wages to changes in the cost of living; but during 1950 a large number of agreements provided for the linking of cost-of-living sliding scales with provisions for automatic improvement increases. Other agreements contained clauses which provided for future adjustments in the form either of definite wage increases at specified dates or of flexible wage reopening provisions. Many of the agreements made in 1950 were for a longer period than had been customary in the past, and many key agreements included increased differentials for skilled workers, contrary to the earlier widespread adoption of flat increases applying to all workers.

Earnings in the United States Cotton and Rayon Textile Industries in April, 1950

Ministry of Labour Gazette, May, 1951

The Monthly Labor Review for October, 1950, published by the United States Department of Labor, contains a summary of an enquiry into earnings in the United States cotton and rayon textile industries in April, 1950, which was made by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the cotton industry the study covered mills with 21 or more workers each in three areas in New England and five areas in the southern States, and employing in all approximately 178,000 workers. In the rayon industry, which for the purpose of the enquiry also included the production of nylon and silk yarns and fabrics, the mills investigated were those employing 21 or more workers each in two areas in New England, two in Pennsylvania, and four in the southern States, with a total coverage of about 68,000 workers.

Compared with April, 1949, hourly earnings in April, 1950, showed little change, other than those changes which are typical in industries where incentive methods of wage payments operate. Incentive earnings, it is pointed out, usually fluctuate from one period to another, and are affected by changes in industrial production and other related factors. Average earnings for more than one-quarter of the occupations for which comparisons could be made in cotton textiles, and for one-sixth of those in rayon manufacture, were at the same levels as in the previous year. Generally, job averages showed more increases than decreases, but the differences were for the most part less than 3 per cent.

The following Tables show the average straight-time hourly earnings (excluding extra payments for overtime and night work) in April, 1950, for selected occupations in the cotton textile and rayon industries in some of the areas surveyed:—

Cotton Textile Industry

	N	ew Englar	ıd	Southern States			
Occupation	Con- necticut and Rhode Island	Fall River— New Bedford, Mass.	North- ern New Eng- land	Charlotte,	Green- ville— Spar- tanburg, S.C.	States- ville, N.C.	
Has experience according	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Men: Card Grinders Card Tenders	1·28 1·14	1·28 1·10	1·28 1·10	1·20 0·97	1·31 0·99	1.19	
Doffers, Spinning Frame Loom Fixers (Plain	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.05	1.12	1.09	
and Dobby Looms) Machinists, Main-	1.47	1.49	1.49	1.39	1.38	1.41	
tenance Slasher Tenders Slubber Tenders Truckers, Hand (in-	1·37 1·31 1·29	1·42 1·36 1·26	1·39 1·34 1·33	1·31 1·26 1·15	1·37 1·10 1·18	1·37 1·26 1·12	
cluding Bobbin Boys) Weavers, Dobby Weavers, Plain	1.03	0.98	1·00 1·43 1·35	0·93 1·26 1·26	0·94 1·31 1·24	0.94	
		1 20	1 33	1 20	000000	1 21	
Women: Battery Hands Spinners, Ring	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.97	0.95	0.96	
Frame	1.11	1.09	1·13 1·36	1·01 1·23	1.02	1.01	
Weavers, Plain Yarn Winders, Automatic	1.27	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.21	1.20	
Spooler Yarn Winders, Cone and Tube, High Speed, Non-	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.04	1.02	1.16	
Automatic	1.24	2000	1.06	0.93	N CELLON	0.97	

Rayon, Nylon and Silk Textile Industry

	New E	England	Penns	ylvania	Southern States		
Occupation	North- ern	South- ern	Allen- town— Bethle- hem	Scran- ton— Wilkes Barre	Char- lotte, N.C.	Western Virginia	
Men:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Loom Fixers, Box	DAME SESSI	1.52	1.63	1.49	Dr. Balts	E 1100	
Loom Plain and	HOT MS	1.27	1.03	1.49	PORTOR PAR	OPERAL SE	
Dobby	1.49	1.50	1.60	1.53	1.49	1.53	
Machinists, Main-		4 40		27/15/02	1	1	
tenance Slasher Tenders	1.36	1.43	1.58	1.45	1.32	1.43	
Truckers, Hand (in-		00 0000	1 20	1 23	11/	1 30	
cluding Bobbin	2007	Manager.	incomin	2359.2	aiblinde	ide s	
Boys) Weavers, Dobby	0·98 1·36	1.03	1·00 1·38	0·94 1·38	0.93	0.97	
Weavers, Plain	1.36	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.29	1.32	
Women:	SOF TROP	so about	ago bo	ployer a		moswia.	
Inspectors, Cloth,	101 (618)	O CHIEF	131. 3180	1 19000		Donne	
Machine	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.02	
Spinners, Ring		7 10	TOTAL SECTION	DI BOIR	ohon	pag ber	
Frame Weavers, Dobby	1.14	1.10	1.29	1.29	1.04	1.32	
Weavers, Plain	1.37	1.32	1.29	1.23	THE WOOD	1.32	
Yarn Winders,	STEP STORY	STREET - 215	STATE OF THE STATE	Siction 13-5		To State of the	
Cone and Tube, High Speed, Non-	T replete	STONES OF	019 30 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		COURSE OF	
Automatic		1.12		1-05	1.08	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Yarn Winders,	905-23B-37	501 30 8	S CHOOL CO	200000		meters	
Filling, Automatic	1.14	1.07	0.98	0.94	1.01	Section 10	
Yarn Winders, Filling, Non-	102 651	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	PARTY N	more ever		ET SOLET	
Automatic	1.12	1.16	1.03	0 - ite	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	1.04	

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

IntoT						Page	Unemployment at 16th April, 1951—continued	Page
Employment in Great Britain in March General Summary	· densité		1			193		197
General Man-power Position .	. 1201.	11	03		20.00	193	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	198
7111111/11111			1	1		193 193	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	200
Industrial Analysis						193	Labour Turnover	201
Unemployment at 16th April, 1951:						100	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injur	ry 202
Summary for Great Britain .		2.55	11 11		1	196 196	Work of Appointments Services	202
Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1951 Numbers Unemployed in United K	ingdom	· Regio		lvsis		196	Coal Mining, Employment in March	203
Numbers Unemployed in Principal						197	Employment Overseas	203

Employment in Great Britain in March

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased during March by 11,000 (all women).

The size of the Forces rose during March by 16,000 to a total of 809,000, which was 100,000 higher than six months before. The release, which began in March, of National Service men whose service had been extended from 18 months to two years under the National Service Act, 1950, will however tend to slow down the rate of expansion of the Forces in future. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was about 3,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment

month was about 3,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 16th April, 1951, was 253,000, compared with 274,900 at 12th March. The April figure represented about 1·2 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1·3 per cent. in March. The corresponding percentage in April, 1950, was 1·6.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during March by 16,000 (all women).

There was a decrease of 5,000 during the month in the number employed in the basic industries as a whole. The number of wage earners on colliery books increased by 2,300, but agriculture is estimated to have declined by 3,000.

During March the number employed in the manufacturing industries rose by 8,000. The chemicals and allied trades group, the metals, engineering and vehicles group and clothing manufacture each showed an increase of about 2,000.

There was an estimated increase of 13,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There was practically no change in the level of employment in

There was practically no change in the level of employment in the distributive trades, in national and local government, or in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

aute	
Tho	usands
1110	usulius

Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- Feb., 1951	End- March, 1951	during March, 1951
15,810 7,094	15,891† 7,289†	15,918† 7,296†	15,918 7,307	- 11
22,904	23,180†	23,214†	23,225	+11
807 39	730 22	771 22	787 22	+16
846	752	793	809	+16
92 282	328‡	288‡	3 264‡	+ 3 -24
14,698 6,986	14,934† 7,166†	14,954† 7,179†	14,954 7,195	+16
21,684	22,100†	22,133†	22,149	+16
	1948 15,810 7,094 22,904 807 39 846 92 282 14,698 6,986	1948 1950 15,810 15,891† 7,094 7,289† 22,904 23,180† 807 730 39 22 846 752 92 — 282 328‡ 14,698 14,934† 6,986 14,936†	15,810 15,891† 15,918† 7,296† 22,904 23,180† 23,214† 807 730 771 39 22 22 846 752 793 92 — — — — — 282 328‡ 288‡ 14,698 14,934† 7,166† 7,179†	Mid- 1948 End- 1950 Feb., March, 1951 15,810 7,289† 7,296† 7,307 22,904 23,180† 23,214† 23,225 807 730 771 787 39 22 22 22 846 752 793 809 92 —

* 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.

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- Feb., 1951	End- March, 1951	Change during March, 1951
Basic Industries		Strik Sheet	AND REAL PROPERTY.	an politica	definition of
Coal Mining Total Man-power	795	762	774	776	+ 2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(689)	(701)	(703)	(+ 2)
Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water	312	361	363	80 362	-1
Transport and Communication	1,808	1,776 1,129*	1,774 1,119*	1,772	- 2 - 4
Total, Basic Industries	4,230	4,108	4,110	4,105	- 5
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and	444	484	489	491	+ 2
Vehicles	3,935	4,086 1,033	4,115 1,040	4,117 1,039†	+ 2
Clothing	662	714	722	724	+ 2
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Other Manufactures	723 1,399	1,500	797 1,507	798 1,509	+ 1 + 2
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,099	8,620	8,670	8,678	+ 8
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,463 2,523	1,409 2,654	1,411* 2,637	1,424 2,637	+13
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,938	3,915*	3,913*	3,914	+ 1
National Government Service Local Government Service	696 735	631 763*	632 760*	632 759	-1
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	22,100	22,133	22,149	+16

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which 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 February and March, 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.

made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Revised figures. † Cotton—335,000. Wool—218,000. Other textiles—486,000.

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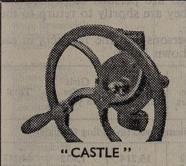
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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

States Corbo	19.58	100	Section	(Thousan	ds)	91 - R	03/00	Tien.	May 1	Inches	tites	
Industry		Mal	es	Nie Min		Fema	ales	Lerik.	. 327	Tot	al	
Person forms	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Feb., 1951	March, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Feb., 1951	March, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Feb., 1951	March, 1951
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	782 · 8	748 · 8	760 · 6	762.9	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761 · 7	773.5	775.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	229·1 69·3 34·2 29·6 19·9 12·9 63·2	241·1 72·0 37·2 31·0 21·7 12·5 66·7	241·2 71·7 37·1 31·2 22·0 12·6 66·6	241·4 71·7 37·1 31·3 21·9 12·6 66·8	77.9 7.4 42.1 11.7 5.6 1.4 9.7	83·3 7·6 45·2 12·3 6·0 1·0 11·2	83·9 7·6 45·6 12·1 6·2 1·0 11·4	84·4 7·6 45·9 12·2 6·2 1·0 11·5	307·0 76·7 76·3 41·3 .25·5 14·3 72·9	324·4 79·6 82·4 43·3 27·7 13·5 77·9	325·1 79·3 82·7 43·3 28·2 13·6 78·0	325·8 79·3 83·0 43·5 28·1 13·6 78·3
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	311·2 16·8 150·6 14·0 24·2 25·8 29·8 27·3 22·7	340·6 16·8 162·1 16·9 25·3 28·3 32·1 32·6 26·5	343·5 16·9 164·0 17·1 25·7 28·3 32·0 33·1 26·4	344·1 16·9 164·6 17·1 25·9 28·3 32·0 33·2 26·1	128·3 0·5 52·1 20·4 12·2 11·1 19·7 6·0 6·3	138·4 0·6 51·2 24·4 13·0 11·3 24·0 6·5 7·4	140·4 0·6 52·2 25·0 13·5 11·4 24·0 6·5 7·2	141.9 0.6 52.9 25.2 13.6 11.5 24.4 6.5 7.2	439·5 17·3 202·7 34·4 36·4 36·9 49·5 33·3 29·0	479·0 17·4 213·3 41·3 38·3 39·6 56·1 39·1 33·9	483 · 9 17 · 5 216 · 2 42 · 1 39 · 2 39 · 7 56 · 0 39 · 6 33 · 6	486·0 17·5 217·5 42·3 39·5 39·8 56·4 39·7 33·3
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	458·7 19·3 192·3 96·5 15·0 18·0 33·0 84·6	474·2 20·2 195·8 101·0 15·5 19·0 37·1 85·6	475·0 19·8 196·0 101·8 15·3 19·1 37·3 85·7	473·5 19·8 195·4 101·7 15·2 18·9 37·2 85·3	61·1 0·7 18·5 16·3 2:7 1·1 6·2 15·6	62.6 0.5 19.0 15.8 2.7 1.1 7.1 16.4	63·6 0·5 19·4 16·1 2·7 1·1 7·2 16·6	63·7 0·5 19·4 16·1 2·7 1·1 7·2 16·7	519·8 20·0 210·8 112·8 17·7 19·1 39·2 100·2	536·8 20·7, 214·8 116·8 18·2 20·1 44·2 102·0	538·6 20·3 215·4 117·9 18·0 20·2 44·5 102·3	537·2 20·3 214·8 117·8 17·9 20·0 44·4 102·0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,430·7 217·0 74·4 35·3 19·5 63·0 20·2 57·5 33·2 64·7 526·0 122·5 38·2 27·8 36·0 16·7 10·7 68·0	1,475 · 4 194 · 4 70 · 5 35 · 8 23 · 3 65 · 5 23 · 0 60 · 2 33 · 6 72 · 3 550 · 1 128 · 5 40 · 4 29 · 1 47 · 1 17 · 5 11 · 0 73 · 1	1,485·6 196·1 70·7 36·2 23·5 65·9 23·4 59·0 34·4 72·1 554·4 129·3 40·7 29·4 47·6 18·0 11·1 73·8	1,486·7 197·4 70·5 36·3 23·5 66·4 23·5 58·9 35·2 71·2 553·8 129·3 40·6 29·4 47·6 18·1 11·2 73·8	382·2 7·9 3·6 5·1 1·7 13·7 3·2 9·8 8·0 6·4 118·5 49·0 24·1 20·3 31·0 19·9 8·6 51·4	393·7 7·9 3·6 4·9 2·1 13·4 3·4 10·6 7·5 5·8 120·0 44·6 23·2 19·0 45·8 20·9 9·1 51·9	401·5 8·5 3·6 5·0 2·1 13·6 3·4 10·5 7·6 5·8 122·4 45·6 23·5 19·0 46·1 22·1 9·2 53·5	403·0 8·5 3·7 5·0 2·1 13·7 3·4 10·5 7·7 5·8 12·8 45·9 23·4 19·1 46·0 22·6 9·2 53·6	1,812·9 224·9 78·0 40·4 21·2 76·7 23·4 67·3 41·2 71·1 644·5 171·5 62·3 48·1 67·0 36·6 19·3 119·4	1,869·1 202·3 74·1 40·7 25·4 78·9 26·4 70·8 41·1 78·1 670·1 173·1 63·6 48·1 92·9 38·4 20·1 125·0	1,887·1 204·6 74·3 41·2 25·6 79·5 26·8 69·5 42·0 77·9 676·8 174·9 64·2 48·4 93·7 40·1 20·3 127·3	1,889·7 205·9 74·2 41·3 25·6 80·1 26·9 69·4 42·9 77·0 676·6 175·2 64·0 48·5 93·6 40·7 20·4 127·4
Vehicles	768·0 242·8 188·4 120·5	822·9 264·1 196·7 127·2	829 · 2 264 · 3 198 · 3 131 · 7	829 · 6 263 · 9 198 · 9 132 · 9	120·2 41·7 23·0 21·0	131·1 43·6 25·4 22·4	133·5 43·9 25·7 23·6	134·3 44·1 25·9 23·7	888·2 284·5 211·4 141·5	954·0 307·7 222·1 149·6	962·7 308·2 224·0	963·9 308·0 224·8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	52·1 63·8 20·8	73·2 58·3 20·3	74·2 57·9 20·5	74·1 57·6 20·4	22·0 2·9 2·1	28·8 2·5 2·1	29·5 2·5 2·1	29·7 2·5 2·1	74·1 66·7 22·9	102·0 60·8 22·4	155·3 103·7 60·4	156·6 103·8 60·1
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	72·9 6·7	77·1 6·0	76·4 5·9	75·9 5·9	3·7 3·8	3·7 2·6	3·7 2·5	3·7 2·6	76·6 10·5	80.8	80·1 8·4	79·6 8·5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	319·0 32·6 21·5 30·3 27·1 24·9 27·5 155·1	315·9 31·3 20·7 30·7 28·2 26·6 25·5 152·9	315·6 31·5 20·8 31·0 28·2 26·6 25·3 152·2	314·9 31·6 20·7 30·9 28·0 26·4 25·2 152·1	183·7 20·6 19·2 5·2 10·2 28·6 16·4 83·5	186·8 22·1 17·5 5·3 9·4 30·7 15·1 86·7	188·5 22·6 17·7 5·3 9·6 30·3 15·2 87·8	188·6 22·7 17·7 5·3 9·6 30·1 15·1 88·1	502·7 53·2 40·7 35·5 37·3 53·5 43·9 238·6	502·7 53·4 38·2 36·0 37·6 57·3 40·6 239·6	504·1 54·1 38·5 36·3 37·8 56·9 40·5 240·0	503·5 54·3 38·4 36·2 37·6 56·5 40·3 240·2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	81·6 50·7 6·9 17·6 6·4	88·3 56·8 8·5 16·6 6·4	88·5 56·7 8·7 16·7 6·4	88·2 56·6 8·6 16·6 6·4	45·0 25·3 6·0 12·0 1·7	50·5 28·9 7·5 12·3 1·8	50·4 29·0 7·4 12·2 1·8	50·6 29·2 7·3 12·3 1·8	126·6 76·0 12·9 29·6 8·1	138·8 85·7 16·0 28·9 8·2	138·9 85·7 16·1 28·9 8·2	138·8 85·8 15·9 28·9 8·2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	383·5 60·2 42·5 91·8 28·2 16·8 5·3 7·9 7·0 27·2 4·9 10·8 6·3 6·3 54·3 14·0	433·2 65·7 48·2 97·3 33·9 21·1 5·9 7·2 5·7 34·1 5·6 14·1 7·1 7·5 63·3 16·5	434.4 66.6 48.6 96.7 33.4 21.4 6.0 7.3 5.8 34.4 5.7 14.2 7.0 7.5 63.2 16.6	433·9 66·6 48·8 96·0 33·1 21·4 6·0 7·3 5·8 34·6 5·7 14·3 7·0 7·5 63·1 16·7	544·2 112·2 88·4 114·4 14·7 24·0 8·1 10·6 75·3 7·1 12·7 15·2 14·4 25·6 9·1	592·3 120·2 96·2 119·9 14·6 30·1 8·8 10·5 9·3 8·2 14·8 15·5 15·0 28·1 10·6	597·7 121·9 97·3 119·6 14·2 30·5 9·0 10·6 91·5 8·3 15·1 15·6 15·2 28·4 10·9	597·8 122·0 97·5 118·9 14·0 30·5 9·0 10·7 9·6 91·8 8·3 15·1 15·7 15·3 28·4 11·0	927·7 172·4 130·9 206·2 42·9 40·8 13·4 20·3 17·6 102·5 12·0 23·5 21·5 20·7 79·9 23·1	1,025·5 185·9 144·4 217·2 48·5 51·2 14·7 17·7 15·2 124·4 13·8 28·9 22·6 22·5 91·4 27·1	1,032·1 188·5 145·9 216·3 47·6 51·9 15·0 17·9 15·4 125·9 14·0 29·3 22·6 22·7 91·6 27·5	1,031·7 188·6 146·3 214·9 47·1 51·9 15·0 18·0 15·4 126·4 14·0 29·4 22·7 22·8 91·5 27·7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	49·0 32·7 11·5 4·8	47·6 31·9 11·0 4·7	47.6 31.9 11.0 4.7	47·3 31·6 11·0 4·7	28·9 9·5 14·5 4·9	29·9 8·5 16·3 5·1	30·3 8·6 16·4 5·3	30·4 8·5 16·5 5·4	77·9 42·2 26·0 9·7	77·5 40·4 27·3 9·8	77·9 40·5 27·4 10·0	77·7 40·1 27·5 10·1
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	184·7 69·4 12·3 6·7 7·3 8·6 59·9 20·5	189·6 72·9 11·7 8·4 8·1 7·8 62·7 18·0	190·7 73·9 11·8 8·4 8·1 7·9 63·0 17·6	190·7 73·9 11·9 8·4 8·1 7·9 63·0 17·5	404·1 177·2 81·1 49·1 12·6 25·4 55·3 3·4	451·3 203·8 84·3 60·3 12·4 27·9 59·6 3·0	458·1 207·1 85·4 61·0 12·5 28·4 60·8 2·9	459·6 207·9 85·8 61·1 12·6 28·5 60·7 3·0	588·8 246·6 93·4 55·8 19·9 34·0 115·2 23·9	640·9 276·7 96·0 68·7 20·5 35·7 122·3 21·0	648·8 281·0 97·2 69·4 20·6 36·3 123·8 20·5	650·3 281·8 97·7 69·5 20·7 36·4 123·7 20·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	407·2 31·5 108·5 13·8 15·6 25·3 14·0 24·0 17·5 31·0 74·7 6·4 24·7 20·2	446·8 33·6 112·8 16·0 19·4 31·3 18·7 29·5 19·1 34·8 77·2 8·2 25·7 20·5	441 · 9 33 · 5 112 · 0 16 · 2 19 · 0 31 · 8 15 · 1 29 · 7 19 · 0 35 · 4 76 · 0 7 · 9 25 · 8 20 · 5	442·0 33·2 112·0 16·3 18·8 32·4 15·1 29·7 18·8 35·3 76·0 8·0 25·9 20·5	285·2 8·4 68·1 19·3 9·8 12·3 5·2 34·5 35·0 25·5 18·9 5·4 14·5 28·3	326·4 8·4 78·8 27·3 11·6 13·0 6·4 49·9 39·0 25·1 19·2 6·7 14·4 26·6	324·9 8·3 77·5 27·6 11·7 13·5 5·8 50·3 39·5 25·7 17·9 6·2 14·3 26·6	325·9 8·2 78·8 27·8 11·6 13·8 6·0 50·1 38·6 25·5 18·1 6·3 14·4 26·7	692.4 39.9 176.6 33.1 25.4 37.6 19.2 58.5 52.5 56.5 93.6 11.8 39.2 48.5	773·2 42·0 191·6 43·3 31·0 44·3 25·1 79·4 58·1 159·9 96·4 14·9 40·1 47·1	766 8 41 · 8 189 · 5 43 · 8 30 · 7 45 · 3 20 · 9 80 · 0 58 · 5 61 · 1 93 · 9 14 · 1 40 · 1 47 · 1	767·9 41·4 190·8 44·1 30·4 46·2 21·1 79·8 57·4 60·8 94·1 14·3 40·3 47·2

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

es the numbers of octobes registered to		Ma	ales			Fen	nales A	GRE	(FOR	TAIT	otal	
Industry	Mid-	End-	Feb.,	March,	Mid-	End-	Feb.,	March,	Mid-	End-	Feb.,	March,
	1948	1950	1951	1951	1948	1950	1951	1951	1948	1950	1951	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	226·8	228·1	229·1	51·1	54·8	55·3	55·9	265·7	281·6	283·4	285·0
	78·3	79·4	78·8	78·8	10·8	11·3	11·4	11·4	89·1	90·7	90·2	90·2
	87·5	98·9	100·0	100·9	25·3	29·7	29·8	30·2	112·8	128·6	129·8	131·1
	16·5	15·9	16·3	16·4	3·1	2·7	2·6	2·6	19·6	18·6	18·9	19·0
	17·8	18·0	18·2	18·3	6·2	5·5	5·7	5·8	24·0	23·5	23·9	24·1
	14·5	14·6	14·8	14·7	5·7	5·6	5·8	5·9	20·2	20·2	20·6	20·6
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	291·0	323·7	324·3	323·9	171·7	191·7	192·4	192·3	462·7	515·4	516·7	516·2
	54·7	60·7	60·7	60·6	18·3	19·7	20·0	20·0	73·0	80·4	80·7	80·6
	3·5	4·6	4·5	4·5	1·2	2·0	2·0	2·0	4·7	6·6	6·5	6·5
	12·7	17·4	17·4	17·3	23·7	29·2	29·1	29·0	36·4	46·6	46·5	46·3
	14·9	16·6	16·6	16·5	21·5	25·9	26·0	26·2	36·4	42·5	42·6	42·7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	80.5	80.9	80.8	16.9	18.6	18.7	18.8	85.4	99.1	99.6	99.6
Engraving, etc.	136.7	143.9	144-2	144-2	90.1	96.3	96.6	96.3	226.8	240.2	240.8	240.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.9	149·3	150·3	151·0	99·3	106·6	108·3	108·8	241·2	255·9	258.6	259 · 8
	64.2	70·7	71·2	71·5	32·7	36·7	37·6	37·8	96·9	107·4	108.8	109 · 3
	10.2	12·6	12·7	12·6	2·3	2·9	2·9	2·9	12·5	15·5	15.6	15 · 5
	8.0	8·1	8·1	8·2	8·7	7·7	7·8	7·9	16·7	15·8	15.9	16 · 1
	10.9	12·3	12·2	12·2	15·1	18·1	17·9	18·0	26·0	30·4	30.1	30 · 2
	4.5	4·9	4·8	4·9	6·1	6·8	6·8	6·8	10·6	11·7	11.6	11 · 7
	10.0	5·9	5·9	6·0	2·5	2·1	2·1	2·1	12·5	8·0	8.0	8 · 1
	34.1	34·8	35·4	35·6	31·9	32·3	33·2	33·3	66·0	67·1	68.6	68 · 9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,270 · 2	5,575 · 4	5,595 · 9	5,596.3	2,582.9	2,799 · 4	2,828 · 8	2,837 · 2	7,853 · 1	8,374 - 8	8,424.7	8,433.5
Building and Contracting	1,264·3	1,222·0	1,224·0	1,237·0	39·0	37·5	37·5	37·5	1,303·3	1,259·5	1,261·5	1,274·5
	1,203·0	1,161·1	1,163·1	1,176·1	32·7	30·8	30·8	30·8	1,235·7	1,191·9	1,193·9	1,206·9
	61·3	60·9	60·9	60·9	6·3	6·7	6·7	6·7	67·6	67·6	67·6	67·6
Gas, Electricity and Water	285·2	326·6	328·3	327·1	27·0	34·4	34·9	35·0	312·2	361·0	363·2	362·1
	117·9	133·4	133·8	132·8	9·5	11·6	11·8	11·9	127·4	145·0	145·6	144·7
	140·8	162·7	164·0	164·0	16·1	21·3	21·6	21·6	156·9	184·0	185·6	185·6
	26·5	30·5	30·5	30·3	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·5	27·9	32·0	32·0	31·8
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	250·5	250·7	251·1	250·8	44·3	44·6	45·6	46·0	294·8	295·3	296·7	296·8
	23·0	20·2	20·1	20·7	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·7	25·3	21·8	21·7	22·4
	171·6	169·5	169·2	169·3	11·8	13·5	13·8	13·8	183·4	183·0	183·0	183·1
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricult.	1,059 · 3	1,106.9	1,105 · 0	1,101 · 1	953.7	1,036 · 5	1,021 · 9	1,026 · 2	2,013.0	2,143 · 4	2,126.9	2127 · 3
Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery . Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	103·4	109·5	110·2	109·4	25·9	27·6	28·2	28·2	129·3	137·1	138·4	137·6
	68·4	70·3	70·3	70·2	24·7	25·7	25·8	25·9	93·1	96·0	96·1	96·1
	101·5	108·2	108·3	108·3	46·9	50·7	52·1	52·2	148·4	158·9	160·4	160·5
	326·5	326·4	325·3	323·3	261·6	275·6	274·8	275·7	588·1	602·0	600·1	599·0
	140·2	151·7	151·5	151·4	98·3	92·8	93·7	94·2	238·5	244·5	245·2	245·6
	303·3	324·0	322·6	321·7	463·9	530·8	514·5	515·9	767·2	854·8	837·1	837·6
Retail	16.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	32.4	33.3	32.8	34.1	48-4	50.1	49.6	50.9
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	60·8 36·3 184·7 31·8 10·8	60·2 36·5 185·5 31·8 11·0	72·9 42·5 481·9 120·2 29·6	75·3 38·0 441·6 115·9 27·6	75·9 36·4 434·8 117·5 28·1	75·9 36·9 442·4 116·2 28·6	680·7 152·2	137·2 75·2 629·3 147·7 38·3	136·7 72·7 619·5 149·3 38·9	148.0

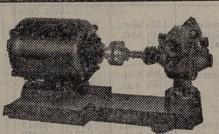


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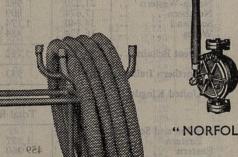
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Unemployment at 16th April, 1951

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th March and 16th April, 1951, were as follows:—

0 885 T 885 0	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th March	177,936	4,946	86,574	5,405	274,861
16th April	159,045	5,863	82,230	5,814	252,952

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 un-employed at 16th April represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th March

In the week ending 31st March about 18,000 operatives in the manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 14 hours each on the average; on the other hand 1,045,000 were working on an average 7 hours overtime.

The analysis of the figures for 16th April is as follows:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including C	Casuals)	1	
2 40 0 0 100 0 00 0 0 100 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	36,091 3,169	32,485 1,840	85,992 773	154,568 5,782	4,477 81	159,045 5,863
over Girls under 18	25,868 3,013	21,627 1,830	32,639 870	80,134 5,713	2,096 101	82,230 5,814
Total	68,141	57,782	120,274	246,197	6,755	252,952

The total of 252,952 includes 44,791 married women. The changes between 12th March and 16th April in each administrative Region were as follows:-

	4 100	1-27	Wholly U	nemploye g Casuals)			10 17 4
Region	100 - 100 tx	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South-	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	16,930 16,574	13,940 11,832	18,273 15,911	49,143 44,317	531 332	49,674 44,649
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	- 356	- 2,108	- 2,362	- 4,826	- 199	- 5,025
Eastern	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	3,306 3,455	4,112 3,413	5,858 5,569	13,276 12,437	273 284	13,549 12,721
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 149	- 699	- 289	- 839	+ 11	- 828
Southern	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	3,369 3,374	3,615 2,477	5,636 5,068	12,620 10,919	78 68	12,698 10,987
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 5	- 1,138	- 568	- 1,701	- 10	- 1,711
South- Western	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	3,599 3,505	3,582 2,724	7,268 6,421	14,449 12,650	181 160	14,630 12,810
	Inc. or Dec.	- 94	- 858	- 847	- 1,799	- 21	- 1,820
Midland	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	3,608 3,839	1,960 1,807	2,234 2,272	7,802 7,918	293 166	8,095 8,084
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 231	- 153	+ 38	+ 116	- 127	- 11
North- Midland	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	1,914 1,876	1,866 1,578	3,483 3,044	7,263 6,498	307 241	7,570 6,739
	Inc. or Dec.	- 38	- 288	- 439	- 765	- 66	- 831
East and West Ridings	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	4,062 4,005	3,316 2,875	6,247 5,823	13,625 12,703	720 601	14,345 13,304
	Inc. or Dec.	- 57	- 441	- 424	- 922	- 119	- 1,041
North- Western	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	10,572 10,874	9,829 8,766	16,878 15,671	37,279 35,311	653 577	37,932 35,888
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 302	- 1,063	- 1,207	- 1,968	- 76	- 2,044
Northern	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	5,719 5,808	6,995 5,902	16,085 15,016	28,799 26,726	822 687	29,621 27,413
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 89	- 1,093	- 1,069	- 2,073	- 135	- 2,208
Scotland	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	11,302 10,707	13,046 11,457	31,905 29,399	56,253 51,563	2,569 3,104	58,822 54,667
	Inc. or Dec.	- 595	- 1,589	- 2,506	- 4,690	+ 535	- 4,155
Wales	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	4,246 4,124	5,622 4,951	17,375 16,080	27,243 25,155	682 535	27,925 25,690
	Inc. or Dec.	- 122	- 671	- 1,295	- 2,088	- 147	- 2,235
Great Britain	12th Mar. 16th Apr.	68,627 68,141	67,883 57,782	131,242 120,274	267,752 246,197	7,109 6,755	274,861 252,952
	Inc. or Dec.	- 486	- 10,101	- 10,968	- 21,555	- 354	-21,909

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th April, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :-

Region	register	nber of per ed as uner 6th April,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-			plesioni	Christen Pro	Spinster and	WELL CO.	
Eastern	28,223	16,426	44,649	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Eastern	7,587	5,134	12,721	1.0	1.5	1.2	
Southern	6,130	4,857	10,987	1.0	1.6	1.2	
South-Western	8,096	4,714	12,810	1.1	1.4	1.2	
Midland	5,083	3,001	8,084	0.4	0.4	0.4	
North-Midland	3,703	3,036	6,739	0.4	0.7	0.5	
East and West Ridings	9,039	4,265	13,304	0.8	0.7	0.7	
North-Western	22,533	13,355	35,888	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Northern	18,761	8,652	27,413	2.1	2.5	2.2	
Scotland	38,655	16,012	54,667	2.8	2.2	2.6	
Wales	17,098	8,592	25,690	2.5	3.5	2.8	
Great Britain	164,908	88,044	252,952	1.2	1.3	1.2	

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.

門外部門門	中世界 是 0	G	reat Britai	in	Series believed	NA THAT
10221		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Total
1939	1 934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	11,480,324
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
1948t	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,093
1951 :	3 3 10				The same of the	
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

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 16th April, 1951, was 280,609, including 179,838 men, 6,847 boys, 87,638 women and 6,286 girls. Of the total, 273,486 (including 5,167) casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 7,123 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 16th April, 1951, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
1771 14	N	holly Unen	nployed (incl	uding Casua	ils)
London and South-	******	1.100	100 mg 150 mg	TRATIL	1
Eastern	26,889	1,182	15,214	1,032	44,317
astern	7,181 5,865	255 251	4,642	359	12,437
Southern	7,865	186	4,443	360 270	10,919
Midland	4,765	241	2,670	242	7,918
North-Midland	3,438	171	2,630	259	6,498
and W. Ridings	8,507	237	3,687	272	12,703
North-Western	21,220	992	12,575	524	35,311
Northern	17,674	609	7,731	712	26,726
Scotland	34,840	1,174	14,623	926	51,563
Wales	16,324	484	7,590	757	25,155
Great Britain	154,568	5,782	80,134	5,713	246,197
Northern Ireland	20,613	983	5,238	455	27,289
United Kingdom	175,181	6,765	85,372	6,168	273,486
		Total Re	egistered as I	Jnemployed	
London and South-	27.026	4.40=	1	1010	1
Eastern	27,036	1,187	15,383	1,043	44,649
astern	7,327	260	4,765	369	12,721
outhern	5,878 7,909	252 187	4,495 4,442	362 272	10,987
A: dland	4,835	248	2,754	247	8,084
North-Midland	3,529	174	2,754 2,766	270	6,739
B. and W. Ridings	8,795	244	3,989	276	13,304
North-Western	21,537	996	12,826	529	35,888
Northern	18,151	610	7,932	720	27,413
Scotland	37,443	1,212	15,048	964	54,667
Vales	16,605	493	7,830	762	25,690
Great Britain	159,045	5,863	82,230	5,814	252,952
Northern Ireland	20,793	984	5,408	472	27,657
United Kingdom	179,838	6,847	87,638	6,286	280,609

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

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

‡ 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.

§ 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. May, 1951

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 16th April, 1951, and the number of persons on the region of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th March, 1951.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th April, 1951

Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 12th March, 1951
London and South-Eastern	27,036	15,383	2,230	44,649	- 5,025
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 Tottenham West Ham Willesden	11,830 102 218 1,723 458 597 301 186 231 119 389 57 248 304 426 348 484 484 484 4231	5,850 45 44 773 799 244 167 108 74 73 307 52 131 151 192 192 280 58	411 5 12 79 81 33 51 16 14 21 43 26 33 20 36 29	18,091 152 274 2,575 1,338 874 519 310 319 213 739 135 412 475 654 569 794 316	- 1,213 - 7 - 6 - 489 - 208 - 119 - 81 + 12 - 48 - 42 - 63 - 1 - 62 - 60 - 105 + 48 - 89 - 65
Eastern	7,327 93 91 242 74 605 892 113	4,765 72 77 159 17 129 391 117	629 6 5 26 26 8 50 13	12,721 171 173 427 117 742 1,333 243	- 828 - 45 - 53 + 11 - 50 - 307 - 57
Southern	782 110 1,496 330 124	4,495 414 138 1,712 179 82 401	614 36 18 108 15 9 47	10,987 1,232 266 3,316 524 215 1,290	-1,711 - 317 - 41 - 325 - 70 + 31 - 436
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	255 64 856	4,442 612 230 75 820 113	459 71 7 6 86 13	12,810 2,690 492 145 1,762 206	- 1,820 - 222 - 14 - 37 - 121 + 9
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	1,377 12 468 40 38 496 133 51	26 75 80 40 162	7	8,084 2,231 49 706 55 65 601 229 99 445 260	- 64 - 15 + 10 - 1
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	3,529 141 104 807 94 92 132 58 611	2,766 98 34 269 4 32 2 34 2 34 2 21 7 205	444 11 7 103 12 11 14 5 31 10	6,739 250 145 1,179 138 137 177 104 - 863 252	- 831 + 29 - 13 - 194 - 24 - 31 - 1 - 12 - 12 - 109 + 23
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield	8,795 275 472 90 142 58 575 2,750	92 92 92 39 22 287 8 40 7 77 70 22 887 4 500 178 33 317	14 13 7 7 7 8 8 8 11 7 40 8 11 7 40 9	577 129 434 98 127 3,721 2,150 379 1,130	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford	. 21,53° . 99 . 28 . 69 . 44 . 1,34 . 30 . 11 . 5 . 10,20 . 1,88	7 12,82c 5 8 2 3 51 1 633 4 9 1,10 2 9 3 3 4 1 1,30 9 3 3 4 9 3 3 4 9 3 5 6 9 3 5 7 8 9 3 7 8 9 3 7 8 9 3 8 9 8 9 8 9	1,525 8 1,525 8 1 1 22 0 41 3 8 5 54 7 26 4 1 9 20 6 662	35,88 111 122 811 1,36 10 2,50 42 15 10 21 14,83	8 - 2,044 0 - 105 5 - 12 - 15 2 - 21 0 - 39 2 - 683 5 - 29 4 - 14 1 + 34 0 - 48 1 - 552
Rochdale	21 31 9 43	5 16 2 5 7 49	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ -23 \end{bmatrix}$	49 14 3 95	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & - & 51 \\ 2 & - & 22 \\ - & 45 \end{vmatrix} $
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington	47 24 55 19	1 22 68 00 22	6 1 6	8 48 9 1,30 6 41	$\begin{vmatrix} 15 \\ 17 \\ - \\ 69 \\ 7 \\ + \\ 91 \end{vmatrix}$

* 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 no suitable for the types of vacancies current.

AS UNEMPLOYED	Nu Regi		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals		
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 12th March, 1951
Northern	18,151	7,932	1,330	27,413	- 2,208
Carlisle	82	194	17	293	- 17
Darlington	152	141	16	309	+ 8
Gateshead	1,192	375	59	1,626	- 127
Hartlepools	668	378	32	1,078	- 76
Jarrow and Hebburn	668	595	26	1,289	- 195
Middlesbrough (inc. South		Part of the last	1		. 00
Bank)	569	474	74	1,117	+ 28
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,373	1,147	154	4,674	- 157
South Shields	1,841	355	71	2,267	+ 62
Stockton-on-Tees	332	376	40	748	- 59
Sunderland	2,249	854	129	3,232	- 429
Wallsend (inc. Willington					- 105
Quay)	296	167	11	474	- 103
Scotland	37,443	15,048	2,176	54,667	- 4.155
	1.549	454	40	2,043	- 339
Clydebank	210	106	20	336	- 29
Dundee	1.096	514	34	1.644	- 70
Edinburgh	2,445	528	122	3,095	- 621
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	12,084	3,538	428	16,050	- 1,415
Greenock	1,435	1,243	190	2,868	- 135
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,124	575	82	1,781	- 200
Paisley	530	269	29	828	- 184
1 distoy	330			5 5 CH S 7 12	A CO WOODS
Wales	16,605	7,830	1,255	25,690	- 2,235
Cardiff	1,780	472	84	2,336	- 305
Merthyr Tydfil	1.087	422	69	1,578	- 35
Newport	451	230	46	727	- 146
Rhondda	1,574	464		2,103	- 88
Swansea	819	642	38	1,499	- 212
N. dam Incland	00 700	F 400	1,456	27,657	- 2,866
Northern Ireland	20,793	5,408		10,500	
Belfast	7,887	2,440		3,152	
Londonderry	2,660	217	213	3,132	
	100000000	STATE OF THE PARTY	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000 CO 1000	STATE OF THE PARTY

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

*

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th April, 1951, was 906,008, compared with 926,144 at 15th January, 1951. The figure for 16th April included 815,145 men, 83,816 women, and 7,047 young persons; of the total 522,278 had at some time served in H.M. Forces while 383,730 had had no such service.

In the Table which follows, the persons on the register at 16th April, 1951 are classified according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used is based on the Medical Research Council's provisional classification of diseases and injuries. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various

the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement	Ex-Service (1914–18)	Other Ex-Service	Non- Ex-Service*	Total
Amputations	20,798	21,174	30,596	72,568 38,326
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,556	21,332	15,438 14,031	14,904
Congenital malformations	48	825	22,698	71,287
Diseases of digestive system	2,216	46,373 27,063	26,240	59,255
Diseases of heart, etc	5,952	36,312	28,123	70,859
Diseases of the lungs†	6,424	14,271	23,051	41,008
Ear defects	3,686	21,077	31,250	59,552
Eye defects	1,223	21,077	01,200	malan de d
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	17,688	18,301	9,608	45,597
Injuries and diseasest of lower limb	25,866	49,452	48,150	123,468
Injuries and diseasest of upper	26,819	31,374	26,937	85,130
limb	1,202	12,396	14,381	27,979
Nervous and mental disorders	6,551	35,609	40,582	82,742
Tuberculosis	3,143	29,469	27,749	60,361
Other diseases and disabilities	3,977	24,099	24,896	52,972
Total	133,151	389,127	383,730	906,008

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th April, 1951, was 52,774, of whom 48,159 were males and 4,615 were females. The total included 26,485 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 26,289 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

16 16-1		Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary en Ex-Service	nployment:	23,103 18,023	177 3,904	23,280 21,927
Total		41,126	4,081	45,207
Classified as unlikely to oment other than conditions: Ex-Service	obtain employ- under special	3,195	10 524	3,205 4,362
Total		7,033	534	7,567
Grand Total .		48,159	4,615	52,774

* This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th April, 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

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE COURSE	Lancapana La La Lancapana La		Great Britai	n el ana	To all the and	dalesist	1		
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)	Tempo		rendes neer years	Total	Dest No.	towo. U	nited Kingd (all classes)	
SHEAT AND AND AND AND	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,906 5,245 370 4,291	4,375 4,336 22 17	2,820 122 1 2,697	429 428 — 1	12,726 5,367 371 6,988	4,804 4,764 22 18	17,530 10,131 393 7,006	16,616 8,899 407 7,310	4,958 4,917 22 19	21,574 13,816 429 7,329
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	2,178 1,597 23 325 81 78 74	112 74 — 9 1 2 26	17 7 - 9 - 1	1 1	2,195 1,604 23 334 81 79 74	113 74 — 9 1 2 27	2,308 1,678 23 343 82 81 101	2,529 1,618 23 593 82 133 80	116 74 — 11 1 3 27	2,645 1,692 23 604 83 136 107
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	2,040 600 228 289 207 37 679	651 141 108 156 135 17 94	9 1 6 - - 2	17 -5 1 7	2,049 601 234 289 207 37	668 141 113 157 142 17	2,717 742 347 446 349 54	2,286 668 244 303 226 56	680 142 117 159 142 18	2,966 810 361 462 368 74
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	2,594 103 918	1,444 1 403	$\frac{7}{1}$	4 11 2	2,601 103 919	98 1,455 1 405	4,056 104 1,324	789 2,691 104 953	1,471 1 409	891 4,162 105 1,362
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	662 197 162 209 255	376 89 236 47 92		2 2 1 1 - 3	88 662 199 165 210 255	202 378 90 237 47 95	290 1,040 289 402 257 350	95 668 215 179 216 261	203 378 91 246 47 96	298 1,046 306 425 263 357
Metal Manufacture. Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,705 93 1,003	623 3	167	132	2,872 93	755 3	3,627 96	3,071	757	3,828 106
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	676 72 50 255	145 77 28 50	100 — 66 1	3	1,103 676 72 116	176 145 77 28	1,279 821 149 144 306	1,151 767 72 123 278	177 146 77 28	1,328 913 149 151
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	556 16,357 7,485 701 286	3,736 316 67 41	250 208 2	73 52 —	556 16,607 7,693 703 286	3,809 368 67 41	832 20,416 8,061 770 327	577 18,561 8,969 782 300	3,861 372 67 41	853 22,422 9,341 849 341
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	88 216 54 176 508 1,053 4,079	8 47 14 61 212 88 1,107		- - 1 - 6	88 216 54 177 508 1,059 4,108	8 47 14 62 212 88 1,113	96 263 68 239 720 1,147 5,221	107 224 64 310 518 1,103 4,378	8 47 14 74 212 88 1,124	115 271 78 384 730 1,191 5,502
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	458 213 114 322 83 69 452	303 193 159 486 130 100 404	1 2 1 —		459 215 115 322 83 69 452	303 194 159 494 132 101 406	762 409 274 816 215 170 858	495 242 122 327 85 75 460	309 194 159 506 132 103 411	804 436 281 833 217 178 871
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	4,199 1,363 1,342 667	865 301 166 161	98 30 26 —	5 1 2 —	4,297 1,393 1,368 667	870 302 168 161	5,167 1,695 1,536 828	4,712 1,487 1,510 799	916 309 178 175	5,628 1,796 1,688 974
Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	337 56 147 200 87	167 4 7 8 51	37 5 —		374 56 152 200 87	167 4 7 8 53	541 60 159 208 140	396 61 161 204 94	167 4 7 8 68	563 65 168 212 162
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	2,489 185 139 204 171 238 137 1,415	1,685 104 179 21 117 424 69 771	114 3 11 91 2 7	22 6 6 -3 6 -1	2,603 188 139 215 262 240 137 1,422	1,707 110 185 21 120 430 69 772	4,310 298 324 236 382 670 206 2,194	2,764 200 144 260 270 248 152 1,490	1,725 110 186 22 120 436 69 782	4,489 310 330 282 390 684 221 2,272
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	647 394 129 71 53	443 236 121 54 32	1 1 =	5 1 4	648 394 130 71 53	448 237 121 58 32	1,096 631 251 129 85	696 412 136 90 58	480 247 137 64 32	1,176 659 273 154 90
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	1,978 298 140 372 102 55 75	2,935 446 256 458 108 107 155	80 -2 65 	179 7 16 121 2 3	2,058 298 142 437 102 55 75	3,114 453 272 579 110 110 155	5,172 751 414 1,016 212 165 230	3,025 305 149 452 152 79	4,073 457 281 607 131 141	7,098 762 430 1,059 283 220
Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made up Textiles	206 102 84 13 56 25 71	156 257 329 43 73 39	3 1 8 —	5 3 9 1 -7	209 103 92 13 56 25	161 260 338 44 73 46	370 363 430 57 129 71	791 209 124 105 16 63	742 161 349 359 46 85 47	1,533 370 473 464 62 148 80
Textile Finishing, etc	262 117	291 136 81	1	1 -	71 263 117	295 137 81	366 400 198	86 340 121	433 153 81	519 493 202

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 16th April, 1951, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Numbers U	Jnempl	oyed:				ontinued	BUID	319		
ad Day deserging les archenics et serge	Who		Tempo	Great Brita	in Residence	083 18	of Jon		ted Kingdo	m
Industry	(inclu- casu	ding als)	stop	ped	1500.13 0 1901.0	Total	PORPLE !	100000	one i son	et Dollag
norming and on venit transfer being being	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	382 223 110 49	201 69 105 27	12 10 1 1	$\frac{3}{2}$	394 233 111 50	204 71 105 28	598 304 216 78	424 246 118 60	213 74 108 31	637 320 226 91
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1,542 709 82 36 38	2,644 1,365 527 293 54	113 16 - 1 45	172 40 32 16 52	1,655 725 82 37 83	2,816 1,405 559 309 106	4,471 2,130 641 346 189	1,847 771 84 56 87	3,290 1,468 607 603 106	5,137 2,239 691 659 193
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	38 173	205 173 27	38 13	5 26 1	38 211 479	210 199 28	248 410 507	51 226 572	276 201 29	327 427 601
Repair of Boots and Shoes	5,098 214	5,750 100 1,104	67 1 9	253 1 5	5,165 215 1,529	6,003 101 1,109	11,168 316 2,638	5,735 245 1,667	6,931 107 1,182	12,666 352 2,849
Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	1,520 159 215 270 266 202 330	365 195 209 118 440 1,429	33 2 - 1 1	2 3 11 - 2 53	1,329 159 248 272 266 203 331	367 198 220 118 442 1,482	526 446 492 384 645 1,813	172 299 330 274 210 444	381 207 245 125 449 2,076	553 506 575 399 659 2,520
Frod Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	764 401 106 343 308	1,031 226 111 250 172	20	148 2 13 13	784 401 106 343 308	1,179 228 124 250 185	1,963 629 230 593 493	829 416 135 379 335	1,204 228 128 265 334	2,033 644 263 644 669
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures.	2,380 826 964 116 275 199	592 160 273 22 84 53	49 10 26 1 12	23 8 11 - 2 2	2,429 836 990 117 287 199	615 168 284 22 86 55	3,044 1,004 1,274 139 373 254	2,729 987 1,054 128 336 224	627 170 291 22 89 55	3,356 1,157 1,345 150 425 279
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,441 327 16	-1,060 192 10	11 =	16 2 -	1,452 327 16	1,076 194 10	2,528 521 26	1,555 353 20	1,138 197 10	2,693 550 30
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	130 72 328 568	166 64 416	- - 4 7	- 2 6	72 332 575	166 66 422	238 398 997	83 355 596	171 69 452	254 424 1,048
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,562 451 71 83 204 49 260	1,390 304 23 69 349 82 35	5 -4 	16 1 -4 4 4 1	1,567 451 71 87 204 49 260	1,406 305 23 73 353 83 35	2,973 756 94 160 557 132 295	1,694 472 74 98 215 52 265	1,453 307 23 75 356 83 36	3,147 779 97 173 571 135 301
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	26,224 17,310 735 8,179	528 283 196 32 55	1 136 78 3 55	3 3	26,360 17,388 738 8,234	534 286 199 32 55	979 26,646 17,587 770 8,289	518 30,919 20,915 842 9,162	573 304 209 36 59	1,091 31,223 21,124 878 9,221
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,726 901 607 218	123 38 78 7	11 7 1 3		1,737 908 608 221	123 38 78 7	1,860 946 686 228	1,974 967 764 243	127 39 81 7	2,101 1,006 845 250
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	17,521 2,233 1,090 436 1,552 6,635 1,867 611 130 2,260 290 417	1,619 219 607 21 61 101 13 7 36 471 50 33	209 3 11 4 3 144 24 7 — 6 6 1	22 1 6 8 8 7 	17,730 2,236 1,101 440 1,555 6,779 1,891 618 130 2,266 296 418	1,641 220 613 21 61 109 13 7 36 478 50 33	19,371 2,456 1,714 461 1,616 6,888 1,904 625 166 2,744 346 451	20,178 2,417 1,309 542 1,802 7,183 2,950 649 137 2,450 305 434	1,685 232 624 21 61 114 14 7 37 490 52 33	21,863 2,649 1,933 563 1,863 7,297 2,964 656 174 2,940 357 467
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	12,252 1,492 1,323 1,132 3,276 1,344 3,374	10,896 227 214 394 3,519 625 5,449	133 7 8 7 87 6 17	165 2 1 12 61 5 82	12,385 1,499 1,331 1,139 3,363 1,350 3,391	11,061 229 215 406 3,580 630 5,531	23,446 1,728 1,546 1,545 6,943 1,980 8,922 782	14,159 1,729 1,485 1,466 3,968 1,449 3,718	11,785 245 230 457 3,777 678 5,878	25,944 1,974 1,715 1,923 7,745 2,127 9,596 864
Newspapers	311 1,065	468 574	9	3	1,074	470 577	1,651	1,169	614	1,783
Public Administration	13,639 6,118 7,521	3,403 1,939 1,464	105 20 85	48 9 39	13,744 6,138 7,606	3,451 1,948 1,503	17,195 8,086 9,109	14,933 6,739 8,194	3,584 2,056 1,528	18,517 8,795 9,722
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Rusiness Services	3,205 115 808 89 1,031 127 1,035	5,609 74 1,453 150 3,571 47 314	12 1 5 -4 -2	110 90 18 	3,217 116 813 89 1,035 127 1,037	5,719 74 1,543 150 3,589 47 316	8,936 190 2,356 239 4,624 174 1,353	3,421 128 848 100 1,118 135 1,092	5,986 77 1,607 159 3,773 50 320	9,407 205 2,455 259 4,891 185 1,412
Other Professional and Business Services Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident)	1,035 16,971 2,933 2,334 8,662 439 147 284 200	26,597 2,039 875 15,936 1,424 364 480 1,791	123 28 32 28 2 2 - 8 1	489 85 23 243 15 4 36 4	17,094 2,961 2,366 8,690 441 147 292 201	27,086 2,124 898 16,179 1,439 368 516 1,795	44,180 5,085 3,264 24,869 1,880 515 808 1,996	18,134 3,084 2,553 9,172 480 164 316 210	28,437 2,183 928 16,769 1,534 382 555 2,011	46,571 5,267 3,481 25,941 2,014 546 871 2,221 4,387
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	732 1,240 2,142	3,243 445 291	15 9	66 13	747 1,249 2,142	3,309 458 291	4,056 1,707 2,433	798 1,357 2,249	3,589 486 303	1,843 2,552
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	8,107	7,946	4,558	2,197	8,107	7,946	16,053	8,614	8,410 93,924	17,024

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,661 males and 308 females in Great Britain and 4,848 males and 319 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 14th March and 11th April, 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.

現 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	14th	eks ended March, 951	Four we	Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1950, to 11th April, 1951 (16 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	111,751 9,952	176,475 62,392	100,739 24,849	191,390 59,796	434,421 77,795
over	52,287 9,548	111,936 72,172	50,695 24,781	115,821 70,111	203,135 77,928
Total	183,538	422,975	201,064	437,118	793,279

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.

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. 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 11th April, 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 11th April, 1951.

第1 年 4 1 1 1 1			uring four we 1th April, 19		Total 1	Total Number of Placings, 21st December, 1950, to 11th April, 1951 (16 weeks)				
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	1,200	708	448	91	2,447	5,677	2,042	1,567	241	9,527
	1,619	1,756	27	17	3,419	10,113	4,974	117	69	15,273
	1,237	1,711	11	9	2,968	8,503	4,811	47	35	13,396
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,049	542	591	297	3,479	9,043	1,727	2,439	887	14,096
	2,457	340	1,174	699	4,670	10,748	1,172	4,816	2,023	18,759
	2,435	758	388	170	3,751	10,751	2,314	1,593	596	15,254
	12,189	3,580	3,641	1,478	20,888	52,922	10,890	16,785	4,665	85,262
	4,031	428	60	25	4,544	17,248	1,242	405	71	18,966
	7,030	2,662	1,975	828	12,495	29,916	8,169	8,729	2,712	49,526
	1,128	490	1,606	625	3,849	5,758	1,479	7,651	1,882	16,770
Vehicles	4,139	2,236	937	421	7,733	17,450	6,073	4,235	1,342	29,100
	2,284	971	1,537	524	5,316	9,794	3,120	7,116	2,005	22,035
	451	273	362	165	1,251	1,780	916	1,534	595	4,825
	2,072	851	1,968	2,403	7,294	8,823	2,453	8,789	6,772	26,837
	509	269	620	647	2,045	2,048	710	2,817	1,644	7,219
	521	109	382	341	1,353	2,484	327	1,702	936	5,449
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	203	124	201	138	666	897	396	896	454	2,643
	676	586	1,923	3,992	7,177	3,108	1,799	9,260	11,791	25,958
	3,573	1,038	2,877	1,979	9,467	13,275	3,413	12,776	6,038	35,502
	2,065	1,543	547	215	4,370	8,426	4,698	2,318	798	16,240
	797	673	713	1,164	3,347	3,278	2,012	2,902	3,798	11,990
	547	193	436	489	1,665	2,228	613	1,696	1,772	6,309
	250	480	277	675	1,682	1,050	1,399	1,206	2,026	5,681
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,262	311	1,117	457	3,147	5,228	1,096	4,980	1,618	12,922
	32,782	2,811	183	174	35,950	135,227	8,789	707	602	145,325
	23,526	2,122	107	115	25,870	95,412	6,516	424	389	102,741
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,739	205	101	73	2,118	8,844	657	406	247	10,154
	7,026	1,035	928	558	9,547	44,623	3,802	8,438	1,957	58,820
	5,196	2,950	4,531	6,224	18,901	21,878	10,349	17,668	19,249	69,144
	219	108	248	401	976	1,053	428	1,248	1,237	3,966
	7,445	247	6,377	404	14,473	27,978	903	14,278	1,364	44,523
	4,244	89	5,784	220	10,337	14,318	339	11,919	783	27,359
	3,201	158	593	184	4,136	13,660	564	2,359	581	17,164
Professional Services	1,108	276	3,261	785	5,430	4,907	966	14,964	2,754	23,591
	5,753	927	16,615	1,952	25,247	18,598	2,806	63,303	6,826	91,533
	939	182	573	100	1,794	2,203	563	2,028	361	5,155
	3,802	279	11,531	590	16,202	12,234	790	41,938	1,985	56,947
	426	308	1,083	565	2,382	1,858	970	4,820	2,132	9,780
Grand Total	100,739	24,849	50,695	24,781	201,064	434,421	77,795	203,135	77,928	793,279

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 11th April, 1951, the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and o				Women 18 and over			dirls der 18	Total	
Region		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		28,259 4,872 5,375 5,726 7,021 4,711 6,632 16,040 6,411 10,369 5,323	41,942 11,873 12,499 12,003 27,242 15,821 17,056 25,257 7,432 12,411 7,854	6,049 1,453 947 885 2,215 1,533 1,961 3,794 2,050 2,674 1,288	14,650 3,089 2,180 2,548 6,739 6,268 7,203 8,692 2,236 4,729 1,462	14,739 2,456 2,683 2,722 3,338 2,220 3,267 7,748 3,271 5,969 2,282	35,460 6,394 5,038 4,739 12,876 7,701 10,267 22,035 2,801 6,017 2,493	5,840 1,455 1,134 1,150 2,108 1,710 2,028 3,347 2,260 2,486 1,263	17,450 3,170 1,847 3,310 6,306 8,225 8,074 11,543 2,567 6,501 1,118	54,887 10,236 10,139 10,483 14,682 10,174 13,888 30,929 13,992 21,498 10,156	109,502 24,526 21,564 22,600 53,163 38,015 42,600 67,527 15,036 29,658 12,927
Great Britain		100,739	191,390	24,849	59,796	50,695	115,821	24,781	70,111	201,064	437,118

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th February, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 24th February, 1951

Industry	mer	er of En its per 1 iployed a ing of p	00 at	Loss	ber of I es and o es per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	per of Entransis per la ployed ning of p	100 at	Loss em	ber of Des and of es per 1 ployed a ing of per	ther 00 t
127.1	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
100 100	(4)	(0)	(0)		1,100		Textiles	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.9
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.5	3.2	2.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.2	Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	2·1 2·7 1·2	2·7 3·8 1·7	2·5 3·3 1·3	3.4	1·8 4·3 3·3	3.9
ing glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers)	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	3·0 2·5 3·2	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.2	100	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.2
Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	Linen and Soft Hemp	3.7	2·6 5·0 6·0	4.5	2.5	3.9	3.3
Manufactures	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.7	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3·4 2·5 2·2
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	4.1	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.1	Carpets	1·9 2·2 1·7	2·9 3·3 3·3	2·4 2·8 2·8	1·9 2·3 2·7	2·4 3·5 3·2	2.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	Narrow Fabrics	3.2	4.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	3.9
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.2	3·4 5·2 3·4	2·5 4·1 2·8	1·9 1·9 1·9	2·3 3·2 2·1	2.7	Other Textile Industries	4.2	5.0	2.2	4.0	4.4	4.2
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2·5 2·1 1·7	3.9	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	4.5	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	1·2 3·0	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.2
Metal Manufacture	2.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	Leather Goods Fur	2.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.6
Blast Furnaces	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.0	Clothing	2.3	3.7	3.3	2.2	3.5	3.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.7	3·1 4·3	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	Tailoring	2.9	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.6
Iron Foundries	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.6	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.8	3.8	3·7 2·9 2·5	2·9 1·7 2·0	3·7 3·3 3·0	3·6 3·1 2·6
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.9	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·2 1·8 1·9	2·7 3·4 3·5	3.1	1.7	3.1	2.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.6	4.6	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.8	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.1	4.6	3.3
Marine Engineering	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.9	3.2	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.6	5.0	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.0
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	3.3	Grain Milling	2.4	4.7	2.9	2.7	4.6	3.1
Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.4	5.9	5.1	3.3	5.6	4.8
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	2.1	5.0	2.7	1·0 2·9 2·3	3·1 1·8 3·4	1·4 2·8 2·5	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	4.1	7.1	4.9	3.0	4·1 12·2	3.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	2·6 1·7 2·4	4·2 4·1 4·1	2·9 2·6 3·0	1.7	3.4	2.4	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc	2.5	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.2
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Ap-	1.7	3.1	2.2	1.5	3.4	2.2	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	1.5	8.6	5.8	3·1 2·1 3·0	5·9 4·0 5·0	4·2 2·5 3·8
paratus	3.1	5.4	4.3	3.1	6.1	4.6	Wholesale Bottling	2.2 2.6 0.9	3·4 4·7 2·2	2·7 3·3 1·6	2.9	4.1	3.3
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	2.6	6.0	5.2	2.5	3.7	3·2 3·5 3·4	Tobacco	0.9					10000
Other Electrical Goods	2.9	5.6	2.6	2.8	3.6	2.4	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.1	A CHARLES	3.4	Well of The land	3.6	3.0
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.4	2000	2.0		30		Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2·6 3·2 4·7	4·6 4·0 4·1		3.2 2.7 2.9	4·4 3·3 3·6	3·3 2·8 2·9
etc Motor Repairers and Garages	2.1	3.6	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.5	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.5	5.2	3.9		3.3	3.2
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	3.0	4.8	3.3	1.7	2.8	1.9	Manufactures	3.3	5.9	4.0	2.6	3.6	2.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	3.5	4.9	3.9	2.9	4.2	3.3	Paper and Printing	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.1
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	Paper and Board Wallpaper			2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.7	6.5	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.4	Cardboard Boxes, etc	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.4	3·5 4·2 3·2 2·2	3·9 2·9 1·2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	no Indone	1000000	3.6		4.4	3.5	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	0.8		1.6		2.4	1.9
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	2.6	4.9	3·5 3·7 2·7	2.5	4.1	3.4	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.5	5.7	4.4	3.1	4.1	3.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	2·6 2·1 2·8	3.9	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.5						3.9	3.4
Hollow-ware	3.2	5.7	4.1	3.4	5.2	4.1	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	7.3			2.9	2.6	2.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	No.			10000	3.7	10070	Toys, Games and Sport Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Good					4.5	4.1
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-			200	2.6	4.1	3.1	Production of Cinematograph	2.7	3.8	2.9	4-1	2.3	3.7
ments	2.4	3.2	2·9 2·8 2·6 2·9	1.0	2.8	1.9	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.1	5.5	4.8		4.6	2.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc		4.9	2.9	1.7	3.5	1.9	All the above Industries .	. 2.5	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.9

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

(a) Per 100 males employed.

(b) Per 100 females employed.

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table 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 17th April and 20th March, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 18th April and 21st March, 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 (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 absence due to sickness and not in these Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

Name of Street		No serve			North St.		Th	ousand			
botton to gainning	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to										
Region	10	Sick	ness		Industri	al Injur	у				
en land	17th Apr., 1951	20th Mar., 1951	18th Apr., 1950	21st Mar., 1950	17th Apr., 1951	20th Mar., 1951	18th Apr., 1950	21st Mar., 1950			
London and South-Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern South-Western Midland Lest and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	96·8 73·9 43·7 35·5 51·8 80·2 57·6 83·9 150·1 63·2 106·5 59·5	105·1 79·9 46·6 38·9 55·8 86·9 64·1 91·7 161·2 66·2 113·5 63·6	103·4 79·2 45·8 38·7 55·0 86·6 63·6 94·3 165·9 63·8 107·0 65·3	116·8 88·9 50·2 42·4 59·6 100·5 71·6 101·6 188·1 67·9 115·8 71·3	3.6 3.0 1.7 1.5 2.0 4.4 5.0 7.8 6.7 7.0 6.7	3.7 3.1 1.8 1.3 2.2 4.5 5.4 7.9 6.7 8.3 7.5 6.7	4·3 3·1 2·2 1·6 2·3 4·8 5·8 8·8 7·2 8·8 7·8 9·0	4·1 3·2 2·0 1·7 2·3 5·1 6·1 8·8 7·8 8·7 8·1 8·5			
Total, Great Britain	902.7	973.6	968 · 6	1,074 · 6	57.4	59.0	65.6	66.4			

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th April, 1951, was 5,362*; this figure included 4,192 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,170 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th March and 16th April (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancie	s outstanding at 13th March	A 600	September 1	3,800
,,	notified during period	. 1000	WY SE	656
,,	filled during period			191
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	nand suit	30	424
,,	outstanding at 16th April	ting and	Straw Barre	3,841

*This figure includes 812 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 132 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th April was 19,529*, consisting of 17,756 men and 1,773 women. Of these 2,469 men and 10 women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 11,894 men and 1,065 women who were in employment, while 5,862 men and 708 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th April. Of those in employment 1,038 men and 5 women were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 1,431 men and 5 women. 1,431 men and 5 women.

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

Appoint	tments	Office		In Em	ployment	Unemployed		
	100			Men	Women	Men	Women	
London,	100 miles	1 hour	PR 10	4,403	506	3,681	348	
Bristol				701	51	349	50	
Birmingham			30.00	1,215	54	308	27	
Nottingham	17.53	1.2		609	42	127	20	
Leeds				802	54	177		
Liverpool				668	43	203	44 33	
Manchester				1,297	68	317	36	
Newcastle		1		657	56	180	37	
Edinburgh				495	89	196	29	
Glasgow	13000	4		789	81	192	49	
Cardiff				258	21	132	35	
Total*		10.6		11,894	1,065	5,862	708	
X SH		David	China		ALL STREET	STATE OF THE PARTY OF		

During the period 13th March to 16th April, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,704 men and 261 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,734 men and 429 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 13th March and 16th April.

		Men†	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 13th March	2,763	224
,,	notified during period	1,104	140
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during period	639	78
,,,	filled during period	421	66
total the	unfilled at 16th April	2 807	220

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 16th January to 16th April, 1951, were 1,085 men and 174 women, and included 139 filled by ex-Regular men only.

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1951, are given below.

		Men	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 1st January	2,656	24,654
,,	filled during period	255‡	2,711‡
133 150	outstanding at 31st March	2.892	24.517

The total of 27,409 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 2,407 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 25,002 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	1.	7,470	Pupil Midwives	1;117
Student Nurses		10,609	Assistant Nurses	4,164
Midwives		805	Pupil Assistant Nurses	837

* Excluding 162 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,604 hose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing egistrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

‡ These figures include 324 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in March

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 31st March was 701,800, compared with 698,500 for the four weeks ended 24th February and 704,100 for the five weeks ended 1st April, 1950. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 645,500 in March, 634,500 in February and 641,500 in March, 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 projects in March, together with the increase or decrease.* various Districts in March, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with February, 1951, and March, 1950.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Inci	rease (+) on pared with	the av	rease (-)* verage for
hotumital marketoven A monatorial to tadranial aleganism of the control of the co	books during 5 weeks ended 31st March, 1951		eks ended February, 1951		eks ended t April, 1950
Northumberland	43,700	+	100	+	800
Cumberland	5,700			(18 / 16)	
Durham	107,500	+	100	No.	1,700
South and West Yorkshire	136,700	+	600	000	100 400
North Derbyshire	37,100	1	300 200	+	300
Nottinghamshire	44,700	+	200	S and	300
South Derbyshire and Leices-	14,800	HESES		+	100
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,800	1	500	au in	100
North Wales	8,800	4	100	+	JE 300
North Staffordshire	19,000		100		11 500
Cannock Chase	16,200	+	100	1000000	500
South Staffordshire, Worcester-	10,200			100	201220
shire and Shropshire	5,400	1900	WE STREET	1827008	100
Warwickshire	15,300	+	100	-	200
South Wales and Monmouth-				September 1	
shire	102,200	+	500	-	1,000
Forest of Dean, Bristol and		ALLESS !		315350	
Somerset	6,200	527	***		200
Kent	6,200	+	100	+	200
ond ter tool and		1000000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000
England and Wales	619,300	+	2,800	F-56	2,900
Fife	22,100	+	100	1825	800
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	12,800	1	200	1	400
C 4 1 117 -4	12,200		200		300
Central West	13,200	+	100	200	300
Avrshire, etc	15,700	+	100	+	100
Alloa	6,500				100
AND THE PROPERTY OF STATE OF S		8 25	STATE OF THE PARTY	0100	
Scotland	82,500	+	500	+	600
Great Britain	701,800	140	3,300		2,300
		133		1	

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March, about 7,830 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,120; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,710. During the four weeks of February there was a net increase of

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.86 in March, 5.20 in February and 5.03 in March, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.20, 5.54 and

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 March and February, 1951, and March, 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

	March, 1951	February, 1951	March, 1950
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·32	8·00	6·66
	7·29	8·94	8·40
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·40	5·57	4·98
	6·50	7·68	7·52

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 17$ tons in March, compared with $3 \cdot 20$ tons in the previous month and $3 \cdot 12$ tons in March, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·21 tons in March; for February, 1951, and March, 1950, the figures were 1·23 tons and 1·20 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.

AUSTRALIA

ACCORDING TO Information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in January was 0·2 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3·8 per cent. higher than in January, 1950.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 55 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the fourth quarter of 1950 was 0·7, the same figure as in the preceding quarter, compared with 0·8 in the fourth quarter of 1949.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1·7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 8·9 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February was 1·1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 8·2 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1950.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manu-facturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in November was 0.1 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 0.2 per cent. higher than in November, 1949.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,294,000. This was 0·1 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 8·7 per cent. higher than for February, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed increases of 0·8 per cent. in February compared with the previous month and of 14·5 per cent. compared with February, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 2,407,000, compared with 2,503,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,684,000 at the middle of February, 1950.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 144,877, of whom 53,986 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 159,462 and 56,698 at the beginning of the previous month and 182,202 and 61,638 at the beginning of April, 1950.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of March was 1,566,744, compared with 1,662,462 at the end of the previous month and 1,851,879 at the end of March, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 284,216, 285,960 and 304,083.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st April was 56,460, compared with 59,570 at 31st March and 64,744 at 22nd April, 1950.

The number registered for employment at the end of January was 2,119,520, of whom 1,377,466 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,069,809, including 1,346,673 wholly unemployed, and at the end of January, 1950, it was 2,109,230, including 1,420,591 wholly unemployed.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 178,828 at the end of January, compared with 175,827 at the end of the previous month and 160,756 at the end of January, 1950.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February who were wholly unemployed was 7,812 or 5·2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 12,473 or 8·3 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 20,440 or 13·6 per thousand at the end of February, 1950.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section U.K. Index of Retail Prices 213 Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour 204 Retail Prices Overseas 213

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in April

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £360,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,102,000 workpeople.

about 1,102,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, licensed non-residential establishments, the gas industry and the furniture manufacturing industry. Others receiving increases included workers employed in pottery manufacture, electrical installation, the wholesale mantle and costume trade, shirtmaking, waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, carpet manufacture and the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and

In the iron and steel industry there was an increase of about 8½d. a shift for men in most districts, resulting from a rise in the index of retail prices and a revision of the sliding-scale arrangements based on the index. In the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 2d. an hour for men and women. In licensed non-residential establishments the minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act were increased for workpeople other than managers, manageresses, stewards and stewardesses. In the case of men and women not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging, the weekly increases were 8s. and 6s., respectively. In the gas industry there was an increase in the standard rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for dayworkers and 1s. 8d. a shift for shift workers in the metropolitan area, and of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for dayworkers and 1s. 2d. a shift for shift workers in provincial districts, with corresponding increases for piece workers. Maintenance craftsmen received an increase of 2d. an hour. In the furniture manufacturing industry a new supplementary cost-ofliving allowance was adopted, resulting in increases of 3d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for other workers.

In the pottery industry the minimum time rates were increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For workpeople employed in electrical installation there were increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen in the London area and of 3d. in other areas; adult mates in England, Wales and Northern Ireland received increases varying from 21/d. to 31/d. an hour, according to area. In the wholesale mantle and costume trade the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for men and women were increased by 2d. an hour. A similar increase of 2d. an hour was put into effect by agreement in the shirtmaking trade. Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales had an increase of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d., a week. In the carpet manufacturing industry the cost-ofliving bonus was increased from 15 per cent. to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on

the time rates and on the gross earnings of pieceworkers. Men and women employed as warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales had an increase in the minimum rates of 8s. a week

Of the total increase of £360,000, about £174,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £136,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act; about £35,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £9,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January-April, 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 first four completed months of 1951, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases :-

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products	169,000 406,000	£ 49,200 147,500
other than Coal	176,500 136,500	58,200 55,200
Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles	184,000 182,000 302,000	36,300 80,900 131,800
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	131,000 578,000 37,500	48,300 204,600 12,000
Clothing	289,000 121,500 165,000	97,500 26,400 72,300
Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	44,500 43,000 1,097,000	9,200 15,000 553,700
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	250,500 904,500 108,000	81,500 381,000 52,600
Public Administration	230,000 247,000	65,300 64,200
Total	5,802,500	2,242,700

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of £366,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,246,500 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

collected but	Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cleveland	2 Apr.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 6.6d. to 2s. 7.2d.) for boys under 18.
Cumberland	30 Apr.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d.) for boys.§
North Lincolnshire	1 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 8.6d. a shift (7s. 3.6d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men, by 6.45d. (5s. 5.7d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 4.3d. (3s. 7.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for boys under 18.
Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·25d. a shift (6s. 11·75d. to 7s. 1d.) for men, by 0·9375d. (5s. 2·8075d. to 5s. 3·745d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·625d. (3s. 5·875d. to 3s. 6·5d.) for boys under 18.¶
do.	22 Apr.	do.	Flat-rate additions previously granted, increased** by 7.48d. a shift (7s. 1d. to 7s. 8.48d.) for men, by 5.615d. (5s. 3.745d. to 5s. 9.36d.) for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and by 3.74d. (3s. 6.5d. to 3s. 10.24d.) for boys under 18.
West Cumberland	19 Mar.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living additions to wages, previously granted, increased†† by 1s. 3d. a shift (3s. 8d. to 4s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1s. 10d. to 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys.
7 7	Cumberland North Lincolnshire Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury do. Vest Cumberland	Cleveland 2 Apr. Cumberland 30 Apr. North Lincolnshire 1 Apr. Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury do. 22 Apr. Vest Cumberland 19 Mar.	Cleveland

* 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.

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

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

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

| These increases resulted from an increase of 1 point in the official index of retail prices and a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages, for each point, of 1·2d. a shift for men is increased to 1·3d. a shift, with proportionate adjustments for younger workers.

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

Mages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to strong stock a range of the cost of living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages for each point, of 1.25d. a shift for men is increased to 1.36d. a shift, with proportionate adjustments for younger workers. Ex gratia payments are to be made at the rate of 5s. a week to each man at work during the three weeks beginning 1st April.

11 These increases are the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages, are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 59; formerly the addition was proportionate to the number of points by which the index figure

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	West Cumberland	30 Apr. 2 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shif (4s. 11d. to 5s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 5½d to 2s. 6d.) for boys.† Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shif (3s. 11d. to 4s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 11½d)
to be 2 \$56; or be act to	Durham Yorkshire	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 5 Mar.	Workers employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	to 2s.) for boys under 18.‡ Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen, kerb machine men, of 2½d. for labourers, and of proportionate amounts for young learners Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A, grade 1 3s. 0½d. an hour, grade 2 2s. 11d., grade 3 2s. 9½d., Zone B 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d. and 2s. 8d.; labourers—Zone A 2s. 5½d., Zone B 2s. 4d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and F 3s. 0½d., kerb machinemen 2s. 11½d., youths and boys—Zone A 9½d. a 15 years, rising according to age to 2s. 8d. at 20, Zone B 8½d. to 2s. 6½d.
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain	From settling week beginning 26 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in minimum time rates; further increase of 2d. an hour for engravers, as a result of regrading from group M10 to group M10 (a) Minimum weekly time rates after change include: men 21 years and overgroup M1 95s. 4d., M2 100s. 10d., M3 100s. 10d., M3 (a) 102s. 8d., M4-stokers 102s. 8d., stoker-enginemen 104s. 6d., enginemen 107s. 3d., M. 103s. 7d., M5 (a) 110s. 11d., M5 (b) 107s. 3d., M5 (c) 102s. 8d., M6 113s. 8d. M7 118s. 3d., M8 121s. 11d., M9 126s. 6d., M10 143s., M10 (a) 150s. 4d. M11 159s. 6d.; women 21 years and over—group F1 67s. 10d., F2 69s. 8d F3 71s. 6d., F4 74s. 3d., F5 77s. 11d., F6 79s. 9d.
Glass Processing	Great Britain	First pay day in May for hours worked in the preceding working week	Men, apprentices, women and girls	Revised cost-of-living sliding scale adopted, resulting in increases of 3d. a hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprer tices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliar cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sand-blasters, London are (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 7d. an hour, Provincia area 3s. 5d., levellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light maker specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grad (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., silk screen operative second grade (operating screen and roller process) 3s. 2d., 3s., embosser assistants and sandblasters' assistants 3s. 1d., 2s. 11d., silverers' assistant other than cleaners-up 3s., 2s. 10d., leaded light cementers and packet 2s. 11d., 2s. 9d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up 2s. 10d., 2s. 8d.; women 20 years of age and over 2s. 4d., 2s. 2½d.§
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	23 Apr.	Men, youths and boys, except maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for adult male day, piece and shif workers, and of proportionate amounts for youths. Basic hourly rate after change for ablebodied adult male general labourers: Group I work 2s. 6·3d., Group II 2s. 5·5d., Group III 2s. 4·7d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	England and Wales	First full pay week commenc- ing after 12 Mar.	Men, youths, boys and women	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for men, and of proportiona amounts for youths, boys and women. Minimum rates after change for labourers: London 2s. 8d. an hour, remaining areas—Zone A 2s. 7d. Zone B 2s. 6½d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased¶ by 8.6d. a shi (7s. 3.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 1.17d. an hour (11.95 to 1s. 1.12d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and yout employed on men's work, by 6.45d. a shift (5s. 5.7d. to 6s. 0.15d.) or 10.88d. (8.96d. to 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for wome employed on youths' work, and by 4.3d. a shift (3s. 7.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) or 10.59d. an hour (5.97d. to 6.56d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' wor Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 66½ per cent. to 74 per cent.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	Great Britain (except London)	First pay day in week beginning 9 Apr.	Female workers, other than those employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 2s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over and of 1s. to 2s., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change for workers outside the London area: women 21 years and over 71s. week, girls 34s. at 15, rising to 66s. 6d. at 20.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	oge de good de	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased** by 8.6d. a sh (7s. 3.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 1.17d. an hour (11.95 to 1s. 1.12d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and yout employed on men's work, by 6.45d. a shift (5s. 5.7d. to 6s. 0.45d.) or 0.88d. an hour (8.96d. to 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and f women employed on youths' work, and by 4.3d. a shift (3s. 7.8d. to 4s. 0.1c or by 0.59d. an hour (5.97d. to 6.56d.) for boys and for girls doing boy work.
		Pay period commencing nearest 1 Apr.	tain blastfurnaces, excluding	Percentage addition to basis rates increased from 66½ per cent. to 74 per cent. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased†† by 1s. 1.2
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡‡	2 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	(7s. 3.6d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 6.4: (5s. 5.7d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 4.3d. (3s. 7.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for those under 18. Percentage additions to basis rates increased by 9 per cent. (to 109 per ce for workers with a weekly basis rate of 40s. or over, rising to 119 per ce
	Great Britain§§	Charing Control Charing Control Contro	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	for those with a basis rate of 30s. and under 31s.) Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 8.6d. a st (7s. 3.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 1.17d. an hour (11.9) to 1s. 1.12d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 6.45d
	Great Britain§§ North-East Coast		Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling	do.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† 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.
§ This increase is the result of an adjustment of the sliding-scale arrangements, whereby wages fluctuate by 1d. for each 3½ points rise or fall (averaged over 6 months)

This increase is the result of an adjustment of the sliding-scale arrangements, whereby wages fluctuate by 1d. for each 3½ points rise or fall (averaged over 6 months) in the official index of retail prices; previous fluctuation was at the rate of ½d. for 3 points.

| These increases were agreed in April and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and are the result of an increase of 1 point in the official index of retail prices and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages, for each point, of 1·2d. a shift or 0·17d. an hour for men are increased to 1·3d. a shift or 0·18d. an hour, with proportionate adjustments for women and younger workers.

** These increases are the result of an increase of 1 point in the official index of retail prices and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages, for each point, of 1·2d. a shift or 0·17d. an hour for men are increased to 1·3d. a shift or 0·18d. an hour, with proportionate adjustments for women and younger workers.

†† These increases are the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeded 34.

‡‡ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Teesside, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. The increases are the result of an increase of 1 point in the official index of retail prices and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby t

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

12 months' experience 2s. 0½d.

* 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 resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages for men is increased from 1·2d. to 1·3d. a shift for each point rise or fall in the official index of retail prices, with proportionate adjustments for younger workers.

‡ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the net addition to wages is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices.

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

| These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages, for each point, of 1·2d. a shift for men is increased to 1·3d. a shift, with proportionate adjustments for younger workers.

¶ These increases are the result of an increase of 1 point in the official index of retail prices and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages, for each point, of 1·2d. a shift for men and workers.

younger workers.

** The revised rates were introduced in March with payment of arrears to the date shown.

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Apr.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers and annealers (men, youths and boys) Other men, youths and boys	Increases of 9s. to 11s. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates and of 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. in piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change range from 105s. a week of 44 hours to 120s. for men 21½ years or over, and from 97s. 9d. to 120s. for those 21 and under 21½, according to grade and occupation.* Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men 21 years or over 2s. 2½d. an hour.* Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over, and of proportional amounts for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over range from 1s. 7½d. an hour (1s. 7d. during first two months for late entrants in certain occupations) to 1s. 10½d., according to occupation and period of
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain	9 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1½d. for female workers other than learners, and of §d. to 1§d., according to age, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over in enamel ware section, fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, annealers or scalers 2s. 4¾d. an hour, other male workers, except learners 2s. 2½d., male learners 9½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 10d. at 20; female workers other than learners 1s. 6d., female learners 9¾d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 3d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change for workers other than learners: males 2s. 4¾d. an hour, females 1s. 7¼d.*
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than home workers	Increases of 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for female chargehands and other female workers 18 years or over, and of ¾d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 9d. an hour, according to occupation, female chargehands 1s. 9½d., other women 18 years or over 1s. 6½d.; piecework basis time rate for female workers 1s. 9d.*
Optical Optical Appliance Making	Great Britain	First pay day falling in the working week com- mencing 16 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. a week, according to age, occupation and length of service, for male workers, and from 2s. 6d. to 6s. for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: operatives on prescription work—males 32s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 108s. at 21 or over after two years in the industry, females 30s. 6d. to 76s.; at age 24 after three years in the industry on work of a similar nature—males 118s., females 86s., at age 29 after eight years' experience—males 121s., females 91s.; operatives on mass production, stock and store assistants and packers, males—32s. 6d. at 15, rising to 103s. at 21, females—30s. 6d. to 72s. at age 21 or over. After three years in the industry time workers are entitled to a minimum service award of 8s. a week, making the minimum rates 111s. for males and 80s. for females.
Pianoforte and Pianoforte Action and Key Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week after 31 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale reintroduced, resulting in an additional supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 3d. for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.† Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregate of the current minimum time rate (i.e., basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus of 8½d. an hour for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance: men 21 years and over—journeymen 2s. 11d. an hour, packers, porters and labourers 2s. 7d., plus in each case 3d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance; women 19 years and over employed on key and action production (butt centering, butt covering, screwing down, bushing, etc.) 2s., on other production processes 1s. 10½d., plus in each case 2d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Pay day in week commenc- ing 9 Apr.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians, loom fitters and apprentice maintenance workers, employed on maintenance work in cotton spinning and weaving establishments	Increases of 15s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for men 21 years and over 150s. a week.
Wool Textile	Leicester	First pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries do.	Increases of 5s. 9d. a week (3s. 5d. in basic minimum time rate with consequential increase of 2s, 4d. in cost-of-living bonus) for unskilled men 21 years and over, of 5s. 2d. (3s. 1d. basic and 2s. 1d. cost-of-living bonus) for skilled men, and of 3s. 1d. (1s. 10d. basic and 1s. 3d. cost-of-living bonus) for women 18 years and over; increase in piecework minimum rates of 5s. 10d. for men and 3s. 2d. for women. Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by ½d. in the shilling (8½d. to 8½d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 112s. 2d. a week, unskilled 107s. 3d.; women 18 years and over—skilled 71s. 4d., learners 68s. 6d.; piecework minimum rates, men 117s., women 81s. 2d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	3-6 1-0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4 Apr.	Male timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for measurers and samplemakers, lappers and warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks (who have had an apprenticeship of 5 years), and for other workers 21 years or over, except those employed in the Swiss embroidery branch, of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplemaking, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for other workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplemakers Area A 2s. 8d. an hour, Area B 2s. 5½d., lappers 2s. 7d. 2s. 4½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 2s. 5d., 2s. 2½d.; apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplemaking 9½d. or 8½d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 1s. 9d. or 1s. 7½d. during fifth year; other workers 21 or over (except workers in Swiss embroidery branch)—with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, Area A 2s. 1d., Area B 1s. 11d., with less than 2 years' employment 1s. 10½d., 1s. 8¾d.
and or are to section of the section	consequently in a consequent of the consequent o	eff can drop di	Male pieceworkers	Increase in piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for workers other than lappers, measurers, samplemakers, warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks, and workers operating machines in the Swiss embroidery branch Piecework basis time rates after change: Area A 2s. 1½d. an hour, Area E 1s. 11½d.§
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	shire and Glasgov	Beginning of first complete pay week in Jan. End of first complete pay week	auxiliary workers	Increase of 3½ per cent. (3½ to 7 per cent.) on basic wages, following a revision of the cost-of-living sliding scale. Increase of 2 per cent. (7 to 9 per cent.) on basic rates.

^{*} These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 174 of the April issue and page 218 of this GAZETTE.

† 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 allowance are to be made quarterly in July, October, January and April in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of May, August, November and February. 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.

‡ 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 (Northern Ireland). See page 174 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

|| This increase was made retrospective to the date shown. The revised sliding scale provides for an increase of 1 per cent. on basic wages for each point rise in the index of retail prices and for a quarterly adjustment, instead of a ½ per cent. increase and a half-yearly adjustment, as hitherto.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

and the second	1	par Char	iges in Rates of Trages	Reported during April—continuea
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: males 21 years of age and overdry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 105s. 9d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 117s. 6d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 105s. 9d., 111s. 7½d. or 117s. 6d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years and over 98s. 8d.; females—card cutters, with 18 months' experience, and 18 years of age 58s. 9d., 19 years 66s. 11d., 20 years 76s. 4½d., other female workers 18 years 55s. 2d., 19 years 59s. 10d., 20 years 65s. 10d.
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain	16 Apr.	Men, youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 5d. an hour (2s. 4½d. during first six months for new entrants), other men 21 years or over 2s. 2½d.; youths and boys 11d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11¼d. at 20 and under 21.† Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or
	or everyon, 25 to 100 t	to to see religionary of the same a report of the same a religionary and the same areas and the same areas and the same areas areas and the same areas areas and the same areas area	construct really various practices of the constructions of the construction of the con	over, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for girls; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: women 18 years or over employed in certain specified occupations 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. $6\frac{3}{2}$ d. during first six months for new entrants), other women 18 years or over 1s. 6d., girls 11d. at under 16, rising to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 1s. 9d., all other workers 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.†
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain	18 Apr.	Female workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., ½d. or ½d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting and hand cutting—learners during 1st month of employment 9d. an hour, during 2nd month 9½d., all other workers 1s. 8½d.; ending and mending—learners during 1st 3 months of employment 8¾d. an hour, during 2nd 3 months 10½d., during 3rd 3 months 1s. ½d., during 4th 3 months 1s. 4½d., all other workers 1s. 8½d. Piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, handcutting and ending and mending 1s. 10½d.;
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical pur- poses	Increase* of 3 per cent. (14 per cent. to 17 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Made-up Textile Manufacture	Great Britain	9 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and women 18 or over, of 1\(^3\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 3\(^1\frac{1}{2}\)d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1\(^3\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 2\(^3\frac{1}{4}\)d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. for male workers, and of 3\(^1\frac{1}{2}\)d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 4d. an hour, other men 21 or over 2s. 0\(^1\)d., youths and boys 9\(^3\)d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 7\(^3\)d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 1s. 6\(^3\)d., other women 18 or over 1s. 5d., girls 9\(^3\)d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 2\(^3\)d. at 17; piecework basis time rates: male workers in specified occupations 2s. 7d. an hour, other male workers 2s. 3\(^1\)d.; female workers in specified occupations 1s. 8\(^3\)d., other female workers 1s. 7d.\(^1\)
Textile Making- up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 7 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. a week (16s. to 18s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 4d. (10s. 8d. to 12s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in Apr.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (55 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 129s. 11d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, buttonhole machinists, passers and finishers 82s. 8d., button machinists, bar tackers folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 76s. 5d.
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain	16 Apr.	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: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18 years—measure cutters, London 2s. 9¾d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 8d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 2s. 7¾d., 2s. 6d., fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 2s. 6d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 3d., warehousemen 2s. 4¼d., packers 2s. 3½d., porters 21 years or over 2s. 1½d.; learners 10d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
stand no (drift or). Land gravitation too too salling poor bear Land gravitation of Land gravitation L	d in the didling (signature of the control of the c	afte Stores afte	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor-belt machinists 1s. 8½d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 7d. at under 19 years, 1s. 7½d. at 19 and under 20, and 1s. 8d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 1s. 7d.; learners 9½d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. during the 3rd year; piecework basis time rates 1½d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
Mantle and Costume Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, 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: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18 years—measure cutters 2s. 8d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 2s. 6d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 3d., warehousemen 2s. 4½d., packers 2s. 3½d.; learners 10d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates
e can proper that a stock to a st	the walls of proceed on 2 years' original fire of the constitution	ceda ge tom o ceni dise as cente elec as cente elec as galaccedo o galaccedo o ceda	Women and girls	2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor-belt machinists 1s. 8½d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 7d. at under 19 years, 1s. 7½d. at 19 and under 20, and 1s. 8d. at 20 or over; other workers except learners 1s. 7d.; learners 9½d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rates 1½d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc. Making	Great Britain	23 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers engaged in special occupations, of 2d. in general minimum time rates for other workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to age. for younger workers.
The Control	10 Test 10 Tes		Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for workers of any age.

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 174 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 174 of the April issue and page 218 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 9th April, pending the issue of the Orders giving them statutory effect.

|| These increases, which apply to all operations falling within the scope of the Shirtmaking Wages Council, have been agreed pending the issue of the Order under the Wages Councils Act giving statutory effect to the new rates.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture	Scotland	16 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of 1d. for younger workers; increase of 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour, youths and boys 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 20; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.*
the contract of the contract o			Women employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands, 20 years or over, and of 1½d. for all other workers except learners. General minimum time rates after change: bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 7d. an hour, Area B 1s. 5½d., all other workers except learners 1s. 5d. 1s. 3½d.*
Control of the Contro	rest and so do on the list and some challes from some and did the accordi		Women and girls employed in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 16 years or over, except learners, and of \frac{2}{4}d. for learners and other workers under 18; increase of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor-belt machinists 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 6\frac{2}{4}d., learners 8\frac{1}{2}d. for 1st six months, rising to 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. in the 3rd year or subsequent year if still under 18; piecework
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Scotland	18 Apr.	Men, youths and boys (all branches)	basis time rate for workers of any age 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, of 1d. for younger workers, and of 2d. for late entrants; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 or over other than late entrants 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, youths and boys 9\frac{1}{2}d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. at 20; piecework basis time rate 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. for workers of any age.\frac{1}{2}
	er de arti dese à l' Le article de		Women and girls (wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch)	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 1s. 7d. an hour, learners 8\frac{3}{4}d. during the 1st six months, rising to 1s. 2d. during the 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. for workers of any age.†
	tuesns figures		Women and girls (other branches)	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers except learners, Area A 1s. 5½d. an hour, Area B 1s. 4d., learners 6¾d. or 6d. during the 1st year, rising to 1s. 1¾d. or 11¾d. during the 4th year; piecework basis time rates 1s. 6½d. or 1s. 5d. for workers of any age.†
ocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery	Great Britain	30 Apr.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 1s. 2d. a week (7s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 1s. 6d. (8s. to 9s. 6d.) for the first and second shifts, and by 2s. (12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.) for the third shift, for workers on a three-shift system, and by 6s. (15s. to 21s.) for nightworkers.‡
Manufacture Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland	25 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of \frac{1}{2}d. to 1\frac{1}{2}d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of \frac{1}{2}d. or 1d. for girls; increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 years or over 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, female workers 18 years or over 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., youths and boys 7\frac{3}{4}d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 9d. at 20, girls 7\frac{3}{4}d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. at 17; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., female workers 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{5}{8}
Sawmilling	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Apr.	Qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 3d. an hour (1½d. in Liverpool and Widnes) in district minimum rates. Rates after change: London, Humber, Hartlepool, Liverpool, Tees, Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Cardiff and Widnes 3s. 0½d. an hour; Berwick-on-Tweed 3s., Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Cumberland, Gloucester, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants., South Coast and Somerset (agreed part) 2s. 11½d.
Furniture Manufacture, etc.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week after 31 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale reintroduced, resulting in an additional supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 3d. for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregate of the current minimum time rate (i.e., basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus of 8½d. an hour for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance journeymen 21 years and over and women employed on men's work, in London district 2s. 11d. an hour, Provincial districts 2s. 9d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., labourers, porters and other adult workers 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4d., plus in all cases 3d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance; journeywomen 19 years and over, London district 1s. 11½d. Provincial districts 1s. 10d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d., plus in all cases 2d. an hour supplementary
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week after	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	cost-of-living allowance. do. do.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	Great Britain	31 Mar. Beginning of first full pay week after 31 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, renovation or repair of bedding and mattresses (including divans)	Supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale reintroduced, resulting in an additional supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 3d for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregate of the current minimum time rate (i.e., basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, an hour for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance journeymen 21 years and over, London district 2s. 11d. an hour, Provincial districts 2s. 9d., labourers, porters, etc., 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, 2s. 4d., plus in all cases 3d an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance; journeywomen 19 years and over, London district 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, Provincial districts 1s. 10d., labourers porters and other women on non-productive work 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, plus in all cases 2d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast	First pay day following 2 Apr.	Dayworkers	Increases** of 1d. an hour in national minimum time rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen inclusive of the 1d. an hour bonus granted outside the cost-of-living schedule London 3s. 1d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. Increase** of 5 per cent. (75 to 80 per cent.) in piecework plusage. ††
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Northern Ireland	First pay day following 6 Apr.	Adult male box makers, sawyers and millworkers.	Increase of 2d. an hour (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d.).
Window-Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing after 14 Apr.	manufacture, renovation or fixing of all types of outdoor	Supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale reintroduced, resulting in an additional supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 3c for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women an juveniles. Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregat of the current minimum time rate (i.e., basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. an hour for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance bench hands, London 2s. 11d. an hour, Provinces 2s. 9d., fixers 2s. 10d 2s. 8d., fixers' mates 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d., labourers, porters, etc., 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, 2s. 4d plus in all cases 3d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance; journey women 19 years and over 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, 1s. 10d., women labourers, porters an other women on non-productive work 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, 1s. 6\frac{3}{2}\text{d}\$, plus in all cases 2d an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance.

*These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 174 of the April issue of this Gazette. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

† These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 218.

|| These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms which are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber. In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

|| 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 July, October, January, and April in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of May, August, November and February. 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.

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

† Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plusage.

	Timerp	di Chang	to in Rates of Wages 1	Reported during April—continued
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	Week ending on first pay day after 1 Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade 1 3s. 2d. an hour, machinists 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 9d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 6½d.; women 19 years and over, first three months 1s. 9½d., thereafter 1s. 10½d.; Isle of Wight 2d. an hour less than
trained to be a second to be a secon		TO STATE OF	Workers employed under pay- ment-by-results or bonus schemes	above rates, other provincial districts 1d. an hour less. Increase of 3d. an hour in basic rates. Basic rates after change include: London district—approved inspectors Grade 1 3s. an hour, machinists 2s. 10½d. or 2s. 7d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 5d.; women 19 and over, first three months 1s. 8d., thereafter 1s. 9d.; Isle of Wight 2d. an hour less, other provincial districts 1d. an hour less.*
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period following 31 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	New minimum rates adopted as follows:—men 21 years and over, woodworkers, wood-machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 3s. 1d. an hour, Provincial districts 3s.; labourers 2s. 8d., 2s. 7d.
Process Engraving	United Kingdom	First pay day in Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process proofing departments of process en- graving trade houses and certain publishing firms	New national minimum day rates adopted, resulting in increases of 11s. 6d. a week for journeymen in London and of 16s. in the provinces, with proportionate increases for apprentices. Minimum day rates after change for journeymen: trade houses 160s. a week, publishing firms 170s.; night shift rate 50s. a week above the day rates.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in Apr.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 6d. a week (32s. 6d. to 33s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (21s. 8d. to 22s.) at under 21.
TOTAL PROBLEMS OF MENTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE	and proper to medical and the second	STOCK IS SCHOOL OF SUCCESSION F	reels Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers; employed in film printing and processing laboratories	do. do.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland	2 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen in Grade A (London) area, of 3d. in Mersey district and in Grade B areas, of 2½d. to 3½d., according to area, for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of temporary addition of 9d. an hour, include: journeymen electricians—Grade A (London) area 3s. 8d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 4d., Grade B (other) areas 3s. 3d.; adult mates—London 3s. 1d., Bristol 2s. 9d., Mersey district 2s. 8½d., all other areas
	Scotland	First full pay period following 2 Apr.	Charge hands, journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Increases of 3d. an hour in standard rates of wages for chargehands, journeymen and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; increase of 1d. an hour in the extra hourly allowance to chargehands. Rates after change: chargehands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or more other employees 3s. 5d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 3s. 6d.; journeymen electricians 3s. 3d., armature winders 3s. 4d., apprentices $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. in fifth year.
Gas Undertakings	United Kingdom	1 Apr.	Dayworkers, shiftworkers, and mainten-	Increases in the standard rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for dayworkers and of 1s. 8d. a shift for shift workers in the Metropolitan area (including the Metropolitan fringe), of $1\frac{3}{2}$ d. an hour for dayworkers and of 1s. 2d. a shift for shift workers in the Provinces, and of corresponding amounts for pieceworkers; increase of 2d. an hour for maintenance craftsmen. Standard rates after change include: gas fitters (1st class)—Metropolitan area 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provincial A 3s., 3s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d., according to area, Provincial B 2s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 2s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d., labourers—Metropolitan area 2s. 9d., Metropolitan fringe 2s. 8d., Provincial A 2s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d., Provincial B 2s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., differentials for other workers remain unchanged; skilled maintenance craftsmen—Metropolitan area 3s. 5d., Provincial A§ 3s. 2d., Provincial B 3s. 1d., semi-skilled, according to occupation—Metropolitan area 3s. to 3s. 4d., Provincial A 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d., Provincial B 2s. 8d. to 3s.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 15 Apr.	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen Other manual workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers and welders 3s. 2d. an hour (Metropolitan Water Board patternmakers 3s. 8d., blacksmiths, fitters and turners, welders 3s. 5d., electricians 3s. 4½d.). Consolidated rates increased by 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week.
Railway Service	London	1 Jan.¶	Railway workers employed by the London Transport	A TABLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
to be before a second and the second	The second secon		Executive:— Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic Salaried and equivalent	Existing standard rates of pay increased by approximately 7½ per cent., equivalent to amounts varying from 7s. 6d. to 11d. 6d. a week, according to grade, for adults and from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change include: operating staff—porters, station cleaners, lampmen, mess room attendants 107s. 6d. a week, ticket collectors—Class 1 116s., Class 2 112s., guards—1st year 118s. 6d., 2nd year 122s. 6d., 3rd year 127s., motormen—1st year 134s. 6d., 2nd year 140s., 3rd year 145s., 4th year 151s. 6d., signalmen—Class 1 129s., Class 2 123s. 6d., Class 3 118s. 6d., Special Class 135s. 6d., 140s. 6d. or 145s. 6d., relief 151s. 6d.; permanent way staff—lengthmen, relayers 111s., sub-gangers 116s.; mechanical engineers' staff—carriage cleaners, watchmen, escalator machinery attendants (Class 2), lift machinery attendants (Class 1) 111s., escalator machinery attendants (Class 1), lift machinery attendants (Class 1) 114s. 6d. Existing standard rates for classified supervisory staff increased by approxi-
things of gailes	to receive the second	29 Jan.¶	weekly rated staff, in- cluding head office cleri- cal and technical grades, booking clerks, shop and depot clerks, and railway supervisors Electrical generating and distributing staff	mately 7½ per cent.; revised rates adopted for booking office staff and shop and depot clerks (central area), resulting in increases varying from £12 to £35 a year for male workers and from 6s. to 10s. a week for female workers. Rates after change include: booking office staff—males, Class 5 £235 at 18 years, rising to £360 at 25, Class 4 £375 to £395, Class 3 £410 to £425; females, Class 2 80s. a week at 18, rising to 115s. at 25. Revised scale of pay adopted, resulting in increases of 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week; shift allowances increased by 4s. 8d. a week (7s. 4d. to 12s.). Rates after change: Group I 147s. a week, II 142s., III 137s., IV 131s., V 126s. 6d. VI 122s. 6d.; personal rates up to 5s. 6d. a week above new rates to be retained.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain	25 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and for female workers 18 years or over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: males 8½d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 21 or over; females 8½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 5d., according to occupation, at 18 years or over, late entrants 1s. 3½d. or 1s. 4d., according to occupation, during the first three months of employment, and 1s. 4d. or 1s. 4½d. during the second three months; piecework basis time rates for female workers 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 6d., according to occupation.**

* The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

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

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

§ The Provincial Zone A comprises those undertakings whose annual sales of gas exceed 500 million cubic feet.

|| This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district): Northern 2s. 7d. an hour; Yorkshire 2s. 7d.; North-Western 2s. 7d.; Midlands 2s. 7d. and 2s. 6d.; South-Midlands 2s. 7d. and 2s. 6d.; South-Eastern 2s. 7d. and 2s. 6½d.; South-Bidlands 2s. 7d. and 2s. 6d.; South-Eastern 2s. 7d. and 2s. 6d.; These increases were agreed in March, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales	First pay day following 9 Apr.	Warehouse and transport workers	Increases of 8s. a week in the minimum rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of 6s. or 7s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 116s. a week, women 85s., elsewhere 110s., 82s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London, from 118s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 130s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, Grade 1 areas from 111s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 121s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons, Grade 2 areas 110s. to 117s. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)
Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution	London	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Apr.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in handling and packing	Increase in the basic rate of 17s. 6d. a week (136s. 6d. to 154s.).
Milk Distribution	Scotland	30 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years and over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21 years, and of 2s. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change; foremen and forewomen 115s. a week, chargehands 81s. 6d.; male clerks and male or female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicle, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or in stable work 37s. at under 16 years, rising to 103s. 6d. at 21 or over, and to 106s. 6d. for male clerks 22 years or over; all other male workers and roundsmen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 37s. at under 16, rising to 98s. 6d. at 21 or over; female clerks 36s. 6d. to 75s.; all other female workers (including shop assistants) 36s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.*
Licensed Non-residential Establishments	Great Britain	29 Apr.	Workpeople, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers (where not supplied by the employer with any board, meals or lodging), of 6s. for adult female workers, of 4s. 6d. to 7s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for girls. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) A rea A 109s. a week, Area B 106s., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England or Wales) A 106s., B 103s., first hands (Scotland), grade I 108s., grade II 103s., second hands (Scotland) 103s.; barmen or barmen waiters (England and Wales) A 101s., B 98s., barmen (Scotland) 98s., other male workers (Great Britain) A 58s. 6d. at under 18, rising to 99s. at 21 and over, B 55s. to 96s.; female workers, head barmaids (Great Britain) Area A 89s., Area B 86s., barmaids A 69s. at under 19, rising to 84s. at 21 and over, B 66s. to 81s., other female workers 70s. at 18 years or over (both areas), 58s. 6d. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging, remuneration is 27s. 6d. a week less in each case (previously 25s. less), and intermediate rates are paid according to the provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging.†

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 218. Area A rates apply to the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District, Area B rates apply to the remainder of Great Britain.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

					hwa
Date (end of mont)	h)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
June December	::	100 101	100 101	100 102	100 101
June December	::	105 107	107 109	108 110	106 107
June December	::	108 109	111 112	112 113	109 109
March June September December	::	109 109 110 113	113 113 114 116	114 114 114 118	110 110 110 114
January February March April	::	115 115 116 117	118 118 119 120	119 120 121 122	115 116 117 118

Industrial Lung Diseases of Iron and Steel Foundry Workers

In recent years, says the foreword to this report, there has been a quickening of interest in the health and welfare of iron and steel foundry workers. This has found practical expression in these investigations which it is hoped will throw light on the incidence of these diseases, and their relation to different types of work. Thus, valuable data are obtained which may result in lowering the incidence rate and improving treatment.

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 176. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 190 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 46,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 153,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries

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

or considerable of	Number	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	2	116	118	14,200	30,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	_	5	5	3,100	12,000
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc.	1 1	7	1 8	2,200 15,600	23,000 54,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	10	48	58	11,000	34,000
Total, April, 1951	14	176	190	46,100	153,000
Total, March, 1951	21	135	156	36,800	145,000
Total, April, 1950	16	117	133	35,500	159,000

Of the total of 153,000 days lost in April, 82,000 were lost by 30,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 29,200 were directly involved and 1,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in April also included 71,000 days lost by 15,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 171 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during April, 69, directly involving 6,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 34, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted two days; 24, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted three days; 30, directly involving 7,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 30,700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 176 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 20, directly involving 5,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 65, directly involving 12,600 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 30, directly involving 7,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 55, directly involving 2,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1951 and 1950:—

	Janua	ry to April	, 1951	Janua	ry to April	1, 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 lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	341	36,100†	81,000	2 329	3,200 40,600†	39,000 88,000
Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalli- ferous Mining	3	100	§	-	-	-
Products	4	300	1,000	1	100	1,000
Allied Trades	-	_	-	2	1,000	6,000
Metal Manufac- ture	11	1,700	9,000	13	4,600	33,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	31 30 22	2,300 12,000 9,400	17,000 38,000 141,000	19 24 20	6,500 3,100 12,000	30,000 16,000 57,000
Other Metal Industries Textiles Leather, etc	9 4	700 1,300	5,000 4,000	8 4 1	700 300 100	1,000 § 1,000
Clothing Food, Drink and	2	700	§	î	‡	8
Tobacco	8	5,000	18,000	3	200	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	5 1	1,000	3,000	12 3	1,200 200	8,000 §
turing Industries	3	800	4,000	1	100	§
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity	45	10,300	38,000	28	3,900	13,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	1 32	2,200 43,300	59,000 294,000	2 25	900 21,100	11,000 128,000
Trades Other Services	5 8	600 700	1,000 2,000	6 5	1,300 400	2,000 6,000
Total	565	128,500†	715,000	509	101,500†	441,000

The number of days lost in the period January to April through stoppages which began in that period was 708,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 128,200. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality		ximate of Workers olved	Date whe	n Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result
611 415 514	Directly	In- directly	Began Ended		un crand present of sponsorial	contribute the second s
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:— Workers employed by a firm of cocoa and chocolate manufacturers—Bournville (one firm)	2,680	130	19 Apr.	27 Apr.	Objection to new piece-work rates	Work resumed on the basis of proposals agreed between the management and trade union representatives.
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY:— Electricians and mates employed by the London, Eastern, South- Eastern and Southern Electricity Boards on contracting work	2,160	_19	13 Feb.¶	16 Apr.**	Objection to the employment of a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union as electrician's mate and demand that the worker transfer his membership to the Electrical Trades Union	Work resumed, pending the findings of a Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service.**
Docks:— Dock workers—London and Birkenhead	11,130	norl	10	## 20285	In protest against the arrest and prosecution of a number of men accused of conspiring to incite dockers to join an illegal strike. (See the March and April issues of this GAZETTE, pages 126 and 169 respectively)	Work resumed.
Dock workers—Manchester	2,520	resist to a	25 Apr.	8 0000 to 8-01 to be 9-01 to be	Objection to the suspension of two men who refused to work overtime, and the refusal of the Dock Labour Board to transfer to day work men who would not do night work	No settlement reported.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

FIGURES FOR 17th APRIL, 1951

At 17th April the retail prices index was 121 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 119 at 13th March and with 114 at 18th April, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to increases in the prices of many articles of food, higher prices for cool gas blankets, other household articles. and higher prices for coal, gas, blankets, other household articles,

and petrol.

The following Table shows the indices at 17th April, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

	GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th April, 1951								
I.	Food		131	(130.6)		WEIGH 348				
	Rent and rates		104 134	$(103 \cdot 7)$ $(134 \cdot 2)$	1500 2	88 97				
IV.	Fuel and light		128	(128.3)		65 71				
VI.	Household durable good Miscellaneous goods	18	128 123	$(127 \cdot 7)$ $(122 \cdot 6)$		35				
VII.			116	$(115 \cdot 8)$ $(104 \cdot 3)$		79 217				
/111.		•	_							
	All items	••	121	(121·1)	10010	1,000				

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

Between 13th March and 17th April there were increases in the average prices of bread, flour, biscuits, cake, etc., rabbits, fish, potatoes and other vegetables, apples and bananas, and a number of miscellaneous manufactured foods, including breakfast cereals, cocoa and chocolate and salt. There was a seasonal reduction in the price of eggs and also a small reduction in the average price of oranges. Many of these changes were due to alterations in controlled prices; for example, the maximum permitted price for bread was increased by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per 14 oz. from 8th April and the maximum permitted price for flour was raised by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per 1b. from 1st April, while on the other hand there was a reduction of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. each in the maximum permitted price for fresh eggs from 25th March. As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices rose by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group was 131 at 17th April, compared with 128 at 13th March.

Local rates were increased in most areas in April and in a few areas the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities were increased. As a result of these changes the index figure for the rent and rates group rose by a little more than 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 17th April was 104, compared with 101 at 13th March.

The average prices of almost all the items included in the clothing The average prices of almost all the items included in the clothing group showed some increase during the month under review. The largest increases affected knitted apparel, particularly hose, men's sports coats, men's and women's overalls, corsets and sanitary towels, some clothing materials, and many kinds of footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 134 at 17th April, compared with 131 at 13th

Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group there was a further increase of rather In the fuel and light group there was a further increase of rather less than 2 per cent. in the average price of coal, due to higher freight charges, the increases varying from ½d. to 2d. a cwt. in different areas. There were also increases, in a large number of areas, in the charges for gas. In a number of areas the charges for electricity were increased, but these increases were more than offset by seasonal reductions in other areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about ½ per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 17th April was 128, compared with 126 at 13th March.

Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods the most important changes were increases in the average prices of blankets and other drapery and soft furnishings. The average prices of many other articles also increased. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 17th April was 128, compared with 126 at 13th March.

* 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.

In the group covering miscellaneous goods the principal changes were substantial increases in the prices of some of the items included in the section for medicines and toilet requisites. There were also increases in the average prices of soda and various polishes and in the prices of some periodicals. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 123 at 17th April, compared with 120 at 13th March.

In the group covering services the principal change was an increase of 4½d, per gallon in the price of petrol, following an increase in the rate of duty. The average charges for hairdressing and for boot and shoe repairs also increased, and in a few areas bus or tram fares were increased. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by rather more than I per cent, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index force at 17th April was 116 compared with 114 at 13th March figure at 17th April was 116, compared with 114 at 13th March.

Drink and Tobacco

In the group covering drink and tobacco there was little change in the average level of prices during the month under review and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 104.

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
16.15	120-10	ALC: N	1000	analy.	THE PLANT	All	items		eginos	SE F		
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 109 113 117	106 109 113 118	106 109 113 119	108 109 114 121	108 111 114 —	100 110 111 114 —	101 108 111 114	100 108 111 113 —	101 108 112 114	101 108 112 115	103 109 112 116	10- 10- 11- 11-
	BENE	10000	BOID!	All Districts	residenti	Fo	od		moiss	STATE	i sia	TO A
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 108 120 127	108 109 121 127	109 108 121 128	109 108 122 131	108 114 125	100 113 115 123	101 108 116 122	99 107 116 121	100 107 117 122	101 108 119 125	103 108 119 125	10 10 12 12

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 221 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
The Street of	is given	77.3 A.A.	Month before	Year before				
European Countries France	1938 = 100 Feb., 1951 Feb., 1951 (beginning)	2,127 2,193	+ 27 + 39†	+198 + 81				
Germany (British and United States Zones) All Items Food	1938 = 100 Mar., 1951	161 168	+ 5 + 9	+ 8 + 9				
Italy (Large towns) All Items Food	1938 = 1 Feb., 1951 July, 1938-June, 1939	51·71 60·82	+ 0.91 + 0.07	+ 4·24 + 3·04				
Portugal (Lisbon) All Items*	= 100 Feb., 1951	218·1 225·1	+ 3·1 + 3·7	+ 0·7 + 2·9				
Spain (Large towns) All Items Food	July, 1936 = 100 Jan., 1951	572·1 758·9	+ 11·1 + 17·9	+ 62·9 + 90·6				
Other Countries Australia (6 capital cities) All Items Food	1923–27 = 1,000 Sept., 1950	1,572 1,582	+ 38† + 62†	+144 +186				
Canada All Items Food	1935-39 = 100 Mar., 1951 (beginning)	179·7 233·9	+ 4·5 + 9·5	+ 16·0 + 29·9				
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	Nov., 1942 = 100 Oct., 1950	152 158	- 3 - 4	+ 10 + 12				
India (Delhi) All Items Food	1944 = 100 July, 1950 July, 1933-June, 1934	136 131	+ 3 + 4	+ 2 Nil				
All items Food	= 100 Feb., 1951	321 389	+ 3 + 6	+ 16 + 20				
United States All Items Food	1935-39 = 100‡ Feb., 1951 (middle)		+ 2·3 + 4·1	+ 15·9 + 31·1				

* 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 Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household items).

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

						Page								Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents	 	10000				214	Vocational and Disabled Training		105. 14		NI.	98.0		214
Industrial Diseases	 100.00	 90.90				214	Business Training for Ex-Regulars	1	10.10	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1000			215
Accidents in Coal Mining		1 3.11	-1.0	50.00	98.19	214	Reinstatement in Civil Employment		-	1000	4 3100		19.42	215
Industrial Rehabilitation	 680	0					Shipbuilding in First Quarter, 1951						91.	215

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in April was 126, compared with 128 in the previous month and 114 (revised figure) in April, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 19 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 27 in the previous month and 10 in April, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for April, 1951.

	SECTION SECTION	- British condition reprint 190	**
Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Electrical Stations	4
Underground	22	Other Industries	NICE CONTRACTOR
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES U	
Metalliferous Mines		SS 105 107 109 ELOTE	NDEK
Quarries	3	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO ACT, 1937	ORIES
Quarries	3	Dooks Wharves Overs	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	28	Docks, Wharves, Quays	3
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	20	and Ships	22
		Building Operations	22
Factories		Works of Engineering	9
	MINE SE	Construction	9
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Warehouses	100
tery and Glass	3	1 1 apr 201 300 100 100	-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	81
Metal Extracting and		D	1
Metal Extracting and Refining		Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and	DOUBLE	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Rolling Mills and Tube		men	1
Making)	7	Firemen	2
Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)	
Building, Boilermaking,		Labourers	- FORE
etc	4	Mechanics	1
Railway and Tramway	NO. 163	Permanent Way Men	8
Carriages, Motor and	Marie 1	Porters	2
Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	
craft Manufacture	2	Other Grades	2
Chi-h-illi	12	Contractors' Servants	
Other Metal Trades	1		
Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	SKIND THAT CE	
Other Textile Manufacture	.0	Total (excluding Seamen)	126
Textile Printing, Bleaching			
and Dyeing		Seamen	
Tanning, Currying, etc		Trading Vessels	8
Food and Drink	3	Fishing Vessels	11
General Woodwork and	The state of		SALE.
Furniture	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	19
Paper, Printing, etc	1	2017ID, OUTLINET	1
Rubber Trades	3000	Total (including Seamen)	145
Gas Works	0.800	I and a second	
	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		

Industrial Diseases

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

ociow.			
I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration	n
Operatives engaged in :		(Skin Cancer)	WHI.
	•	Pitch	6
Shipbreaking	2	Tar	2
Vitreous Enamelling	4	Oil	2
Smelting of Metals		OII	4
Paint and Colour Works	2	The state of the s	-
Paint used in Other		TOTAL	10
Industries		The state of the s	-
Other Industries		Chrome Ulceration	
Other Industries		Manuf. of Bichromates	4
TOTAL	8	Chromium Plating	3
TOTAL	0	Other Industries	3
	008	Other Andustries	
Other Poisoning		TOTAL	10
Nil		101AL	10
NII		Total Cons	22
Anthrax		Total, Cases	33
		- saer Conscill	all made
Wool	2	II. Deaths	
Handling and Sorting of		Anthrax	
Hides and Skins	3	Handling and Sorting of	
Other Industries	100	Hides and Skins	1
01101 1111111111	1	Dittill Silver	10 Cont.
TOTAL	5	TOTAL	1
TOTAL	3	TOTAL and	1
			O STORES

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 31st March, 1951, and the 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1951, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 124, compared with 103 in the 13 weeks ended 30th December, 1950, and 103 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1950. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 478, 518 and 525. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

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

COURT OF THE PARTY	K	iber of Pe lilled during weeks en	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	31st Mar., 1951	30th Dec., 1950	1st Apr., 1950	31st Mar., 1951	30th Dec., 1950	1st Apr., 1950	
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	67 27	4 47 22		7 182 108	20 168 134	4 190 136	
cluding shaft accidents)	16	15	23	128	147	149	
Total	110	88	90	425	469	479	
Surface : All causes	14	15	13	53	49	46	
Total, underground and surface	124	103	103	478	518	525	

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 2nd April, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during the period.

density with the state when the	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	561	38	599
period	1,112 437	83 27	1,195 464

Vocational and Disabled **Training**

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. They relate to the four weeks ended 2nd April, 1951. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 516, and 4,028 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,507 males and 521 females; of the total 2,795 were disabled persons. During the period 531 trainees were placed in employment.

trainees were placed in employment.

<u>-1-</u>	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	00000 YE	T NIS TO	odt ni
period: Able-bodied Disabled	119 308	23 66	142 374
Total	427	89	516
Number of persons in training at end of period at: Government Training Centres—	nid there do si se	acing susw	stonioity
Able-bodied	788 1,331	73 119	861 1,450
Able-bodied	160 376	53 187	213 563
Able-bodied	157 283	2 6	159 289
Voluntary Organisations	412	81	493
Total	3,507	521	4,028
Trainees placed in employment during	orken of	FIRM TELES	NAME OF
period:— Able-bodied Disabled	184 264	27 56	211 320
Total	448	83	531

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

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 28th February, 1951, and are in continuation of those published in the December, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 406).

umber		applications received	
,,		applicants found ineligible	230
,,	,,	applicants found eligible	897
,,	,,	cases in which eligibility had not been deter-	
61133		mined	7
,,	,,	applicants selected for training	482
,,		applications withdrawn at various stages	
		(including withdrawals of recent applications	
		by men who did not secure anticipated	
		release from H.M. Forces)	356

Reinstatement in Civil **Employment**

Employment

The provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, as modified by the National Service Act, 1948, apply to persons who were called up to the Forces under the National Service Acts before 1st January, 1949, and also to persons who joined the Forces as volunteers after 25th May, 1939, and before 18th July, 1947. The reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948, apply to men called up to the Forces in 1949 and later, and these provisions have been applied by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, to reservists called out or recalled for whole-time service after 15th July, 1950, and to certain other classes of persons (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 9). The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, which came into operation on 21st March, 1951, confers reinstatement rights on (a) the reservists recalled under Part I of the Act for three months' training and 18 months' flying instructor duties, respectively (b) reservists recalled in consequence of volunteering for like periods, and (c) certain naval and marine reserve officers, by applying to them the reinstatement provisions of the Reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948 (see page 186).

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, which itself applies the reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948 (see page 186).

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944, and since that date any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him has been able to apply to a Reinstatement Committee to settle the matter in dispute. Where a Reinstatement Committee to settle the matter in dispute. Where a Reinstatement Committee in order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. When the employer is not in default no order is made. Similar provisions are contained in Part II of the National Service Ac

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the March quarter of 1951 and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st March, 1951.

A Historia and solve visual beautiful to	March Quarter, 1951	Total Cases deal with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants.	1	1,631
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	3 3	759 1,955
Total of orders made	7	4,345
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	5	4,324
Total cases decided	12	8,669

Both the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, and the National Service Act, 1948, provide, in certain circumstances, for a right of appeal to the Umpire from decisions of Reinstatement Committees. Up to 31st March, 1951, the Umpire had given his decision in respect of 1,106 appeals, six of which were given under the provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948. In 672

cases, the Umpire confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 434 cases the determination of the Committee was reversed.

was reversed.

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

former employment at the end of their wholetime service in the Forces has proceeded smoothly.

The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 31st March, 1951, was 38, of which 22 were decided in favour of the applicant. Eight cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in seven of which the determination of the Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees had determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

the Isle of Man.

The foregoing statistics relating to Reinstatement Committees do not include hearings before Special Committees, which were set up by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with H.M. Treasury minute dated 1st November, 1944, to hear disputes about applications for reinstatement on the part of Government employees, following release from whole-time service in the Forces. The reason for the setting up of Special Committees, which are constituted in a similar manner to Reinstatement. in the Forces. The reason for the setting up of Special Committees, which are constituted in a similar manner to Reinstatement Committees, is that the Acts which provide legal rights of reinstatement in civil employment do not bind the Crown. The Government have, however, accepted obligations towards former employees similar to those imposed on other employers under the Acts.

There were no hearings before Special Committees during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1951, but during the year 1950 there were three hearings. In one case the payment of compensation was recommended and in two cases reinstatement in the Government Department concerned was not recommended. During the

ment Department concerned was not recommended. During the year three appeals were made by applicants against the recommendations of Special Committees and one was allowed by the

Since 1st August, 1944, when the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation, a total of 292 cases have been heard by Special Committees with the results shown below.

	210000000				
		cases			
Reinstatement recommended		29			
Compensation recommended		26			
Reinstatement and compensation					
recommended		29			
No recommendation made*		208			
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.		R TOTAL			
Total		292			

Since 1st August, 1944, 63 appeals have been made to the Umpire against the recommendations of the Special Committees, with the

Allowed		Departmental Appeals 18	Applicants' Appeals 6	Total 24
Disallowed		 5	34	39
Tot	al	23	40	63

Shipbuilding in First Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1951, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 337, with a gross tonnage of 2,072,723 tons, compared with 330 vessels of 2,044,688 tons gross at the end of December, an increase of 28,035 tons. The total tonnage under construction has shown only mild fluctuations since the high figures of 1948, which were inflated by the large amount of tonnage then being fitted out afloat.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 740,066 at the end of March. This figure, which was 54,572 tons less than at the end of December, represented 35·7 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country and included 347,148 tons for Norway, 74,940 tons for Liberia and 58,000 tons for the Argentine Republic. The tonnage at the end of March intended for registration abroad included 74,050 tons on which construction had commenced during the quarter.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1951 were 18 steamers, of 97,170 tons, and 38 motorships, of 219,711 tons, a total of 56 vessels, of 316,881 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 17 steamers, of 26,498 tons, and 38 motorships, of 214,985 tons, a total of 55 vessels, of 241,483 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 21 steamers, of 114,146 tons, and 26 motorships, of 177,027 tons, a total of 47 vessels, of 291,173 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons

291,173 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges). The number of non-propelled vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 59, of 12,046 tons, at the end of March, compared with 48, of 11,702 tons, at the end of December.

* Including one case of an applicant called up under the National Service Acts, 1948-1950.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Ar	bitration Awards :				Page	Notices and Orders :	P	Pa
	National Arbitration Tribunals	 			 216	Wages Councils Acts		21
	Civil Service Arbitration Tribuna		 	37.00	 216	Catering Wages Act		21
	Industrial Court		 		 217	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner		21
	Single Arbitrators, etc	 			 217	Legal Cases affecting Labour		22

Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During April the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 19 awards. Nos. 1639 to 1657.* Nine of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1640 (4th April).—Parties: Members of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland, and members of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in their employment. Claim: For an extension of the existing annual paid holiday from one to two weeks. Award: The Tribunal awarded two weeks' annual holiday with pay with effect as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1951.

Award No. 1645 (10th April).—Parties: Members of the Federation of London Wholesale Newspaper Distributors, and members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Description of Printing and distribution members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers employed by them on the packing and distribution of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books. *Claim*: For payment of the same rates of wages as apply to workers employed on similar work in the newspaper industry. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1648 (12th April).—Parties: Members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For a revision of the existing interim scheme between the parties relating to the training of apprentices, to provide for the compulsory attendance of apprentices at a technical course up to the age of 18 years. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established

Award No. 1649 (12th April).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the South Eastern Regional Council for County Council Roadmen, and members of the trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council. Claim: That drivers of mechanical gully emptiers should be paid an extra plus rate of 1d. an hour over the rate laid down by the Regional Council for drivers of mechanical vehicles of equivalent weight, and that mates employed on mechanical gully emptiers should be paid 7s. a week over the national minimum rate laid down for County Council roadmen. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1650 (16th April).—Parties: Manufacturers of fireclay refractories in England and Wales represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employment. Claim: For an additional week of paid annual holiday. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1951.

beginning of the annual holiday period for 1951.

Award No. 1651 (17th April).—Parties: Firms represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders and of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. Claim: For certain specified increases in the existing basic rates of pay of all classes of workers, and for an adjustment of the basis of calculation of piecework prices and bonus or basis times. Award: The parties reached agreement during the course of the hearing and at their request the terms of the agreement were embodied in the award as follows:

(1) The rates of wages of adult male workers shall be increased by 3d. an hour. (2) The rates of wages of apprentices and boys shall be increased proportionately in accordance with the agreed schedule.

(3) The rates of wages of women and girls shall be increased pro rata in accordance with normal practice. (4) The trade unions re-affirm (3) The rates of wages of women and girls shall be increased pro rata in accordance with normal practice. (4) The trade unions re-affirm their acceptance of the clauses dealing with "systems of payment by results" as set out in the Memorandum of Agreement between themselves and the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry dated 30th July, 1949, and in the Agreement between themselves and the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association dated April, 1949. (5) In consideration of the special circumstances arising from the death of the two senior officials of the employers' association the employers agree to make retrospective payment for four full pay weeks, that is to say, the increases referred to above will take effect from the beginning of the first full pay week following 16th March, 1951. The unions for their part undertake not to regard this retrospective payment as establishing a precedent.

Award No. 1653 (19th April).—Parties: Members of Associa-

Award No. 1653 (19th April).—Parties: Members of Associations federated to the National Federation of Employers of Coopers

in the United Kingdom, which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Cooperage Industry, and members of the trade unions federated to the Coopers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, which comprises the Trade Union Side of the Council, in their employment. Claim: That the existing wages schedule be so amended as to provide an increase of 3d. an hour in the day work rate. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1655 (20th April).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Sports Goods Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For amendment of the current representation of the current to revisible that piecewish prices be fixed as as to each to the council of the current to revisible that piecewish prices be fixed as as to each to the current to provide that piecewish prices be fixed as as to each to the current to provide that piecewish prices he fixed as as to each to the current to provide that piecewish prices he fixed as a second to the current to provide that piecewish prices he fixed as a second to the current to the agreement to provide that piecework prices be fixed so as to enable the average worker to earn at least 35 per cent. above the appropriate minimum day work rate instead of 25 per cent. above as at present. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been

Award No. 1657 (30th April).—Parties: Certain insurance companies and underwriters, and members of the Engineer Surveyors' Association employed by them as engineer-surveyors and head office engineers. Claim: For certain specified salary scales. Award: The Tribunal awarded a basic salary scale for engineer-surveyors as follows: During 1st year of service £520, 2nd £540, 3rd £560, 4th £580, 5th £600, 6th £625, 7th £650, 8th £675, 2th £670, 10th £725; effort 10 years' services £750. The follows: 9th £700, 10th £725; after 10 years' service £750. The Tribunal found that the salaries of head office engineers should be higher than the corresponding salary for engineer-surveyors as provided above and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the amount of such differential. The Tribunal also awarded that head office engineers working in London should receive 5 per cent. above the salary scale which may be agreed or awarded for head office engineers working in other parts of the country.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 893 (16th March).—Parties: The Ulster Transport

Award No. 893 (16th March).—Parties: The Ulster Transport Authority, and certain members of the Ulster Transport and Allied Operatives' Union in the employment of the Authority. Matter in dispute: Rejection by the Union of proposals by the Authority for the variation, as regards six items, of Award No. 693 (3rd March, 1948), as affecting drivers' and conductors' duty schedules (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948, page 155). Award: The Tribunal awarded certain amendments of the award in respect of three of the items, but made no award in respect of the remaining

items on which the parties had reached agreement.

Award No. 894 (16th March).—Parties: The Ulster Transport Authority, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwayand General Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen in the employment of the Authority. *Matter in dispute*: Rejection by the Union of proposals by the Authority for the variation, as regards six items, of Award No. 694 (3rd March, 1948) as affecting drivers' and conductors' duty schedules (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948, page 155). *Award*: The Tribunal awarded certain amendments of the award in respect of three of the items, but made no award in respect of the remaining items on which the parties had presented. items on which the parties had reached agreement.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three

During April the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 146 to 148,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 146 (6th April).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, and the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales for draughtsmen (architectural and engineering) and the technical works, engineering and allied classes, with effect from 3rd July, 1950. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st October, 1950, the London scales (male) (established) determined as at 1st January, 1946, of the lipited departmental classes concerned in the claim should be scales (male) (established) determined as at 1st January, 1946, of the linked departmental classes concerned in the claim should be increased as follows:—Draughtsmen (architectural and engineering): draughtsman £340 (at age 21) by £20 to £575; leading draughtsman £570 by £25 to £825; chief draughtsman £870 by £25 to £970 by £30 to £1,030. Technical works, engineering and allied classes: Grade IV £370 (at age 25) by £15 to £500; III £460 (at 26) by £20 to £575; II £570 (at 30) by £20 to £675; I £675 by £25 to £825; B £830 by £25 to £930; A £870 by £25 to £970 by £30 to £1,030.

Award No. 147 (12th April).—Parties: The Society of Telecommunication Engineers, and the Post Office. Claim: For

increased salary scales of assistant engineers, inspectors, and technical assistants, Grades I and II. Award: The Tribunal awarded, with effect from 1st July, 1950, the following London scales:—Assistant engineer £315 (age 20) by £20 to £415 (age 25) by £25 to £680; inspector £405 by £20 to £540; technical assistant, Grade I, £540 by £20 to £540. The "corresponding points" principle to be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 148 (25th April).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, and the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Claim: That with effect from 1st January, 1946, the Treasury. Claim: That with effect from 1st January, 1946, the salary scales (male, provincial) of certain overseer grades and higher grades in the Composite Signals Organisation be revised. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st January, 1946, the salary scale (male, provincial) of Grade IV civilian radio overseers should be £520 rising by annual increments of £20 to £600 maximum. The salary scales for Grades III, II and I should be determined by joint negotiation and agreement between the parties and in the salary scales for the property within a period of two months. event of failure to reach agreement within a period of two months from 25th April, 1951, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal for determination of the matter in dispute. Assimilation of officers in post to the new scales should be in accordance with the customary practice prevailing in the pro-fessional and technical fields in-1946.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued ten awards, Nos. 2309 to 2318. These awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2309 (6th April).—Parties: The United Society of Refining and Marketing Company Ltd. Claim: For the payment of height money to the following scale: 30 ft. above ground, 3d. an hour above normal rate; for every additional 10 ft., 1d. an 3d. an hour above normal rate; for every additional 10 ft., 1d. an hour extra above the normal rate. Award: The Court awarded with effect from 17th May, 1950, that the following scale of height money should be substituted for that appearing in Part 3 Clause 11 of an agreement made between the parties in 1947: Men working above 30 but less than 50 feet from the ground, 1d. an hour; 50–100 feet, 2d.; 100–150 feet, 4d.; 150–200 feet, 8d.; 200–250 feet, 1s.; 250–300 feet, 1s. 4d.

Award No. 2310 (6th April).—Parties: The Association of Scientific Workers, and the Medical Research Council. Claim: That the non-medical members of the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council should receive increases in their salaries, pari passu with the increases given by the Council to their medically qualified scientific staffs, as and from 1st April, 1949. Award: The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2311 (6th April).—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 should be 112s. for a 44-hour week. Award: The Court found that the rate of pay for the adult unskilled labourers concerned in the claim should be 108s, for a 44-hour week and awarded accordingly, with effect from 1st January, 1951.

Award No. 2312 (13th April).—Parties: The Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners (Legal Quay Section). Claim: For revised wages and working conditions of roadsmen employed in the legal quay section of the lighterage industry. *Award*: The Court awarded that as from 3rd September, 1951, the wages and working conditions of the roadsmen concerned should be in all respects the same as those applicable to roadsmen employed in the rough goods lighterage trade. rough goods lighterage trade.

Award No. 2313 (18th April).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Admiralty Industrial Council. Claim: That men employed on duty tugs should be paid active employment pay for the whole period of their tour of duty. Counter-claim: That members of the crews retained on board outside the normal working hours on duty tugs and other yard craft which are inactive should be paid at plain time rates whilst not actively employed, and at active rates for any period of active work. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded in favour of the counterclaim, with the proviso that a minimum of one hour's pay at overtime rates should be paid on each occasion the men concerned are required to turn out for active work.

Award No. 2314 (24th April).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Claim: That the scale of charge pay of chargemen of skilled labourers and ordinary labourers be increased chargemen of skilled labourers and ordinary labourers be increased with retrospective effect from 28th January, 1949. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 28th January, 1949, the scale of charge pay of chargemen of skilled labourers on the permanent list should be increased to 16s. by 2s. annually to 30s.; the scale of charge pay of chargemen of ordinary labourers on the permanent list should be increased to 16s. by 2s. annually to 26s.; the scale of charge pay of chargemen of skilled labourers not on the permanent ist should be increased to 16s. by 2s. annually to 30s.; and the

charge pay of chargemen of ordinary labourers not on the permanent list should be increased to 14s.

Award No. 2315 (26th April).—Parties: The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and the National Sawmilling Association. Claim: That the rates of pay of qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers be increased by 6d. an hour. Award: The Court awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 26th April, 1951, the district minimum rates of qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers as set out in the National Wages Agreement Amended Appendix, May, 1950, chould be increased by 3d an hour. 1950, should be increased by 3d. an hour.

Award No. 2316 (30th April).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Award No. 2316 (30th April).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That packing case makers employed by the War Office and Air Ministry who receive M plus 12s. be paid M plus 15s. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2317 (30th April).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That fitters and boilersmiths engaged on the work of examination of engines should be paid a differential of 3s. a week over and above the fitter's or boilersmith's rate in addition to the Running Shed differential. over and above the fitter's or boilersmith's rate in addition to the Running Shed differential. Award: The Court awarded that as from the beginning of the next full pay period following 30th April, 1951, the fitters and boilersmiths concerned in the claim should be paid a differential of 2s. 6d. a week over and above the fitter's or boilersmith's rate in addition to the Running Shed differential. The award was without prejudice to fitters and boilersmiths engaged on the work of examination of engines who are at present in receipt of a differential in excess of that awarded.

Award No. 2318 (30th April).—Parties: Employees' Side and Official Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That the differentials provided for in the Railway Shopmen's National Council Minute No. 650, dated 18th March, 1949, should, in the case of chargehands employed on lieu rates, be paid retrospectively from 1st February, 1948. Award: The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During April six awards, four of which related to individual undertakings, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two of the awards concerned disputes originally reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940–50, and are summarised below.

(1) Parties: Members of the Scottish Association of Milk Product Manufacturers, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Transport and General Workers' Union, Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union, and Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association. Claim: For increases in wage rates for all workers and payment for Sunday duties on the basis of time-and-one-half. Award: The Arbitrator awarded increases varying from 3s. 6d. a week for workers under 18 to 7s. a week for those over 21. The claim in respect of Sunday duties was not established.

(2) Parties: As above. Claim: By the employers' association for variation of agreement on holidays with pay and deletion of provisions concerning wages during sickness, and protective clothing. Award: The claim in respect of holidays with pay and protective clothing was withdrawn to allow of negotiation between the parties. The claim for deletion of provisions concerning wages during sickness was not established.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal A.S.(33), dated 6th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L.(37), dated 6th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for famele and female workers and piece work basis time rates for famele workers.

Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal L.(23), dated 6th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and the equivalent of the piece work basis time rates payable to all

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(7), dated 10th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration payable to male and female workers.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(9), dated 10th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C.(8), dated 19th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 221.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 221.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 566 H.M.S. (39), dated 2nd April and effective from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 209.

The Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 567 F.C.(26), dated 2nd April and effective from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for female workers.—See page 208.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 577 W.M.(48), dated 4th April and effective from 20th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 208.

The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 597 O.(44), dated 6th April and effective from 20th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers (other than home workers) and piece work basis time rates for female workers (other than home workers).—

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 598 Q.(70), dated 6th April and effective from 20th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 207.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 616 D.B.(42), dated 9th April and effective from 25th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 210.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 653 A.(43), dated 13th April and effective from 3rd May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers employed as driver salesmen, delivery workers and mates.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 654 S.(39), dated 13th April and effective from 2nd May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 664 M.D.S.(53), dated 16th April and effective from 30th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.— See page 211.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 677 H.M.(42), dated 18th April and effective from 4th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 730 U.(52), dated 25th April and effective from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.62), dated 13th April,

relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade, and proposal N.I.W.D. (N.63), dated 13th April, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rate and piece work basis time rate for female workers in the retail

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During April 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 Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.F. (N.37)), dated 16th April and effective from 25th April. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 209.

The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.36)), dated 25th April and effective from 3rd May. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposal

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

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.—Proposal I.S.C.(18), dated 19th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 588 L.N.R.(18), dated 5th April and effective from 29th April. This Order increases the statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and introduces a separate rate for regular workers supplied by their employer with lodging but no meals.—See page 211.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 637 U.P.R.(9), dated 10th April and effective from 4th May. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Holidays) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 675 L.N.R.(19), dated 18th April and effective from 20th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration to workers other than managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief managers, club stewards, club stewardesses and the wives of managers, relief managers and club stewards if required to help in the work of the establishment.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 676 L.N.R.(20), dated 18th April and effective from 20th May. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and holiday remuneration for managers, managersses, relief managers, relief managers, relief managers, relief managers, relief managers and club stewards if required to help in the work of the establishment.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Holidays) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 747 U.P.R. (10), dated 27th April and effective from 21st May. This Order sets out the annual holidays which an employer is required to allow and the holiday remuneration he is required to pay to workers, other than occasional workers, for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed.

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

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.

* See footnote * in first column on page 221.

† 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 221.

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) 15/51 (29th March)

Regulation 2(b) and paragraph 1(a) of Part II of First Schedule to S.I. 1948 No. 1371: Whether pneumoconiosis was prescribed in relation to claimant whose work consisted of grinding out impurities, including any ganister, from interior of steel tubes which his firm manufactured from steel billets: Commissioner notes that ganister is included in expression "silica rock", and holds that steel tubes were a "dry admixture" containing ganister upon which claimant was "working": Further, that grinding was carried out "incidentally to the manufacture of" steel tube, which was an "article containing ground silica rock": Pneumoconiosis was therefore prescribed in relation to claimant.

"My decision is that pneumoconiosis is prescribed in relation to the claimant within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, Part IV.

"The question at issue in this appeal is whether the claimant, who has died since he claimed disablement benefit, was employed on or after 5th July, 1948, in an occupation involving the working of silica rock or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica, or any dry nixture containing such materials (including any occupation which any of the aforesaid operations are carried out incidentally to the manufacture of articles containing crushed or ground silica rock). (See the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], Regulation 2(b) and Schedule I Part II paragraph 1(a).)

"Until the claimant made his claim for disablement benefit in June, 1950, he had been working since 1939 as a grinder in the cylinder inspection department of a firm engaged in the manufacture f steel tubes. A short explanation of the processes which occur the early stages of the manufacture of these articles is necessary n order to appreciate what it was that the claimant had to do These tubes are made from steel billets. Steel occasionally contains ganister. When the liquid steel flows out of the furnace it may gamster. When the liquid steel hows out of the furnace it may carry with it some of the ganister tap, or plug, with which the furnace has been plugged. It is found in the first steel to flow out of the furnace, and, therefore, a steel billet may in fact contain some, though very little, ganister. These billets are heated as part of the process of the manufacture of steel tubes and after being heated they are hammered into billets of different weights and sizes recording to the kind of tube for which they are required. There according to the kind of tube for which they are required. They are then re-heated and punched in a die with a ram to form an extended dome, and by the repetition of this process a number of times they ultimately form a long thin tube closed at one end by a dome. In this process as the length extends the exterior wall of metal becomes thinner and thinner. This process is known as 'hot drawing'. When this is over, the exterior of the tube is skinned on a lathe, and the interior has a thin skin taken off in the same way. Then commences the process known as 'cold drawing'. This is similar to 'hot drawing', except that the extension of the tube is done under great pressure, and while the metal is cold. When that is completed an inspector inspects the interior of the tube to look for ganister or other irregularities. If the tubes are large the deposits of ganister are chipped out, but if it is impossible for a man to get inside the tube they are ground out. It is this latter work that the claimant was doing. work that the claimant was doing.

"When samples of dust from this grinding taken from the bottom of the tube were analysed, one sample was found to contain 0·2 per cent. of hard free silica, another to contain 0·1 per cent. and the third contained none. The samples consisted mainly of metallic iron together with a single side of the sample of metallic iron, together with some iron oxide and about 10 per cent, of luminium, which was present in the form of corundum, an abrasive naterial derived, presumably, from the rotary wheel or disc which the claimant or people working in a similar capacity had been using. Two later samples showed that the hard free silica was 'negligible or nil', though what was meant by 'negligible' was not stated. It was pointed out on behalf of the claimant, however, that this method of taking a sample would not really represent the quantity of free silica released into the air, because it would be primarily the heavy material which would fall to the bottom of the tube. The chemical assessor who sat with me agreed with that view.

"'Ganister' is included in the expression 'silica rock'. (See Regulation 1(2) of the Regulations referred to above.) appreciate that ganister is present in steel only to a very small extent. It is an impurity which occasionally makes its appearance. If it were present in more than minute quantities it would render the tubes inapt for their purpose, but I do not think that that touches the present matter. The claimant's work involved the grinding out ganister. No doubt it included grinding out other in ections on the surface of the inner sides of the tubes and the scratches caused by the ganister particles in the process of 'drawing' referred to above. It may well have taken longer to remove them than to remove the ganister itself. Further, no doubt there may have been other causes of imperfections of surface which required to be dealt with by the claimant. But it does not seem to me possible to say that the claimant's work did not involve grinding out ganister, which is included in the expression 'silica rock' by definition as I have pointed out above, and is also, as I read in Chamber's technical dictionary, a particularly pure and even-grained siliceous grit, highly prized in the manufacture of silica bricks. The ganister in question is ground ganister, that is to say, ground silica rock.

"It was contended on behalf of the Insurance Officer that the were not a dry admixture of silica within the meaning of the above-named regulations because the particles of silica though not combined were compacted. It was argued that the definition of 'admixture' given in Decision C.W.I.53/50 (reported) required an additional qualification to any referred to in that decision. It was said therein that an admixture means 'not a chemical combination transferring the constituent parts of the new combination into something quite other than those of which the constituent parts are composed, but a physical or mechanical mixture in which each mixing part retains its own identity.' This was a definition given by Slessor L. J. in Gledhall v. Dalton Main Collieries Ltd. 27 B.W.C.C. at page 188, and it was contended that, in the case of Margan v. Analyzameted, Anthropita Collieries Ltd. in the case of Morgan v. Analgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. (No. 2) 27 B.W.C.C. at page 334, the learned Lord Justice had said that a substance could not be spoken of as an admixture if the particles (even though not chemically combined) were compacted. I do not, however, understand the learned Lord Justice to be giving any such general ruling. What he meant was, I think, that on the technical evidence given before the learned County Court Judge it was open to that judge to hold that shale was not an admixture of silica, because the particles of silica present were compacted by nature. It had been pointed out in Decision C.W.I.53/50 (reported),

referred to above, that in order to be an admixture it must be 'an artificial mixture made for industrial or commercial purposes.' This was a quotation from the speech of Lord Atkin in the House of Lords in the appeal to that House from the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of Morgan referred to above. (See Morgan v. Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. 28 B.W.C.C. at page 365.) If it is so made, the fact that the particles are compacted does not seem to me to be good ground for saying that it is not an admixture.

"The steel tubes appear to me, therefore, to be a dry admixture containing ganister. The fact that scarcely any free silica was found in the samples of dust analysed does not seem to touch the question and is presumably to be explained by the failure of the samples to represent the amount of free silica released in the operation. It was the claimant's function to grind out the ganister. The ganister is a pure form of siliceous grit and, therefore, must consist primarily of free silica. Some tubes would doubtless have more ganister present than others. The ratio between the size of the tube and the amount of ganister contained in it, or the ratio between the amount of grinding out of ganister and the amount of grinding out of other imperfections that the claimant had to do cannot be relevant to the question at issue as soon as it is appreciated that as part of his normal work the claimant had to grind out the ganister. Further the claimant was 'working' the admixture containing silica rock, that is to say, the steel tube. He was performing an operation on it with a view to bringing it into a certain condition in order that it might be used. (See Decision C.I.110/49 (reported).) The operation was carried out incidentally to the manufacture of the steel tube, which was an article containing ground ganister, that is to say, silica rock.

"Accordingly, in my view it has been shown that the claimant was employed on and after 5th July, 1948, in an occupation involving the working of a dry admixture containing silica rock within the meaning of paragraph 1(a) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Regulations named above, and consequently that pneumoconiosis was prescribed in relation to him for the purposes of the surance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, Part IV. I allow the appeal of the claimant's association.'

Decision No. R(I) 17/51 (2nd April)

Section 7(1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether accident which resulted in deceased's death arose out of and in course of his employment: 19-year-old electrician, who had set out for work on his motor cycle, was found dying in road: On previous day, deceased, who used to act as messenger, had been instructed to collect and bring to work with him next day small sheet of metal: This metal was found on or near him in road: Commissioner holds that, although deceased was not obliged by his contract of service to ride to work on his motor cycle, it was clearly contemplated that he would bring metal in this way: Available evidence led to conclusion that deceased was employed to carry metal on his cycle to site and accident therefore arose out of and in course of his employment: Claim for death benefit allowed.

"My decision is that the death of the deceased resulted from an

"At about 8 a.m. on 22nd December, 1949, the deceased left his home in S. on his motor bicycle to travel to C. where he was employed as an electrician. At about 8.15 a.m. he was found lying unconscious in the road and he died that evening without recovering consciousness. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death and the Insurance Officer admits that the death was due to a road accident; the question in dispute is whether the accident was industrial within the meaning of Section 49(5) of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, hereafter called 'the Act', i.e., whether it arose out of and in the course of the deceased's employment.

"The following further facts were also agreed: -Before leaving his work at C. on the evening before his death the deceased had been instructed to collect some material from his employers' store at S. and to bring it to work with him next morning. A small sheet of metal was found on or near the deceased and it was admitted that this was the material (or part of the material) he had been ordered to bring to work. The deceased, who was a lad of 19, used to 'act as a messenger', e.g., he would be instructed to collect the men's wages and bring them to C. The following further facts were agreed but seem to me to be immaterial. The deceased was paid for the time he worked on the site at C., his hours there being from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; in addition he received an 'out of town' allowance of 5s. a night because the site at C. was more than 12 miles from S, where the deceased lived. The Local Appeal Tribunal by a majority upheld the decision of the Local Insurance Officer that there was not an industrial accident.

"Looking at the case apart from authority I should feel no doubt that the death resulted from an industrial accident. On the occasion of his death the deceased was employed 'as a messenger' as he had been on other occasions. This time he was bringing material; at other times he had brought the men's wages. The Insurance Officer urged that the fact that the deceased was carrying a small sheet of metal added nothing to the risks of the journey and the deceased was riding to work in exactly the same way as he would have done when not carrying anything for his employers. The Insurance Officer submitted that it was unsatisfactory that in these circumstances the accident should be regarded as arising out of and in the course of the deceased's employment merely because he was carrying a small sheet of metal.

"As apparently nothing is known of the circumstances of the accident and there is no evidence before me regarding the sheet of metal except that it was 'small', this contention of the Insurance Officer involves a number of assumptions of fact. Even on these assumptions the contention is (in my view) unsound. Once it has been proved that the workman is obeying an order of his employer the question whether the order involves him in risks which he would not otherwise incur cannot be material. I was told that the claimant

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 221.

was not obliged by his contract of employment to travel to work by his motor cycle; it was however clearly contemplated that he would bring this material to work in this way. Nor was it suggested that he could have collected the material in the evening or arrived with it in time in the morning by any other means. I need not therefore consider whether the availability of other transport would be material. In my view the true inference from the available evidence is that the claimant was employed to carry this material on his cycle to the site at C. and the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

"This conclusion is in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Shepherdson v. Hayward* (1940) 33 B.W.C.C.57, which the Insurance Officer now concerned admitted to be indistinguishable from the present case. The Insurance Officer however submitted that the decision in *Shepherdson* was inconsistent and the content of the c however submitted that the decision in *Shepherdson* was inconsistent with Decision R(I)9/51 and should not be followed. In my opinion however this case falls within the principle of Decision R(I)8/51 and not within that of Decision R(I)9/51. In both these cases the employee met with the accident while bicycling to work. In the case which formed the subject of Decision R(I)8/51 the claim succeeded because by agreement with the employers the claimant was conveying a fellow workman to work on his bicycle; it was held that this circumstance differentiated the case from that of an employee who was merely journaving to work and justified the employee who was merely journeying to work and justified the conclusion that the claimant was in the course of his employment when the accident occurred. In Decision R(I)9/51 the claimant (a tubular scaffolder) was travelling alone and the only ground on which it could be suggested that he was in the course of his employment when he met with the accident was that his employers required him to have his bicycle available at his place of work to enable him to travel from site to site. The majority of the Tribunal applied Decision C.I.33/50 (in which certain decisions of the Courts under the Workman's Compensation, Acts were followed) and held that Workmen's Compensation Acts were followed) and held that this fact did not warrant the view that the course of the deceased's employment began before he arrived at the first site at which he was to work. In my opinion the facts of this case bring the accident within the principle of Decision R(I)8/51 and not within that of Decision R(I)9/51. The claimant's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(I) 22/51 (16th April)

Section 7(1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident on 14th September, 1950, arose out of and in course of his employment: Claimant, commercial traveller living in Kent, received his instructions by post from his employer in London: He was allowed expenses for use of his car on business: On 14th September, 1950, he returned home for his midday meal (as he was often able to do), putting car in his garage attached to house: After meal, he went to take out car again but fell on garage floor and injured himself: Commissioner holds that commercial traveller is not continuously in course of his employment throughout day—when he is eating his midday meal in his own home he is doing something for his own purposes: Claimant, however, had re-entered sphere of his employment when he entered garage and accident therefore arose out of and in course of his employment.

"My decision is that on 14th September, 1950, the claimant suffered injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the claimant's employment.

"The claimant is a commercial traveller. He lives at Tunbridge Wells and his area covers Kent and Sussex. He receives his in-Wells and his area covers Kent and Sussex. He receives his instructions by post, and is not required to visit his employer's headquarters in London. He uses a car for his work and is allowed expenses for its wear and tear. He is often able to return home for his midday meal. On 14th September, 1950, he did so, and garaged his car in his own garage which is attached to his house. Having eaten his meal he went to his garage for the purpose of taking out his car to proceed on his afternoon duties. As he walked to the back of his car he slipped on the wash grating on the floor of his back of his car he slipped on the wash grating on the floor of his garage. He fractured his fibula and became thereafter incapable The question at issue in this appeal is whether this accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

"It would not be correct to approach the decision of that question as if a commercial traveller were to be treated as continuously in the course of his employment throughout the day, He is only in the course of his employment while doing something which he is under an obligation (express or implied) to his employers to do or something incidental to his employement. Thus, as a commercial traveller is employed to travel, he is in the course of his employment while travelling for the purposes of his work. On the other hand, while he is eating his midday meal in his own home he is doing something for his own purposes and is no more in the course of his employment than any other person. The difficulty in the present case is to determine exactly at what point of time the claimant may be said to have re-entered the sphere of his employment. Nice be said to have re-entered the sphere of his employment. Nice distinctions may in certain cases be unavoidable. Thus, for example, an accident to a painter, who was crossing the road to go to a café having only just left the house where he had been working, had to be held not to be an accident arising out of and in the course of the claimant's employment. (See Decision C.I. 282/49 (reported).) But I do not think it necessary or proper 282/49 (reported).) But I do not think it necessary of proper to be too astute in making such fine distinctions. Thus, in Decision C.I. 222/49 (not reported) an insurance agent who used a motor car for his work was held to be in the course of his employment while cranking up his car for the purpose of resuming his duties after his midday meal at home. In the present case, the claimant's presence at the place where he was when he met with his accident and his presence there at the time was for the purpose of his presence at the place where he was when he met with his accident and his presence there at that time was for the purposes of his employment. He was, it seems to me, in the same position as a person employed in a factory who meets with an accident inside the factory while going to his place of work on the factory premises, but before he has reached it. Such a person is uncontroversially treated as within the sphere of his employment and an accident arising at such a place in such circumstances is regarded as arising

in the course of his employment. So, too, here I think the claimant must be regarded as having re-entered the sphere of his employment, at any rate, when he entered his garage. For like reasons I think that the claimant's accident must be regarded as arising out of his employment. I, accordingly, must dismiss the Insurance Officer's appeal."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937, Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938

The plaintiff worked as a moulder in the defendants' factory, His work involved the casting of metal man-hole covers by pouring molten metal into moulds which consisted of upper and lower When the metal had cooled the upper case was removed and the casting had projections of metal known as "runners" or "gates" where the molten metal had been poured in. It was part of the plaintiff's duty to remove these projections, and while he was striking one of them with a hammer a piece of metal flew into his eye and injured it. Under Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938, employers are under a duty to provide goggles for workmen engaged in certain processes, including that of fettling metal castings, but the work of moulders is not covered.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendants had failed in their duty to provide goggles for him as required, since the work of removing the projections of metal was that of a fettler. Mr. Justice Sellars, sitting at the Birmingham Assize Court, held that the process of removing "runners" or "gates" from castings when done by moulders before passing the castings to the fettlers was not fettling within the meaning of the Regulations, and, accordingly, the plaintiff's claim failed.—Williams v. Falkirk Iron Company Ltd. Birmingham Assizes, 21st December, 1950.

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 (3d. post free).

etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3d. post free).

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 566), dated 2nd April; The Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 567), dated 2nd April; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 577; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 4th April; The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 597), dated 6th April; The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 598; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 6th April; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 616; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 9th April; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 654), dated 13th April; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 654), dated 13th April; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 664), dated 16th April; The Hat Can and 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 664), dated 16th April; The Hat Can and 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 654), dated 13th April; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 664), dated 16th April; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 677), dated 18th April; The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 730; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 25th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 218.

Councils Act, 1945.—See page 218.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 588), dated 5th April; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 637; price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free), dated 10th April; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 675; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 18th April; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 676; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 18th April; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 747; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 27th April. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 218. Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 218.

The Byssinosis (Benefit) Scheme (Modification) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 671), made on 18th April by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 190.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 743), made on 27th April by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 190.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1951

The Remuneration of Teachers Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 450), dated 15th March; The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 460 (S.16); price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free), dated 16th March; The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 510), dated 22nd March. These Instruments were made by the Minister of Education, or the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Education Act, 1944, or the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.—See page 185.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1951 No. 64; Price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 16th March; The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 67), dated 21st March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 174.)

The Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 51; price 1d. net, 2d. post free), made on 22nd March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949—See page 189

Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and

Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.—See page 189.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 38; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 15th February; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 39; price 1d. net, 2d. post free), dated 15th February. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 13).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 61),

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Marmers) Amenament Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 61), made on 21st March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 106).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—(i) Accidents, how they happen and how to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Quarterly. Vol. 7 (New Series). April, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10d.). (ii) Report by the Tribunal of the Public Inquiry into the Accident at the Gangway on the Whale Factory Ship "Juan Peron" on 31st January, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 189.

Careers for Men and Women.—Careers for Men and Women Series. Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Prospects of Employment. No. 3. Agriculture and Horticulture. (Revised December, 1950.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).

Catering Industry.—Catering Wages Commission: Seventh Annual Report, 1949-1950. H.C. 182. Price 4d. (5d.).

Colonial Development.—(i) Colonial Development Corporation.

Report and Accounts for 1950. H.C. 161 (Session 1950–51).

Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (ii) Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

Report by the Comptroller, 1950. Colonial Report No. 269.

Colonial Office. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.).

Disputes Industrial.—(i) The Report of a Court of Inquiry into the Causes and Circumstances of a Dispute between the Electrical Trades Union and the London Electricity Board. Cmd. 8232. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) Unofficial Stoppages in the London Docks. Report of a Committee of Inquiry. Cmd. 8236, Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See pages 189 and 188

Economic Co-operation.—Tenth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, covering the fourth calendar quarter of 1950. Cmd. 8205. Price 9d. (11d.).

Mines and Quarries.—Provisional Statement of the Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain during 1950. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 189.

National Income and Expenditure.—National Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1946 to 1950. Cmd. 8203. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).

National Insurance:—(i) Proposed changes in the National Insurance Scheme. Cmd. 8208. Price 2d. (3d.). (ii) National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1951. Preliminary Draft. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 190. (iii) Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on claims for benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the period from 16th November to 31st December, 1950. Pamphlet I/26. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

Salaries of Teachers.—(i) Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Salaries of Teachers.—(i) Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of (a) Training Colleges, England and Wales, 1951. Report of the Committee representative of Associations of Local Education Authorities, Training College Authorities and the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education. 2nd March, 1951. Price 9d. (10d.). (b) Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects, England and Wales, 1951. Report of the Burnham Committee representative of Local Education Authorities and Associations of Teachers. 5th March, 1951. Ministry of Education. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.). (ii) Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations. 22nd March, 1951. Circular No. 211. Scottish Education Department. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 185.

Town and Country Planning.—Town and Country Planning 1943–1947). Progress Report by the Minister of Local Government and Planning on the Work of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Cmd. 8204. Ministry of Local Government and Planning. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

Welfare.—Seats for Workers in Factories. Welfare Pamphlet to. 6. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s.

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