



3 OCT 1952
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LX, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1952
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 0d. NET
Annual Subscription 13s. 6d. post free

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Young Persons Entering Employment	341	International Labour Organisation : Fourth Session of Petroleum Committee	345
Review of Monthly Statistics	343	Labour Overseas : France, National Guaranteed Minimum Wage ; Rates of Wages in April, 1952 ; Germany, Earnings and Working Hours ; Italy, Rates of Wages ; United States, Wage and Price Stabilisation ; Work Stoppages in 1951	346
Wages Councils, etc. : Reconstitution of Wages Councils ; Reconstitution of Wages Board for Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants ; Wage Regulation Proposals	344	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	348
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Accidents to Railway Servants during 1951 ; The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952 ; Building Regulations Exemption Certificate	344	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	360
Pamphlets on Employment, Training, etc.	344	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	369
National Insurance : Increased Rates of Contributions ; Changes in Rates of Contribution for Members of H.M. Forces ; Modified Conditions for receipt of Special Hardship Allowance	345	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	370
		STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	373
		OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	374

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

Young Persons Entering Employment

UNDER the National Insurance Scheme the issue of insurance cards to young persons under 18 years of age is entrusted to Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Education Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, whenever an insurance card is issued to a boy or girl who has completed full-time education and has just entered or is about to enter insurable employment, there is also compiled a specially designed statistical record card on which the following particulars are entered:—age at the time when full-time education ceased ; age at the time of entry into insurable employment ; the code number of the employer's industry (according to the Standard Industrial Classification) ; and the type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item, occupations are grouped under four headings, viz., (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (*i.e.*, apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement) ; (b) employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.) ; (c) clerical employment not covered by (b) ; and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for tabulation.

The main limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures derived from this information is that young persons who had already obtained insurance cards in respect of part-time or holiday work while still at school are excluded from the figures. It is known, however, that the deficiency on this account is fairly small, and its effect on the analyses below can safely be ignored.

The arrangement for compiling statistics on the basis referred to in the preceding paragraph was started in February, 1950, and an analysis was published in the August, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE relating to the twelve months February, 1950, to January, 1951. In order, however, to bring the series on to the more convenient basis of a calendar year, the second analysis has been made to relate to the whole year 1951, and it thus overlaps to the extent of one month with the previous summary. For all practical purposes, however, the two periods may be taken as roughly comparable.

The total numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment in Great Britain during the year 1951 were 277,277 boys and 265,076 girls, compared with 273,169 boys and 263,456 girls in the twelve months ended January, 1951. The great majority were aged 15 at the time when they entered employment, and as there was

little difference between the total numbers reaching that age in the two periods it was not to be expected that there would be much change in the numbers entering employment.

The following Table gives an analysis of the figures for the two periods according to age at leaving school and also according to age at entry into employment:—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	15	16	17	Total
Year 1951				
Boys :				
15	229,707	4,030	607	234,344
16	—	33,635	1,185	34,820
17	—	—	8,113	8,113
Total, Boys	229,707	37,665	9,905	277,277
Girls :				
15	215,852	4,436	1,088	221,376
16	—	31,532	1,568	33,100
17	—	—	10,600	10,600
Total, Girls	215,852	35,968	13,256	265,076
February, 1950—January, 1951				
Boys :				
15	225,170	4,552	624	230,346
16	—	32,485	1,394	33,879
17	—	—	8,944	8,944
Total, Boys	225,170	37,037	10,962	273,169
Girls :				
15	214,150	5,140	1,176	220,466
16	—	30,658	1,665	32,323
17	—	—	10,667	10,667
Total, Girls	214,150	35,798	13,508	263,456

In both periods the number of girls who entered employment at the age of 17 was considerably higher than the corresponding number of boys. This was partly because a larger number of girls who had left school at 15 or 16 delayed their entry into employment till they were 17 years of age, and partly

because the number of girls who left school after reaching 17 and entered employment before reaching 18 was greater than the number of boys. It should be borne in mind in this connection that all the figures relate to young persons entering employment before reaching the age of 18; they do not provide any information about the numbers who actually left school, since some of the school-leavers would not be seeking paid employment and others would be proceeding to the universities, or to the Forces for their period of national service.

The Table shows that the great majority of young persons enter employment fairly soon after leaving school. Thus, of the total of 234,344 boys, included in the analysis, who left school in 1951 before reaching the age of 16 years, 229,707, or about 98 per cent., also entered employment before reaching that age, and the corresponding proportion among girls was only slightly lower.

As stated above, the figures have been analysed to show the numbers entering (a) apprenticeships to skilled crafts, (b) employment leading to recognised professional qualifications, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment. The numbers who entered each of these classes in 1951, with comparable figures for the 12 months ended January, 1951, are shown in the following Table :-

Class of Employment Entered	Age at entry into employment					
	12 months ended January, 1951			Year 1951		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
Boys (000's)						
Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	75.9	13.2	3.2	77.9	13.8	2.8
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.1
Clerical Employment	13.8	10.2	2.8	14.2	10.7	2.6
Other Employment	134.3	11.5	3.7	136.8	11.3	3.4
Total, Boys	225.2	37.0	11.0	229.7	37.7	9.9
Girls (000's)						
Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	17.4	2.6	1.2	14.3	2.2	1.1
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.2
Clerical Employment	51.9	20.3	6.7	55.7	21.8	7.1
Other Employment	143.8	11.7	4.3	145.0	10.8	3.9
Total, Girls	214.1	35.8	13.5	215.8	36.0	13.3

For the purpose of this analysis the term "apprenticeship" was defined as "apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement," and the instructions regarding the preparation of the statistical cards provided that "where there is doubt about the status which the young entrants are likely to attain they should not be included in this category."

There was little difference between the two years in the numbers entering the different types of work, the only substantial change being a reduction in the number of girls entering apprenticeships to skilled crafts, with a corresponding increase in the numbers taking up clerical employment. In each of the two years approximately one-third of the boys under 16 entered apprenticeships to skilled crafts and about 60 per cent. entered "other employment." Among those who entered employment at age 16 the proportion who became apprentices was slightly higher, but the number who

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1951: Analysis by Industry Group and Occupational Category.

Industry Group	Boys						Girls (aged 15-17)							
	Apprenticed to Skilled Craft or Preparing for Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total aged 15-17	Apprenticed to Skilled Craft or Preparing for Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17		Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,376	550	104	81	19,659	3,195	24,965	202	241	3,070	3,513	491		
Mining and Quarrying	1,482	222	169	101	7,412	269	9,655	15	355	121	2,963	491		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	993	148	268	134	3,161	181	4,885	334	969	1,660	2,963	491		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	482	437	410	434	1,638	306	3,707	151	2,827	2,641	5,619	2,963		
Metal Manufacture	2,098	567	539	194	3,100	293	6,791	52	1,674	625	2,351	491		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	16,776	4,711	1,612	597	10,818	957	35,471	371	7,857	4,333	12,561	4,631		
Vehicles	11,499	1,995	602	261	7,807	524	22,688	90	3,597	944	4,891	4,891		
Metal Goods	2,449	289	279	122	4,506	269	7,914	79	1,832	2,980	4,891	4,891		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,153	266	50	49	1,176	118	2,812	53	577	786	1,416	1,416		
Textiles	1,076	253	301	248	5,594	303	7,775	1,009	2,177	17,308	20,434	1,115		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	205	26	27	21	649	44	972	159	197	759	1,115	1,115		
Clothing	1,497	164	127	70	3,037	185	5,080	5,556	1,710	21,097	28,363	14,645		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,427	190	444	305	6,485	520	9,371	857	2,941	10,847	14,645	14,645		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,846	304	214	86	6,144	378	10,972	173	716	914	1,803	1,803		
Paper and Printing	3,421	550	807	373	4,045	293	9,489	998	2,708	7,389	11,095	11,095		
Other Manufacturing Industries	343	114	184	101	1,577	168	2,487	77	1,160	2,270	3,507	3,507		
Building and Contracting	18,613	1,953	679	371	7,590	762	29,968	78	1,745	210	2,033	2,033		
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,232	425	227	345	567	91	2,887	26	1,083	105	1,214	1,214		
Transport and Communication	1,706	1,637	2,025	1,581	7,364	1,289	15,602	344	4,836	2,201	7,381	7,381		
Distributive Trades	3,263	699	1,939	1,186	26,555	2,538	36,180	2,239	17,018	53,684	72,941	72,941		
Insurance, Banking and Finance	123	508	1,076	2,927	229	95	4,958	216	10,240	397	10,853	10,853		
Public Administration	1,376	1,287	475	1,925	1,480	698	7,241	556	5,599	1,137	7,292	7,292		
Accountancy	112	867	458	777	34	25	2,273	57	1,628	74	1,759	1,759		
Medical and Dental Services	196	145	48	93	142	84	708	3,285	1,373	3,128	7,786	7,786		
Other Professional Services	468	994	875	746	617	316	4,016	919	6,113	1,883	8,915	8,915		
Miscellaneous Services	1,466	291	248	156	5,456	793	8,410	2,904	3,502	19,098	25,504	25,504		
Total, All Industries and Services	78,678	19,592	14,187	13,284	136,842	14,694	277,277	20,800	84,615	159,661	265,076	265,076		

went into "other employment" was relatively very much lower, and the proportion entering clerical employment was 28 per cent. compared with 6 per cent. among those under 16. A much larger proportion of the 16-year-olds also entered employment leading to recognised professional qualifications—over 5 per cent. compared with about 1/2 of one per cent. in the younger age-group. The proportion entering the "professional" employments was still higher among those who entered employment at 17 (11-12 per cent.), but the proportion who took up apprenticeships was considerably lower (29 per cent.). Among the girls who entered employment the proportion who became apprenticed was well below 10 per cent. in each of the three age-groups, with little difference between the three, but the proportion entering the "professional" employments rose from 1/2 of one per cent. among those who started work at 15 to 3 1/2 per cent. among the 16's and 9 per cent. among the 17's. The proportion entering clerical employment also increased from about one-quarter among those who entered employment at 15 to 60 per cent. among the 16's and about 50 per cent. among the 17's, with a corresponding reduction in the proportion entering "other employment."

Industrial Analysis

The figures for the period under review have been analysed on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, and the Table below shows the numbers in eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants.

Industry Group	Number entering each industry group as percentage of grand total			
	Boys		Girls	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17
Agriculture, etc.	9	8	1	2
Mining and Quarrying	4	1	—	—
Manufacturing Industries	49	37	48	25
Building and Contracting	12	6	1	1
Transport, etc.	5	10	2	5
Distributive Trades	14	9	30	17
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainments, and Commerce and Finance	5	27	9	43
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	2	2	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of entrants (000's)	230	48	216	49

The percentage distribution in every case shows very little change from the corresponding analysis for the twelve months ended January, 1951. There is again a marked difference between the age-groups as regards the industries that they entered. Nearly one-half of those who entered employment at the age of 15—both boys and girls—went into the manufacturing industries, whereas only 37 per cent. of the boys and 25 per cent. of the girls who entered employment after reaching 16 went into those industries. This is largely counterbalanced by the much larger proportion of those aged 16 and 17 going into the group Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, etc., which attracted 27 per cent. of the boys of those ages and 43 per cent. of the girls. One of the principal differences between the figures for boys and girls is that the number of girls going into the distributive trades was double the number of boys, the proportion of girls going into those trades being 30 per cent. at age 15 and 17 per cent. at 16 and 17.

The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into the service of employers in the group, irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. Thus the figures for the manufacturing group include not only those entering employment in the factories but also clerical and technical staffs and all other ancillary employments with the same employers. In the Table at the foot of the preceding page the groups are further sub-divided, and separate figures are given for each sub-division showing the numbers in each of the occupational categories (apprentices, etc.) referred to in an earlier paragraph.

This analysis shows no significant change from the corresponding analysis for the twelve months ended January, 1951, apart from a slight increase in the number of boys taking apprenticeships or learnerships in the metal and metal-using industries. Those industries accounted for nearly 42,000 of the 98,000 apprentices and learners, and the building and contracting industries came next with nearly 21,000. Over 4,000 boys entered apprenticeships or learnerships in the woodworking industries and nearly 4,000 in the paper and printing industries and the distributive trades.

The percentage of young persons entering clerical employment varies considerably from industry to industry, but such information as is available (which relates to manufacturing industries only) shows that it bears a close relationship to the percentage that clerical staffs represent of the total numbers of employees. This relationship, however, is shown only by the total figures, and there are marked differences between the separate figures for males and females. Thus in the engineering, shipbuilding, and electrical goods industries the administrative, technical and clerical male staffs represented 18 per cent. of the total number of male employees, but only 6 per cent. of the young male entrants into those industries in 1951 went into clerical work; on the other hand 63 per cent. of the young female entrants into the same industries went into clerical work, although the total number of female employees on such work represented only 34 per cent. of the total number of female employees. There were similar differences between males and females in practically every group of manufacturing industries.

Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of entrants into employment in each of the nine administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales during the year under review, analysed according to age at the time of entry :-

Region	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys				
London and South-Eastern	42,453	10,243	2,985	55,681
Eastern	13,265	2,137	557	15,957
Southern	10,887	2,011	590	13,488
South-Western	12,043	3,053	738	15,834
Midland	22,773	2,881	741	26,395
North-Midland	16,514	2,554	458	19,526
East and West Ridings	19,889	3,281	577	23,747
North-Western	31,420	4,689	992	37,101
Northern	17,311	2,014	468	19,793
Scotland	31,124	2,855	1,083	35,062
Wales	12,030	1,947	716	14,693
Total, Great Britain	229,707	37,665	9,905	277,277
Girls				
London and South-Eastern	39,570	9,290	4,077	52,937
Eastern	12,529	2,231	813	15,573
Southern	10,538	2,012	852	13,402
South-Western	11,321	2,558	963	14,842
Midland	22,072	2,849	927	25,848
North-Midland	15,570	2,394	616	18,580
East and West Ridings	19,289	3,118	751	23,158
North-Western	29,515	4,687	1,424	35,626
Northern	15,633	2,146	607	18,386
Scotland	29,206	2,591	1,253	33,050
Wales	10,609	2,092	973	13,674
Total, Great Britain	215,852	35,968	13,256	265,076

In the London and South-Eastern and South-Western Regions about one-quarter of the total number of entrants (both boys and girls) were in the 16 and 17 age-group, whereas the corresponding proportion for the country as a whole was 17 per cent. for boys and 19 per cent. for girls. The proportion was lowest in Scotland, where nearly 90 per cent. of the total number of entrants were under 16.

As was found in the other aspects of the analysis, the Regional distribution of the young entrants into employment is also very close to the corresponding distribution for the twelve months ended January, 1951. In the great majority of cases the difference between the two periods was very small, and in only one of the categories in the Table does the difference exceed 1,000.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 348 to 368.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 66,000 (27,000 males and 39,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,195,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 14,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 34,000, and other industries and services an increase of 18,000. 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 82,000 from 23,319,000 to 23,401,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 325,865 to 326,513 between 11th August and 15th September, but the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 77,709 to 63,107. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 7,032 among males and of 6,922 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 131 at the end of September, compared with 130 at the end of August. The changes in rates of wages reported

to the Department during September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £707,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,110,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail distributive trades, electricity and gas supply, company-owned omnibus undertakings and municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, laundries, furniture manufacture and boot and shoe manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 16th September, 1952, the retail prices index was 136 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 137 at 12th August and with 128 at 18th September, 1951. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the prices of fruit and vegetables, but there were a number of other small changes. The net effect of these changes was slight but sufficient to lower the index, when expressed to the nearest whole number, by one point.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 29,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 106,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 155, and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed in motor body building at Willesden.

Add wings to her hands

with the NEW feather-touch "BYRON"

Bar-Lock Typewriter Co., Nottingham. Phone: 75141/2.

Move it the Ransomes way

Ransomes
RANSOMES SIMS & JEFFERIES LTD.
ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH

Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service

Recommendations for the successful development of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service staffed by qualified and suitably trained officers

Price 9d By Post 10½d

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

WAGES COUNCILS, ETC.

Reconstitution of Wages Councils

Articles published in the January, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE (page 7) and some earlier issues referred to the reconstitution of certain Wages Councils by Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. On 16th September the Minister made a further Order under the Act in respect of the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain). This Order, which came into operation on 24th September, brings the constitution of the Council into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

Copies of the Order, which is entitled The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1693), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Reconstitution of Wages Board for Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants

The Ministry of Labour and National Service has announced that the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board which was first constituted on 14th December, 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1946, page 12), has now been reconstituted. The Board consists of 23 persons to represent employers and 23 persons to represent workers. Sir Richard Lloyd Roberts, C.B.E., Mr. Albert Howard Thomas, B.Com., and Miss Edith Hesling, O.B.E., LL.B., have been appointed as Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Third Independent Member, respectively.

Wage Regulation Proposals

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made Wages Regulation Orders giving effect to the proposals re-submitted to him by Wages Councils for increasing the statutory minimum remuneration of workers in the following trades:—Hairdressing undertakings (Great Britain); retail food (England and Wales); retail food (Scotland); laundry (Great Britain); retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Great Britain); retail book-selling and stationery trades (Great Britain); retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (England and Wales); retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Scotland); boot and shoe repairing (Great Britain); sugar confectionery and food preserving (Great Britain); fur (Great Britain); retail furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain) (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 336, and page 371 of this issue).

In July, the Minister had referred the proposals back to the Wages Councils for reconsideration in the light of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the National Joint Advisory Council on 15th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 236). The proposals were reconsidered by the Wages Councils and submitted again to the Minister without amendment. The Minister decided to give effect to them at the earliest practicable date.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1951

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1951 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

Statistics contained in the Report are based on information contained in returns made by the Railway Executive, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after inquiries by the Ministry of Transport. Accidents have continued to be reported on the same basis as before the nationalisation of the railways, and all figures contained in the Report are therefore comparable with those for earlier years except for the war years 1940-1945, when fatalities and serious injuries only were required to be reported. All casualties to passengers and other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported however slight the injuries may be. Casualties to railway servants are only required to be reported if they cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement." Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1951 was 172, compared with 204 in 1950 and annual averages of 226 during 1946-1950 and 297 during 1940-1945. The numbers injured were 17,563 in 1951 and 18,096 in 1950. During the five-year period 1946-1950 the annual average was 20,569. Of the total number of railway servants injured in 1951, 2,031 were seriously, and 15,532 slightly, injured.

Accidents included in the Report are classified in three main groups:—(1) train accidents (i.e., accidents to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway, and failures of rolling stock, track and structures); (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). Four railway servants were killed in train accidents, 154 in movement accidents, and 14 in non-movement accidents during 1951. The corresponding figures for railway servants seriously injured during the year were 42, 656, and 1,333, and for those who received minor injuries 106, 1,678, and 13,748.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1951 are given in the Report, which also contains summaries of 14 accidents which were the subject of Inquiry, comments on the causes of various other accidents, and a review of the year. The Report is followed by appendices, containing detailed statistical and other relevant information.

The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952

On 15th September the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952, under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The Regulations, which apply to all factories in which the testing of aircraft engines or of carburetors or fuel pumps for aircraft is carried on, prescribe precautions to be taken to minimise the risk of fire and explosion. The provisions contained in the Regulations replace those contained in the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines, Carburetors and Other Accessories) Order, 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1944, page 74), which have been modified in minor respects in the light of experience gained in administering those requirements and of developments that have taken place in the industry. By a separate Statutory Instrument (S.I. 1952 No. 1688) the Order of 1944, which was made under Defence Regulation 60, will be revoked on the day the new Special Regulations come into operation.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1689), which come into operation on 1st November, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

Building Regulations Exemption Certificate

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 196), are designed to safeguard building workers against the more common and serious dangers of their employment. They apply to the construction, structural alteration, repair or maintenance of a building and deal, *inter alia*, with the provision of proper machinery and plant.

Under powers conferred by these Regulations, on 19th June H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories signed the Certificate of Exemption No. 3 (Hoists in Certain Chimneys). This Certificate relates to hoists erected inside chimneys specially for the purpose of operations to which the Regulations apply, in cases where the internal horizontal cross-sectional area of the chimney is less than 120 square feet at any level at which any of the operations have to be carried out. The certificate gives exemption from certain of the Regulations subject to specified conditions set out in the Schedules to the Certificate. The Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Copies of the Exemption Certificate (Form 2006, June, 1952) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the January issue of this GAZETTE (page 10) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on further pamphlets, etc., which have been issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through Local Offices of the Ministry.

In the folder entitled "One year's agricultural training for you" (P.L. 331 (Revised)), brief up-to-date details are given of the Resettlement and General Schemes, the persons eligible for training, the period of training, the rates of pay during and after training, and working hours and holidays.

A new illustrated pamphlet entitled "3 years in a nurse's life" (N.R.L. 12) describes how a nurse is trained and how a student nurse lives. Particulars are given of the hours of duty and of allowances paid to student nurses, and an inset to the pamphlet sets out salary scales for trained nurses. The leaflet "Psychiatric Nursing" (N.R.L. 8) has been revised and contains similar information regarding qualification as a State Registered Mental Nurse.

A revision has been issued as A.D.L. 2 (Revised) of the folder "The Appointments Service" which (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 352) describes the services offered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to managers, senior executives and professional men and women.

A new illustrated booklet, "Opportunities for a Career in Engineering" (P.L. 340), has been issued by the Ministry of Supply in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The booklet, which supersedes leaflet P.L.303, explains the Ministry of Supply Apprenticeship Scheme.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Increased Rates of Contributions

The new weekly rates of national insurance contributions under the provisions of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 239), came into operation from 6th October. The introduction of the higher contribution rates follows the increases for which the Act also made provision in national insurance and industrial injuries benefits.

The increases in the rates of weekly contributions payable by employed persons (Class 1) are 8d. for men and 6d. for women, 5½d. for boys under 18 years of age and 4d. for girls under 18. The employers' contributions are also increased by the same amounts. For self-employed persons (Class 2) the weekly rates of contributions are increased by 11d. for men and 9d. for women, 7d. for boys and 6d. for girls. For non-employed persons (Class 3) the increases are 7d. for men, 5d. for women, and 4d. and 3d. for boys and girls respectively.

A leaflet (N.I.70) setting out the new rates and giving further details can be obtained from local offices of the Ministry of National Insurance and of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and from Post Offices.

Changes in Rates of Contribution for Members of H.M. Forces

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, which would make changes in the special rates of contributions applicable to members of H.M. Forces. These changes in the special rates are proposed in consequence of the increases in the normal weekly national insurance contribution rates which took effect from 6th October (see above).

On account of urgency, Regulations giving effect from 6th October to the proposed changes have been made provisionally pending the receipt of the report upon them from the Advisory Committee. Copies of the Provisional Regulations, which are entitled the National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1742), and of the preliminary draft of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net and 2d. net respectively (4½d. and 3½d. post free).

Modified Conditions for receipt of Special Hardship Allowance

On 4th September the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1952. These Regulations, which amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948, modify the conditions for an increase of disablement benefit on the grounds of special hardship. The special allowance, of up to 20s. a week, can be paid to a man whose injury makes him permanently incapable of following his regular occupation or employment of equivalent standard. The new regulations provide that, in determining a claim, any period during which the claimant worked while waiting for surgical treatment for the effects of the injury may be disregarded, as well as periods of rehabilitation, training, or trial.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1633), which came into operation on 10th September, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fourth Session of Petroleum Committee

The Petroleum Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fourth Session at Scheveningen, Netherlands, on 14th October.

The agenda of the Fourth Session was:—

(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 petroleum industry.

(2) Principles and methods used in determining wages in the petroleum industry.

(3) Social services in the petroleum industry (with special reference to supply schemes, transport of workers, recreation facilities and co-operative societies).

The Committee is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part may include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom was represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. J. G. Stewart, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and

(55375)

INCREASED TYPING OUTPUT!

IMPROVED QUALITY!

REDUCED EFFORT!

These results are being obtained by users of

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS

who also secure

Up to 20 carbon copies at one typing

Uniform stencils without extra care

Perfectly uniform type impression
irrespective of typist's touch.

Ask for descriptive folder 229/5 sent free on request

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.

formerly trading as

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO., LTD.,

8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 :: MAYfair 2004

and at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow

HEAD OFFICES INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVOR LANE, W.6

International Business Machines

An enthusiastic Press acclaims the new

CAREERS ENCYCLOPÆDIA

INTRODUCED BY LORD KEMSLEY—FOREWORD BY SIR CYRIL BURT

An authoritative Reference Book dealing with 220 occupations—Nature of Work, Education, Requirements, Training, Cost of Training, Examinations and Syllabuses, Scholarships, Prospects and Salary Scale, etc.

PRODUCED IN COLLABORATION WITH THE
RECOGNISED AUTHORITIES

Professional Bodies, Education and Training Councils,
Industrial Organisations and Government Departments

"... every effort has been made to provide an absolutely
reliable work of reference. The information is well set out
and clearly printed."—*The Journal of Education.*"

"... achieves its object completely. It is the most
comprehensive volume of its kind available... If this
book is used as widely as it deserves it cannot but perform
an invaluable service to the community."
—*Schoolmaster and Women Teachers' Chronicle.*"

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL CONCERNED
WITH OCCUPATIONAL GUIDANCE

737 PAGES 26s. POST FREE

ORDER YOUR
COPY NOW

Obtainable from Booksellers or from

AVON PRESS

366 AV, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

National Service, and Mr. J. H. Brook, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Fuel and Power; Employers' representatives: Mr. R. B. Southall, General Manager, National Oil Refineries Limited, and Mr. M. W. Guinness, Head of the Industrial Relations Division, Shell Petroleum Company, Limited; Workers' representatives: Mr. T. Eccles, J.P., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, Lancashire District Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Member of

the General Council and National Executive of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Mr. H. R. Nicholas, National Secretary of the Metal, Engineering and Chemical Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The Government and Employers' representatives were accompanied by advisers.

The Third Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in October, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1950, page 412).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

National Guaranteed Minimum Wage in France

By an Act of 18th July, 1952, arrangements have been introduced in France for the adaptation in accordance with changes in the cost of living of the national guaranteed minimum wage established under the system of which particulars were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1951 (page 108) and November, 1951 (page 428).

The Act provides for the setting up by the Higher Commission for Collective Agreements of a sub-committee with responsibility, in co-operation with the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, for studying changes in the cost of living in the light of the information and data used for determining the monthly general consumers' price index for families in Paris, and when this index shows a rise of five per cent. or more the Act prescribes that the national guaranteed minimum wage shall be revised proportionately with the increase recorded. It is, however, expressly stipulated that in the absence of exceptional circumstances no two successive revisions of the wage may take place within a period of four months. The revised national guaranteed minimum wage, together with the index figure on which the revision is based, is to be published in a decree issued jointly by the Minister for Economic Affairs, the Minister of Labour and Social Security and other Ministers concerned. For the purposes of the first revision of the minimum wage to be made under the Act the index figure to serve as the point of departure for the calculations is scheduled at 142 in the current series based on 1949 = 100, and accordingly the current index must show a rise to 149.1 before the first wage increase can take place.

In Algeria, the consumers' price index to be used is that for family consumption which is compiled by the Algerian General Statistical Service; and as regards the application of the Act in the four overseas Départements—Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—special provisions have been laid down in a decree dated 20th August, 1952.

Rates of Wages in France in April, 1952

An enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. In the course of this enquiry statistics are obtained of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers. The figures given in the latest available report on the enquiry relate to 1st April, 1952. Returns were obtained by the Ministry's Labour Inspection organisation from 26,000 undertakings each having at least ten wage earners and employing an aggregate of about three-and-a-half million workers, or approximately 58 per cent. of the staff of all the undertakings in the industrial groups which the enquiry covered. Agriculture and the public services were excluded from the scope of the enquiry, which also took no account of isolated workers or domestic staff. The information collected related to the basic wages of male and female time-workers aged 18 years and over.

The decree of 10th September, 1951, which raised the minimum hourly rate of wages in the Paris region from 87 francs to 100 francs (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 428) was still in force without amendment at the date of the enquiry.

The Table in the next column shows the average hourly wage rates at 1st April, 1952, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industrial groups covered by the enquiry, in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (i.e., the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to reductions of 3.75, 7.50, 11.25 and 13.50 per cent., respectively. The report of the enquiry gives, in addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classed as highly skilled.

All the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry, the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 45.3 hours.

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1952 there was an increase in hourly wage rates of 1.1 per cent., the smallest increase during the preceding quarter shown by any enquiry since that for 1st January, 1950. The report gives index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each enquiry since 1st January, 1946. At 1st April, 1952, the index figure was 475 for all workers, 461 for men, and 508 for women. The average hourly rate for women, which was 15 per cent. below that for men at the beginning of 1946, is shown to have increased more rapidly than the men's rate until 1951, but the results of the last two enquiries have shown

a slight tendency for men's rates to increase faster than those for women. The rates for men were 7.7 per cent. higher than those for women at 1st April, 1952.

Average Hourly Rates of Wages of Manual Workers at 1st April, 1952

Industrial Group	Men			Women		
	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Zone A	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Metal Production ..	114.3	139.2	160.0	—	126.4	—
Engineering and Electrical ..	119.1	138.3	160.7	111.9	125.7	148.8
Glass ..	114.7	144.3	164.6	106.8	123.0	153.1
Pottery and Building Materials ..	106.6	124.8	138.0	109.6	110.2	—
Building and Public Works ..	112.7	132.2	149.3	—	—	—
Chemicals and Rubber ..	112.6	127.2	139.2	107.8	119.1	129.5
Agricultural Produce and Food Industries ..	110.2	127.5	142.2	105.9	120.1	132.2
Textiles ..	109.9	128.9	148.2	105.3	119.0	132.8
Clothing ..	110.5	141.5	159.7	102.4	118.5	130.4
Leather and Skins ..	110.9	136.5	154.1	106.1	126.7	137.6
Wood and Furniture ..	112.2	137.2	153.0	106.1	123.1	142.2
Paper and Cardboard ..	110.7	138.9	156.4	104.2	120.7	135.9
Printing, etc. ..	131.3	176.6	197.8	113.0	141.1	155.0
Miscellaneous Industries ..	112.9	140.7	165.9	105.6	124.4	146.3
Transport ..	112.1	129.0	142.6	—	—	—
Commerce—						
Agricultural and Food ..	111.7	129.9	140.6	108.5	118.5	133.7
Other ..	116.4	137.1	152.4	107.1	125.1	133.5
Entertainment ..	118.3	159.6	181.4	104.9	—	—
Health ..	114.1	129.5	139.1	103.7	117.4	122.2
General Averages—						
Zone A ..	115.0	136.5	156.1	107.3	123.9	137.3
" B ..	103.9	121.5	136.3	99.8	114.2	123.9
" C ..	98.3	113.1	127.1	95.8	105.4	114.6
" D ..	93.7	107.1	118.6	90.9	100.2	107.3
" E ..	90.2	102.7	113.3	88.2	96.1	102.5

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and hours in the principal industries in the Federal Area. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* and other publications of the Federal Statistical Office. Some statistics, extracted from the German publications, were given in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951 (page 358), illustrating the course of earnings and working hours up to December, 1950. Later figures in the same series are given below, including figures for February, 1952, for some of the principal industry groups. The statistics relate to the whole Federal Area; previously figures were available for the Bizonal Area only. There was no survey in December, 1951, and the latest survey for which the results are available was carried out in February, 1952. The statistics relate to industrial workers only, and workers not engaged upon production and apprentices (except in mining) are not included within the scope of the enquiries. The earnings quoted are gross earnings before deductions on account of taxes, etc.

Date or Industry	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
	Dpf.	DM		Dpf.	DM	
All Industries* :						
March, 1951* ..	150.7	72.97	48.4	96.0	42.97	44.7
June, 1951* ..	161.5	79.46	49.2	104.8	46.29	44.2
September, 1951* ..	162.9	78.58	48.2	104.2	45.58	43.7
February, 1952* ..	168.3	79.86	47.5	105.8	46.02	43.5
February, 1952 :						
Coal Mining ..	198.6	97.59	49.2	—	—	—
Chemicals ..	177.0	86.68	49.0	111.2	49.65	44.6
Iron and Steel ..	194.4	98.31	50.6	139.7	64.21	46.0
Metal Working ..	174.1	83.78	48.1	113.6	51.03	44.9
Textiles ..	144.7	66.97	46.3	111.1	46.13	41.5
Boots and Shoes ..	151.1	65.76	43.5	107.0	47.22	44.1
Other Clothing ..	155.0	70.79	45.7	101.6	42.66	42.0
Food, etc. ..	145.0	72.55	50.0	88.2	38.77	44.0
Woodworking ..	142.7	65.38	45.8	96.1	42.00	43.7
Building ..	168.7	73.19	43.4	110.7	46.29	41.8

The averages for all workers (males and females) show that, in the industries covered by the survey, except coal mining, hourly earnings rose from 136.7 Pfennigs in March, 1951, to 152.6 Pfennigs in February, 1952, and weekly earnings rose from 64.85 Deutsche Marks to 70.82 Deutsche Marks during the same period. The average weekly hours worked fell from 47.4 to 46.4 between March, 1951, and February, 1952.

* Excluding Coal Mining.

Rates of Wages in Italy

Particulars of the rates of wages of industrial workers as fixed by agreement in each of the provinces of Italy are published by the Italian Central Statistical Institute in the monthly journal *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*. The figures are based upon data collected by the Provincial Labour Offices and represent the gross minimum rates of wages for unmarried workers, for a day of eight hours, inclusive of cost-of-living and other wage supplements regularly received and prior to the deduction of statutory dues for which the workers are liable. The rates of wages are augmented in the case of married workers by family allowances which, up to 16th June, 1952, were at the rate of 68 lire a day for a wife and 115 lire a day for each child, and from 16th June, 1952, onwards, 100 lire a day for a wife and 153 lire a day for each child.

The Table below shows, for the principal industrial groups and classes of worker, the ranges of the gross minimum daily rates of wages in the provinces of Italy as fixed by agreement at the end of June, 1952. The figures have been extracted from the more detailed Tables, showing the rates for each province separately, published in the August issue of *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*. The actual provinces in which the highest and lowest rates apply vary; general averages for the whole country are not given.

Industry Group	Men				Women
	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Specialised Labourers	Other Labourers	
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Mining	977-1,439	844-1,315	775-1,257	701-1,192	722-1,004
Fuel Mining ..	1,030-1,462	921-1,274	829-1,195	786-1,127	664-1,012
Marble, Stone, Gravel, etc., Quarrying ..	812-1,432	770-1,298	716-1,257	742-1,205	655-987
Lime, Cement, etc., Grinding and Burning ..	817-1,402	758-1,264	696-1,173	642-1,127	642-998
Brick Making ..	909-1,870	890-1,232	812-1,173	751-1,108	642-1,003
Chemicals ..	829-1,366	793-1,238	774-1,179	760-1,112	644-1,055
Engineering, etc. ..	829-1,421	793-1,354	774-1,226	750-1,158	664-1,045
Textiles ..	841-1,489	799-1,263	782-1,215	724-1,170	661-1,258
Leather, Boots and Shoes ..	865-1,368	823-1,242	801-1,179	760-1,112	651-1,006
Food ..	839-1,369	803-1,292	766-1,179	654-1,113	626-1,000
Woodworking ..	946-1,361	758-1,232	758-1,172	616-1,107	671-1,010
Printing ..	874-1,921	836-1,527	779-1,400	635-1,394	643-1,074
Building ..	929-1,630	845-1,472	782-1,398	737-1,315	—
Electricity Supply	1,017-1,840	898-1,684	843-1,486	782-1,403	—

Wage and Price Stabilisation in the United States

Various changes in the extent of the Federal Government's authority to control wages, prices and rents, and to intervene in labour disputes in the United States of America were made by new legislation entitled the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, which came into force on 1st July, 1952, after the expiry of the corresponding amending legislation of 1951, particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952 (page 131).

Under the new measure, provision is made for wage and price controls to continue until 30th April, 1953, and for Federal rent controls under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (as amended) to be maintained up to 30th September, 1952, except in so far as, in certain circumstances, authority is given to local government agencies to extend the application of the Act up to 30th April, 1953.

In the matter of wages control the new legislation prohibited the issue by the existing Wage Stabilization Board of any further wage control regulations and orders after 27th June, 1952, except with regard to individual cases pending before the Board prior to that date, and, moreover, provided for the abolition of the Board on 29th July and for its replacement by a new Board composed in equal numbers of representatives of the general public, labour, and business and industry, respectively. Responsibility for making appointments to the Board rests with the President, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the Chairman and Vice-chairman must be designated from among the representatives of the general public; and the term of office of the members is to run until 1st May, 1953. As regards the stabilisation of wages, salaries and other compensation the Board is authorised to formulate and recommend policies and regulations, which are to be promulgated by the Economic Stabilization Administrator, but express provision has been made that the Board shall have no jurisdiction with respect to any labour dispute or with respect to any issue involved therein.* Other provisions affecting wage controls authorise the exemption from wage stabilisation of certain specific categories of workers, including, in particular, agricultural

* In the case of the recent dispute in the steel industry, now settled, the Act specifically requested the President to invoke immediately the national emergency provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act).

workers and employees of small-business enterprises; and professional engineers employed by industrial or engineering firms, are, among others, removed from salary controls.

As regards price stabilisation, the principal new provisions exempt from control the prices of all fruits and vegetables, whether fresh or processed (estimated to represent about 20 per cent. of expenditure on food); require higher price ceilings on most sales of fertilisers to farmers; and relax in certain respects price control on processors of farm products, including milk and other dairy products.

In a formal declaration included in the Act the Congress affirms its policy that the President shall use the price, wage and other powers conferred by the Defense Production Act, as amended, to promote the earliest practicable balance between production and the demand of materials and services for production, and that the general control of wages and prices shall be terminated as rapidly as possible consistent with the policies and purposes set forth in the Act.

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1951

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review* analyses work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1951. For the purpose of the analysis all known work stoppages were included if they arose from industrial disputes involving six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages. Workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages are excluded.

The number of work stoppages which began in 1951 was 4,737, compared with 4,843 in 1950. In addition, 151 stoppages which began in 1950 continued into 1951. The latter were, the article states, generally small and localised stoppages and they accounted for a very small percentage of the total number of man-days lost during 1951. Work stoppages were, in general, shorter in 1951 than in earlier post-war years; the average duration was 17.4 days, compared with 19.2 days in 1950 and 21.8 to 25.6 days during the years 1946 to 1949. The total number of man-days lost in 1951 owing to stoppages of work was 22.9 million, the lowest figure recorded since 1944, and the total number of workers involved, 2.22 million, was lower than in most other post-war years. Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers numbered 19, directly affecting about half-a-million workers and accounting for a time loss of nearly six million man-days. These extensive stoppages were, however, responsible for a much lower proportion of the total number of workers and of the total loss of time involved in work stoppages than were the large-scale stoppages in previous post-war years.

The national emergency strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act were invoked only once in 1951, in connection with a nation-wide dispute affecting the copper and other non-ferrous metals industries. In April, 1951, the Wage Stabilization Board was given limited jurisdiction in labour disputes and was authorised to investigate and recommend settlement in any dispute which was not resolved by collective bargaining or by the prior full use of mediation and conciliation facilities, and which threatened to interrupt work affecting the national defence where (1) the parties jointly agreed to submit the dispute to the Board or (2) the President was of opinion that the dispute substantially threatened the progress of national defence and referred it to the Board. Binding decisions were authorised only if agreed upon by the parties in advance. Five important labour disputes, in which there had been stoppages of work, were submitted during 1951 to the Board.

As in 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 431) monetary issues (including wages and hours, pensions, social insurance, etc.) were the chief single cause of work stoppages in 1951. They were the principal issues involved in about 44 per cent. of all disputes which led to work stoppages, and the stoppages accounted for approximately 62 per cent. of the total number of man-days lost. Disputes arising from questions regarding working conditions other than wages and hours, e.g., job security, shop conditions and policies, and work load, were responsible for about 28 per cent. of the stoppages and 18 per cent. of the number of man-days lost. Approximately 14 per cent. of the total number of work stoppages were caused primarily by disputes about questions of union organisation.

The industry groups mainly affected by work stoppages in 1951 were the textile mill products and machinery (except electrical) groups, in which the loss of time amounted to 3.49 million and 3.37 million man-days respectively. Other industry groups in which more than one million man-days were lost included primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; transportation equipment; mining; construction; and transportation, communication and other public utilities. The highest number of work stoppages in any single industry group was 651 in the construction industry, compared with the previous highest figure of 615 recorded in 1949. In the mining industry there were 622 work stoppages in 1951, compared with 508 in 1950 and 476 in 1949.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-1951	End-June, 1952	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-1951	End-June, 1952	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-1951	End-June, 1952	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	232.1	220.7	218.4	220.0	57.5	55.1	54.6	55.5	289.6	275.8	273.0	275.5
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	84.3	81.0	80.8	80.9	12.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	96.8	92.5	92.2	92.3
Furniture and Upholstery	95.8	91.7	90.1	91.5	29.8	29.7	29.6	30.6	125.6	121.4	119.7	122.1
Shop and Office Fitting	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.1	15.4	15.1	15.3
Wooden Containers and Baskets	22.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	29.3	26.7	26.5	26.4
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	16.1	14.8	14.6	14.5	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	21.8	19.8	19.5	19.4
Paper and Printing	329.0	322.2	321.1	320.9	199.0	183.6	181.9	182.5	528.0	505.8	503.0	503.4
Paper and Board	63.0	60.9	60.0	58.9	19.9	19.1	18.8	18.5	82.9	80.0	78.8	77.4
Wallpaper	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	18.6	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	30.1	25.2	24.9	48.7	42.1	41.7	41.7
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17.7	16.4	16.3	16.3	27.9	24.2	24.0	24.4	45.6	40.6	40.3	40.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	83.0	83.8	83.9	84.4	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.9	102.7	103.4	103.6	104.3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	142.2	140.6	140.5	140.9	98.8	94.0	93.0	93.3	241.0	234.6	233.5	234.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	155.9	145.4	144.4	144.7	111.3	99.5	98.5	100.2	267.2	244.9	242.9	244.9
Rubber	74.3	68.9	68.5	68.5	38.3	33.7	33.1	33.3	112.6	102.6	101.6	101.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.3	10.6	10.4	10.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	15.2	13.0	12.8	12.8
Brushes and Brooms	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.0	6.9	6.9	17.3	15.3	15.1	15.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	17.3	16.1	16.3	17.4	28.4	26.1	26.3	27.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	8.8	7.0	6.8	6.8	14.6	12.4	12.1	12.0
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36.9	34.9	34.6	34.7	33.3	31.1	30.8	31.2	70.2	66.0	65.4	65.9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,694.1	5,606.9	5,595.8	5,615.9	2,846.9	2,718.8	2,694.2	2,708.3	8,541.0	8,325.7	8,290.0	8,324.2
Building and Contracting	1,233.4	1,258.4	1,253.1	1,256.6	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.8	1,272.9	1,298.1	1,292.9	1,296.4
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,173.4	1,201.4	1,196.4	1,199.4	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	1,205.6	1,233.6	1,228.6	1,231.6
Electric Wiring and Contracting	60.0	57.0	56.7	57.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	67.3	64.5	64.3	64.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	330.7	329.7	330.1	330.3	38.0	38.4	38.4	38.6	368.7	368.1	368.5	368.9
Gas	136.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	149.4	148.7	148.7	148.9
Electricity	163.5	163.1	163.3	163.5	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.2	186.6	186.3	186.5	186.7
Water	31.1	31.5	31.7	31.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	32.7	33.1	33.3	33.3
Transport and Communication	230.7	233.1	234.0	233.4	49.3	51.8	52.0	51.6	280.0	284.9	286.0	285.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service	22.3	25.9	26.3	26.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	24.4	28.5	29.0	28.9
Other Road Passenger Transport	169.8	161.6	160.9	159.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	185.5	177.1	176.4	175.2
Goods Transport by Road	1,094.3	1,079.7	1,080.6	1,083.7	1,040.4	1,037.9	1,044.4	1,051.9	2,134.7	2,117.6	2,125.0	2,135.6
Distributive Trades	113.0	110.0	109.7	109.9	29.3	29.9	29.8	30.0	142.3	139.9	139.5	139.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	72.1	71.0	70.9	70.7	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.3	99.8	98.5	98.3	98.0
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.6	54.8	55.5	55.9	55.9	170.2	171.9	173.0	174.2
Food and Drink, Wholesale	304.2	301.8	302.2	302.6	276.7	280.8	283.4	285.2	580.9	582.6	585.6	587.8
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	164.8	162.7	162.6	163.3	99.2	99.1	99.2	100.5	264.0	261.8	261.8	263.8
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	306.4	299.2	299.5	301.0	519.5	509.8	513.1	516.8	825.9	809.0	812.6	817.8
Non-Food Goods, Retail	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	33.2	35.3	35.6	35.5	51.6	53.9	54.2	54.1
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	62.8	60.5	60.3	60.4	75.5	75.8	76.1	76.4	138.3	136.1	136.4	136.8
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	40.6	43.5	43.1	42.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.9	77.6	80.5	80.2	80.8
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	172.6	179.4	181.9	183.8	459.0	494.6	499.3	500.5	631.6	674.0	681.2	684.3
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.1	111.3	112.3	112.4	111.8	142.2	143.2	143.5	142.9
Laundries	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.1	30.3	32.5	32.3	31.5	41.5	43.9	43.6	42.6
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

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

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 30th August, 1952 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns	Operatives on Short-time			Operatives on Overtime		
		Number	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	255,000	6,322	57,873	9	53,839	433,641	8
China and Earthenware	64,000	4,986	38,361	7½	5,098	31,417	6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	280,000	5,919	43,440	15	43,440	393,780	9
Metal Manufacture	446,000	5,117	51,817	10	95,653	840,688	9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	170,000	1,498	16,311	11	26,636	275,892	10½
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,156,000	8,832	103,134	11½	367,094	2,967,466	8
Non-Electrical Engineering	757,000	3,167	52,168	16½	272,479	2,202,799	8
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	399,000	5,665	50,966	9	97,615	704,667	8
Vehicles	607,000	3,345	34,507	10½	154,338	1,185,530	7½
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	227,000	2,422	39,962	10½	308,392	308,392	7½
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	120,000	8	28	3½	43,151	369,718	8½
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	101,000	778	6,148	7	26,649	180,192	7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	360,000	3,712	41,089	11	71,105	528,287	7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	80,000	1,664	15,205	9	14,752	90,528	6
Textiles	714,000	99,306	2,047,430	20½	59,771	438,202	7½
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	132,000	46,899	1,036,688	22	1,446	9,766	6½
Cotton Weaving, etc.	198,000	21,141	496,472	23½	1,601	10,303	7
Woolen and Worsted	155,000	10,038	139,747	14	21,388	168,993	8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	23,000	1,202	19,254	16	1,834	15,659	8½
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	39,000	4,388	95,686	22	1,815	14,565	8
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods	89,000	4,992	99,613	20	5,530	26,635	5
Textile Finishing, etc.	63,000	5,019	75,598	14½	14,522	112,784	8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45,000	1,415	18,776	13½	5,783	37,590	6½
Clothing	426,000	23,994	262,018	11	15,798	69,647	4½
Tailoring	178,000	7,975	103,756	13	5,496	26,786	5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	53,000	1,844	21,913	12	1,794	17,944	4½
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	91,000	11,025	83,177	7½	4,524	18,168	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	526,000	1,264	17,237	13½	117,776	924,321	8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	194,000	3,363	34,483	10½	31,089	194,646	6½
Furniture and Upholstery	85,000	1,949	18,443	10	11,510	64,800	6
Paper and Printing	337,000	17,021	231,556	13½	70,108	504,370	7
Paper and Board	63,000	12,263	157,801	13	9,531	92,304	9½
Other Manufacturing Industries	163,000	6,512	53,360	8	28,043	202,669	7
Rubber	74,000	3,533	22,660	6½	14,418	107,357	7½
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,589,000	182,462	2,977,104	16½	1,128,589	8,811,365	8

Unemployment at 15th September, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August and 15th September, 1952, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th August	204,093	17,189	159,673	22,619	403,574
15th September	203,086	11,164	158,741	16,629	389,620

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th September represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 11th August.

An analysis of the figures for 15th September according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	52,638	46,294	82,187	181,119	21,967	203,086
Boys under 18	4,912	4,633	1,013	10,558	606	11,164
Women 18 and over	37,684	36,237	47,052	120,973	37,768	158,741
Girls under 18	6,112	6,086	1,665	13,863	2,766	16,629
Total	101,346	93,250	131,917	326,513	63,107	389,620

The total of 389,620 includes 8

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, at 15th September, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th August, 1952.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th September, 1952				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 11th August, 1952
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern (Administrative County)	18,154	7,113	761	26,028	- 1,720
London (Administrative County)	158	105	4	267	+ 16
Brentford and Chiswick	200	100	23	323	+ 12
Brighton and Hove	1,630	734	190	2,554	+ 204
Chatham	350	391	94	835	+ 144
Chislehurst	451	115	1,369	2,935	+ 33
Croydon	467	248	80	795	+ 195
Ealing	303	171	32	506	+ 5
East Ham	328	153	49	530	+ 164
Enfield	248	254	34	536	+ 86
Harrow and Wembley	610	522	172	1,304	+ 107
Hayes and Harlington	93	135	58	286	+ 36
Hendon	556	283	99	938	+ 115
Hillingdon	467	233	70	770	+ 16
Leyton and Walthamstow	882	541	56	1,479	+ 51
Tottenham	706	458	83	1,247	+ 253
West Ham	648	447	60	1,155	+ 255
Willesden	587	185	48	820	+ 62
Eastern	7,167	4,229	987	12,383	- 297
Bedford	90	96	10	196	- 90
Cambridge	124	93	30	247	+ 64
Ipswich	361	159	46	566	+ 15
Luton	137	72	83	292	+ 151
Norwich	1,109	382	44	1,535	- 68
Southend-on-Sea	607	257	35	899	- 98
Watford	228	307	48	583	+ 159
Southern	6,140	4,513	1,253	11,906	+ 898
Bournemouth	632	253	59	944	+ 95
Oxford	201	230	76	507	+ 36
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,337	1,634	162	3,133	+ 183
Reading	262	188	59	509	+ 74
Slough	181	76	11	268	+ 36
Southampton	1,064	493	118	1,675	+ 325
South-Western	8,795	5,531	935	15,261	+ 1,201
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,431	1,297	195	3,923	+ 285
Exeter	288	300	53	641	+ 57
Gloucester	167	154	12	333	+ 142
Plymouth	1,112	1,193	131	2,436	+ 166
Swindon	87	183	26	296	+ 32
Midland	9,792	8,325	1,395	19,512	+ 227
Birmingham	3,871	2,372	460	6,703	+ 106
Burton-on-Trent	89	84	1	174	- 9
Coventry	524	357	58	939	+ 142
Oldbury	77	59	23	159	+ 26
Smethwick	1,170	107	15	1,292	+ 6
Stoke-on-Trent	1,148	1,046	123	2,317	+ 1,110
Walsall	279	442	103	824	+ 42
West Bromwich	83	46	27	156	+ 68
Wolverhampton	458	329	34	821	+ 107
Worcester	147	88	6	241	- 7
North-Midland	5,232	5,682	1,298	12,212	- 1,659
Chesterfield	110	154	42	306	+ 16
Derby	273	286	14	573	+ 81
Grimsby	929	244	216	1,389	+ 155
Leicester	501	561	26	1,088	+ 458
Lincoln	106	21	7	134	- 12
Mansfield	139	273	94	506	+ 111
Northampton	221	463	33	717	+ 141
Nottingham	994	833	79	1,906	+ 261
Peterborough	60	139	18	217	- 8
Scunthorpe	45	61	87	193	+ 50
East and West Ridings	14,869	13,218	2,530	30,617	- 659
Barnsley	367	280	100	747	- 61
Bradford	1,435	1,797	120	3,352	- 717
Dewsbury	218	139	14	371	- 29
Doncaster	463	671	91	1,225	+ 243
Halifax	255	166	11	432	+ 311
Huddersfield	295	346	22	663	+ 176
Hull	2,975	1,522	195	4,692	+ 94
Leeds	2,941	2,425	240	5,606	+ 588
Rotherham	173	296	29	498	+ 13
Sheffield	1,315	1,109	221	2,645	+ 344
Wakefield	134	168	49	351	+ 198
York	391	84	76	551	- 78
North-Western	44,999	54,766	5,892	105,657	- 11,596
Accrington	379	845	48	1,272	- 675
Ashton-under-Lyne	412	752	33	1,197	+ 205
Barrow	305	540	102	947	+ 39
Birkenhead	789	762	59	1,610	+ 123
Blackburn	938	2,661	157	3,756	+ 266
Blackpool	936	1,112	82	2,130	+ 236
Bolton	1,877	2,745	118	4,740	+ 1,684
Burnley	1,298	2,839	90	4,227	+ 970
Bury	402	676	52	1,130	+ 1,124
Crews	160	267	29	456	+ 9
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	11,832	6,740	1,700	20,272	+ 1,559
Manchester (inc. Salford)	4,482	3,361	400	8,243	- 993
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	3,421	4,825	268	8,514	- 2,263
Preston	921	1,577	139	2,637	+ 1,142
Rochdale	1,330	2,537	118	3,985	+ 3,186
St. Helens	702	1,179	163	2,044	+ 50
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,318	1,543	72	2,933	- 221
Stockport	636	1,207	136	1,979	+ 72
Wallasey	565	477	121	1,163	+ 189
Warrington	320	512	48	880	- 43
Wigan	730	729	79	1,538	- 2,663

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th September, 1952				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 11th August, 1952
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern	17,197	11,036	2,863	31,096	- 758
Carlisle	221	477	127	825	+ 19
Darlington	180	199	39	418	- 117
Gateshead	985	452	155	1,592	- 367
Hartlepool	603	633	134	1,370	- 125
Jarrow and Hebburn	519	634	62	1,215	+ 20
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	705	854	211	1,770	- 71
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,802	1,543	187	4,532	- 273
South Shields	1,278	359	129	1,966	- 73
Stockton-on-Tees	507	613	160	1,280	- 28
Sunderland	2,283	1,308	236	3,827	- 353
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	271	249	18	538	- 56
Scotland	37,243	25,035	4,094	66,372	+ 707
Aberdeen	1,450	560	85	2,095	+ 7
Clydebank	278	232	17	527	+ 40
Dunfermline	1,871	1,529	100	3,500	- 884
Edinburgh	3,297	1,264	264	4,825	+ 379
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	13,404	7,159	965	21,528	- 163
Greenock	1,211	1,484	201	2,896	- 4
Motherwell and Wishaw	874	1,008	218	2,100	- 128
Paisley	634	570	76	1,280	- 58
Wales	14,951	7,722	2,288	24,961	+ 169
Cardiff	1,771	506	148	2,425	+ 29
Methyr Tydfil	794	440	110	1,344	- 428
Newport	375	244	76	695	- 134
Rhondda	1,358	507	91	1,956	- 217
Swansea	1,134	510	89	1,733	+ 258
Northern Ireland	23,460	16,390	4,584	44,434	- 1,135
Belfast	8,155	8,233	1,467	17,855	+ 25
Londonderry	2,749	1,006	509	4,264	- 254

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1952

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1951, and monthly figures for 1952.

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	797	723	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	397	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,093
1951	153,403	83,610	8,170	7,812	252,895	281,361
1952 - Jan.	192,372	122,670	24,007	39,692	378,741	425,906
11th Feb.	199,497	126,555	25,397	42,031	393,480	446,634
17th March	193,155	135,425	36,819	67,375	432,974	479,804
21st April	190,635	134,437	31,933	90,866	467,871	517,621
12th May	181,420	138,936	53,747	93,342	467,445	518,610
16th June	169,878	126,318	53,204	90,634	440,054	489,623
14th July	171,975	120,412	37,963	63,114	393,644	453,817
11th Aug.	194,045	131,820	27,237	50,472	407,574	449,143
15th Sept.	191,677	134,836	22,573	40,534	389,620	434,054

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st July, 1952 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 880,243, compared with 883,352 at 21st April, 1952.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th September, 1952, was 54,957, of whom 47,853 were males and 7,104 were females. The total included 26,547 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 28,410 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	23,571	202	23,773
Others	17,860	6,290	24,150
Total	41,431	6,492	47,923
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service	2,753	21	2,774
Others	3,669	591	4,260
Total	6,422	612	7,034
Grand Total	47,853	7,104	54,957

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th September, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,1								

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	498	495	508	123	1,006	618	1,624	1,031	636	1,667
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	292	184	482	78	774	262	1,036	787	272	1,059
Leather Goods	137	267	9	31	146	298	444	158	306	464
Fur	69	44	17	14	86	58	144	86	58	144
Clothing	3,040	6,292	812	2,822	3,852	9,120	12,972	4,245	12,290	16,535
Tailoring	1,797	3,106	579	2,015	2,376	5,121	7,497	2,516	5,555	8,071
Dressmaking	143	991	14	213	157	1,204	1,361	169	1,486	1,655
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	50	797	2	308	52	1,105	1,157	117	2,994	3,111
Hats, Caps and Millinery	78	149	143	118	221	267	488	99	867	966
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	67	332	8	65	75	397	472	—	—	—
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	463	889	57	103	520	992	1,512	579	1,083	1,662
Repair of Boots and Shoes	442	34	9	—	451	34	485	540	35	575
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,463	8,876	40	260	6,503	9,136	15,639	7,172	10,207	17,379
Grain Milling	250	107	3	3	252	110	362	287	347	405
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,018	1,777	11	37	2,029	1,814	3,843	2,234	1,969	4,203
Biscuits	267	749	1	14	268	763	1,031	275	820	1,095
Meat and Meat Products	193	361	3	3	196	364	560	382	326	618
Milk Products	565	434	1	18	566	452	1,018	670	496	1,166
Sugar and Glucose	248	152	1	—	249	152	401	273	154	427
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	277	932	—	31	277	963	1,240	488	997	1,285
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	381	1,595	1	73	382	1,668	2,050	487	2,188	2,675
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	716	1,169	14	59	730	1,228	1,958	1,239	1,995	3,234
Brewing and Malting	576	444	5	3	581	447	1,028	797	447	1,044
Wholesale Bottling	193	281	—	4	193	285	478	224	292	516
Other Drink Industries	455	426	—	10	455	436	891	494	440	934
Tobacco	324	449	1	5	325	454	779	351	665	1,016
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,855	1,367	478	143	4,333	1,510	5,843	4,770	1,533	6,303
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,171	323	24	18	1,195	341	1,536	1,394	347	1,741
Furniture and Upholstery	1,882	611	335	58	2,217	669	2,886	2,378	683	3,061
Shop and Office Fitting	161	53	8	—	169	54	223	180	54	234
Wooden Containers and Baskets	419	247	97	43	516	290	806	561	290	851
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	222	133	14	23	236	156	392	257	159	416
Paper and Printing	2,091	2,899	1,479	2,015	3,570	4,914	8,484	3,782	5,079	8,861
Paper and Board	584	502	1,221	524	1,805	1,026	2,831	1,856	1,042	2,898
Wallpaper	35	64	2	—	37	66	103	38	67	105
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	170	562	15	237	185	799	984	258	898	1,156
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	138	460	106	472	244	932	1,176	249	953	1,202
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	382	139	10	4	392	143	535	411	149	560
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	782	1,172	125	776	907	1,948	2,855	970	1,970	2,940
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,059	2,669	406	405	2,465	3,074	5,539	2,641	3,163	5,804
Rubber	814	919	201	63	1,015	982	1,997	1,033	983	2,016
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	176	86	47	6	223	92	315	227	92	319
Brushes and Brooms	117	165	60	88	177	253	430	199	274	473
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	194	557	—	8	194	565	759	212	581	793
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	73	210	40	81	113	291	404	115	291	406
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	112	207	—	112	112	207	319	—	112	207
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	573	707	58	159	631	866	1,497	741	917	1,658
Building and Contracting	31,962	363	121	5	32,083	368	32,451	36,876	394	37,270
Building	257	257	86	2	21,497	259	21,756	24,996	274	25,270
Electric Wiring and Contracting	935	50	10	1	945	51	996	1,097	58	1,155
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,616	56	25	2	9,641	58	9,699	10,783	62	10,845
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,204	175	31	—	2,235	175	2,410	2,492	179	2,671
Gas	1,169	62	19	—	1,188	62	1,250	1,245	62	1,307
Electricity	772	111	6	—	778	111	889	943	115	1,058
Water	263	2	6	—	269	2	271	304	2	306
Transport and Communication	19,910	2,341	295	18	20,205	2,359	22,564	22,670	2,422	25,092
Railways	2,882	345	—	—	2,887	345	3,232	3,118	353	3,471
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,327	952	3	1	1,330	953	2,283	1,461	976	2,437
Other Road Passenger Transport	1,951	25	6	—	1,957	25	482	511	27	538
Goods Transport by Road	2,173	91	23	—	2,196	91	2,287	2,448	93	2,541
Sea Transport	7,603	140	207	10	7,810	150	7,960	8,543	155	8,698
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,522	18	28	2	1,550	20	1,570	2,393	21	2,414
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	707	15	3	—	710	15	725	751	17	768
Air Transport	112	36	1	1	113	37	150	122	42	164
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,083	585	7	2	2,090	587	2,677	2,247	600	2,847
Other Transport and Communication	31	49	8	—	39	49	370	51	421	472
Storage	699	85	2	—	703	87	790	706	87	793
Distributive Trades	14,932	15,849	144	323	15,076	16,172	31,248	16,986	17,232	34,218
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,980	288	19	11	1,999	299	2,298	2,310	317	2,627
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,821	428	9	27	1,830	455	2,285	2,010	479	2,489
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,477	1,010	10	10	1,487	1,020	2,124	1,782	767	2,549
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,586	5,179	30	103	3,616	5,282	8,898	4,178	5,584	9,762
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,763	1,000	39	23	1,802	1,023	1,924	1,081	3,005	3,086
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,988	7,734	37	145	4,025	7,879	11,904	4,423	8,360	12,783
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	319	591	—	4	319	595	914	358	644	1,002
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,301	815	11	7	1,312	822	2,134	1,409	846	2,255
Public Administration	14,555	4,385	131	48	14,686	4,433	19,119	17,010	4,777	21,787
National Government Service	6,571	2,751	15	19	6,586	2,770	9,356	7,151	3,047	10,198
Local Government Service	7,984	1,634	116	29	8,100	1,663	9,763	9,859	1,730	11,589
Professional Services	4,051	7,565	54	86	4,105	7,651	11,756	4,364	8,144	12,508
Accountancy	137	108	1	—	138	108	246	143	111	254
Education	1,067	1,896	14	63	1,081	1,959	3,040	1,442	2,109	3,251
Law	134	226	1	—	134	227	361	141	239	380
Medical and Dental Services	1,432	4,820	24	15	1,456	4,835	6,291	1,570	5,151	6,721
Religion	118	57	2	—	120	57	177	145	64	209
Other Professional and Business Services	1,163	458	13	7	1,176	465	1,641	1,223	470	1,693
Miscellaneous Services	15,907	30,612	94	469	16,001	31,081	47,082	17,048	33,157	50,205
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,597	1,973	19	54	2,616	2,027	4,643	2,747	2,083	4,830
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,964	964	12	25	1,976	989	2,965	2,136	1,039	3,175
Catering, Hotels, etc.	8,120	17,807	42	225	8,162	18,032	26,194	8,688	18,828	27,516
Laundries	614	2,230	1	34	615	2,264	2,879	2,611	3,256	3,867
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	229	618	—	7	229	625	854	657	902	1,159
Hairdressing and Manicure	221	367	3	12	224	379	603	245	402	647
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	193	2,358	1	6	194	2,364	2,558	212	2,688	2,900
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	678	3,712	7	100	685	3,812	4,497	725	4,222	4,947
Other Services	1,291	583	9	6	1,300	589	1,889	1,405	627	2,032
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,781	344	—	—	3,781	344	4,125	4,061	364	4,425
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	11,796	14,326	—	—	11,796	14,326	26,122	12,589	15,220	27,809
GRAND TOTAL*	191,677	134,836	22,573	40,534	214,250	175,370	389,620	239,812	194,242	434,054

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,768 males and 208 females in Great Britain and 3,959 males and 221 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 30th July and 27th August, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 30th July, 1952		Four weeks ended 27th August, 1952		Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to 27th August, 1952 (36 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	146,303	134,242	144,945	128,149	1,309,080
Boys under 18	16,384	49,764	32,893	38,353	169,182
Women aged 18 and over	67,625	72,888	64,455	70,288	601,157
Girls under 18	18,513	40,538			

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th July, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 26th July, 1952

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.2
Glass (other than Containers)	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.7
Glass Containers	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.7	4.7	3.1
Cement	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chemicals and Dyes	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.5	3.1	2.4
Explosives and Fireworks	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.7
Paint and Varnish	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.6	4.6	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.9
Mineral Oil Refining	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.6	3.4	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9
Metal Manufacture	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.8
Blast Furnaces	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.0	1.5
Iron Foundries	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Tinplate Manufacture	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.2	3.9	1.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	5.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.0
Marine Engineering	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.0
Agricultural Machinery	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	3.0	1.7
Stationary Engines	1.6	2.3	1.7	4.1	4.9	4.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	3.4	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.4	1.2
Constructional Engineering	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.9
Electrical Machinery	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.5
Wireless Apparatus	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	3.4	2.7
Batteries and Accumulators	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.0
Other Electrical Goods	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.5	4.0	3.1
Vehicles	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.4
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.8	1.6	1.7	4.5	5.1	4.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.7
Tools and Cutlery	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.5	3.6	2.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.9
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.1
Hollow-ware	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.7
Brass Manufactures	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6
Other Metal Industries	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	4.1	3.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.4	2.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.3
Watches and Clocks	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	5.2	3.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.4
Musical Instruments	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.9	4.9	3.3
Textiles	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.5
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.5
Woolen and Worsted	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.8	3.6	3.0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.4
Linen and Soft Hemp	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.3	2.9
Jute	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.9
Rope, Twine and Net	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Hosiery	1.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2
Lace	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.5
Carpets	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.0
Narrow Fabrics	1.5	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Made-up Textiles	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.9
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.0
Other Textile Industries	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.2
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.0
Leather Goods	1.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.4
Fur	2.8	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.4
Clothing	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.8
Tailoring	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.1
Dressmaking	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.2
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.5
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6
Other Dress Industries	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.9	2.5
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.4	4.3	3.8	2.5	5.7	3.8
Grain Milling	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	3.7	2.4
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5
Biscuits	3.5	4.5	4.2	2.5	4.1	3.5
Meat and Meat Products	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.1	6.1	3.7
Milk Products	4.2	5.2	4.5	3.7	5.8	4.3
Sugar and Glucose	2.7	4.9	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	9.3	7.5	8.1	3.2	16.8	12.5
Other Food Industries	3.4	4.4	3.8	2.3	5.2	3.4
Brewing and Malting	2.3	5.0	2.8	1.6	3.0	1.9
Wholesale Bottling	3.9	4.8	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.0
Other Drink Industries	5.5	7.2	6.1	3.0	7.7	4.7
Tobacco	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.6
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.0
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.5
Furniture and Upholstery	1.6	2.7	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Shop and Office Fitting	2.0	1.1	1.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.8	3.1
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.9	4.2	3.3
Paper and Printing	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.7
Paper and Board	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.3	2.1
Wallpaper	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.5
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.8
Other Manufactures of Paper	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.5
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.8
Other Printing, etc.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.8
Rubber	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	0.7	2.1	1.0	2.1	3.2	2.3
Brushes and Brooms	0.7	1.6	1.1	2.1	3.2	2.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.5	5.5	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.3	5.3	4.4
Production of Cinematograph Films	3.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.1
All the above Industries	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.4

* The figures for June, which appeared in the September issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1952, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,227,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, the corresponding figure was £5,882,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1951, it was £2,546,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1952, was approximately £1,830,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, was £1,684,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1951, it was approximately £975,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 27th September, 1952, with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increases in the scale rates which came into force on 3rd September, 1951, and 16th June, 1952, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1951, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952, respectively.

* * *

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 16th September and 19th August, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 18th September and 21st August, 1951. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

Region	Thousands							
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
16th Sept., 1952	19th Aug., 1952	18th Sept., 1951	21st Aug., 1951	16th Sept., 1952	19th Aug., 1952	18th Sept., 1951	21st Aug., 1951	
London and South-Eastern								
London and Middlesex	83.1	78.8	84.5	80.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.4
Remainder	65.8	62.9	65.6	62.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7
Eastern	36.7	34.9	36.9	35.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5
Southern	31.2	30.0	30.6	29.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
South-Western	45.1	43.0	45.1	43.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9
Midland	70.3	66.5	70.7	66.9	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.9
North-Midland	49.3	47.3	50.5	47.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.7
East and West Ridings	74.0	70.6	76.0	70.7	8.1	7.3	8.4	7.6
North-Western	130.8	124.4	135.0	128.6	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.7
Northern	59.2	57.2	59.4	55.7	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.6
Scotland	101.3	96.4	98.					

FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and of registrants at Appointments Offices on 15th September, 1952. A number of the vacancies are overseas.

The general employment position in respect of the grades of workers dealt with at Appointments Offices has not materially changed since the previous publication of comparable figures (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 142). The reorganisation of the service which entailed the closing of eight Appointments

Offices as reported in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 203), has led to a reduction of about 2,000 in the number of applicants on the Register. The number of vacancies available in any classification is generally smaller than the number of applicants, and within each group there is often a difference in the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and in the qualifications and experience which registrants possess. Appointments Offices report difficulty in placing the registrants from the older age groups; and the Register also contains a proportion of immobile workers.

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices: Position at 15th September, 1952

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants	
		Employed	Unemployed
Accountants (including Cost and Works Accountants)	175	794	152
Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering*	15	220	86
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry*	62	97	69
Artists (including Commercial Artists)	9	55	64
Authors, Writers	8	22	21
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Offices, Building Societies, Commercial Offices	31	295	162
Barristers	—	36	40
Business Consultants, and Time and Motion Study Experts	40	86	19
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry	13	307	55
Catering and Institutional Domestic Administration	24	62	26
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis*	11	71	24
Civil and Structural Engineering and Building*	143	576	294
Civil Service	28	158	219
Clothing Manufacture Executives	10	55	35
Company Secretaries	10	278	40
Doctors	37	25	19
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers, Economic Research Workers	9	50	21
Editorial Staff	12	107	106
Electrical Engineering Executives*	95	152	81
Estate Agents*	5	50	19
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	13	52	32
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	24	174	94
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Works Executives	6	14	4
Librarians, Archivists, etc.	8	27	18

*These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduates in science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th August was 720,400, compared with 719,400 for the four weeks ended 2nd August, and 699,300 for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 595,900 in August, 568,300 in July, and 548,700 in August, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in August, 1952, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with July, 1952, and August, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 30th August, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 2nd August, 1952	4 weeks ended 25th August, 1951
Northumberland	44,000	...	+ 400
Cumberland	6,100	+ 100	+ 300
Durham	107,200	...	+ 200
South and West Yorkshire	140,900	+ 200	+ 4,400
North Derbyshire	38,800	+ 200	+ 1,600
Nottinghamshire	46,400	+ 100	+ 1,500
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700
Lancashire and Cheshire	52,000	+ 100	+ 3,400
North Wales	9,400	+ 100	+ 400
North Staffordshire	20,500	+ 100	+ 1,500
Cannock Chase	16,200	+ 100	+ 300
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire	5,700	...	+ 300
Warwickshire	15,900	...	+ 800
South Wales and Monmouthshire	104,300	— 100	+ 2,100
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,300	...	+ 100
Kent	6,400	...	+ 300
England and Wales	634,800	+ 900	+ 17,600
West Fife	14,600	...	+ 400
East Fife	8,500	...	+ 500
The Lothians	13,200	...	+ 500
Central West	12,200	...	+ 400
Central East	13,600	+ 100	+ 500
West Ayr	7,100	...	+ 100
East Ayr	9,400	...	+ 600
Alloa	7,000	...	+ 500
Scotland	85,600	+ 100	+ 3,500
Great Britain	720,400	+ 1,000	+ 21,100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of August, about 7,320 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,310; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,010. During the four weeks of July there was a net increase of 480.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.72 in August, 4.87 in July, and 4.73 in August, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.11, 5.28 and 5.11.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in August and July, 1952, and August, 1951. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	August, 1952	July, 1952	August, 1951
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary	9.60	9.05	8.53
Involuntary	7.05	6.75	7.33
All Workers:			
Voluntary	7.39	6.63	6.61
Involuntary	6.32	5.87	6.47

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.05 tons in August, compared with 3.13 tons in the previous month and 3.09 tons in August, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.15 tons in August; for each of the months July, 1952, and August, 1951, the figure was 1.16 tons.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots. The districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in March was 0.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 1.1 per cent. lower than in March, 1951.

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 July, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.5 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st July was 0.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.7 per cent. lower than at 1st July, 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in April was 0.2 per cent. lower than in the previous month, and 3.9 per cent. higher than in April, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,941,000. This was 0.9 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 1.1 per cent. lower than for July, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in July compared with the previous month but a decrease of 6.9 per cent. compared with July, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 1,942,000, compared with 1,818,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,856,000 at the middle of July, 1951.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has adopted a new method of presenting statistics of unemployment. According to the report for July, which is the first in the new series, the average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during July was 158,380, compared with 163,865 in the previous month and 141,242 in July, 1951. Partial unemployment accounted additionally for a daily average loss of 58,623 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 46,787, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in July by persons wholly unemployed was 3,642,748, and 1,348,326 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 105,539, of whom 33,615 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. Corresponding figures at the beginning of July were 110,506 and 36,103 and 90,802 and 32,989 at the beginning of August, 1951.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of August was 1,106,537, compared with 1,155,456 at the end of the previous month and 1,259,311 at the end of August, 1951. In the Western Sector of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 266,082, 276,043 and 284,555.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th September was 47,234, compared with 47,805 at 23rd August and 40,505 at 29th September, 1951.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of July was 2,062,213, of whom 1,231,882 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 2,031,708, including 1,212,921 wholly unemployed, and at the end of July, 1951, it was 1,888,338, including 1,172,087 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of August was 118,534, of whom 88,767 were wholly unemployed, 1,755 were temporarily stopped, and 28,012 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 117,134 (86,927 wholly unemployed) and at the end of August, 1951, it was 79,093 (61,430 wholly unemployed).

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 1,451 or 1.0 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,417 or 0.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,159 or 0.8 per thousand at the end of July, 1951.

Anything that Saves Time— Saves Money! This Famous Device will Save you Both



More than 75,000 busy business and professional men are today using and benefiting from the famous "System" Desk Diary. You can do the same. The "System" Desk Diary is the most effective time, worry and memory-saver ever devised. It systematises your day's work; records all your appointments, engagements, things to be done, matters to be taken up, etc.—and automatically brings them to your notice on the right dates. Each morning it shows you what you have on for the day; makes notes for future attention. Reference can always be made to past happenings.

Quickly Repays its Moderate Cost

Because the "System" Desk Diary saves you time at every point of your day's work, and so enables you to devote more attention to important affairs, it soon pays for itself.

The "System" Desk Diary cannot go wrong or get out of order; is absolutely automatic, needs no filing or posting of records. And it takes only a few seconds to substitute new Refills for the forthcoming year.

ORDER BEFORE THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED

Secure this efficiency device for your own and your manager's use and benefit throughout the entire year before the limited supply is sold out—you can have several for less than one week's salary of a junior clerk. Complete and return this coupon now.

FILL IN AND POST THIS COUPON TODAY SHAW'S EFFICIENCY DEVICES, 180 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Please send me . . . System Desk Diaries with stands and daily sheets, size 5 1/2-in. by 3 1/2-in., for 1953 at 13s. 1d. each, including Purchase Tax and Postage, and invoice them on despatch

OR Please send me a special quotation for . . . System Desk Diaries for 1953 Name Address MLG/SDD

New INDUSTRIES Succeed at HULL

BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT

ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

RAW MATERIAL.—Direct services with all world ports . . . River access for inland supplies.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

WATER.—Industrial water schemes in preparation.

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY— DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE—GUILDHALL—KINGSTON UPON HULL

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour ..	Page 360	U.K. Index of Retail Prices ..	Page 368
Index of Rates of Wages ..	366	Retail Prices Overseas ..	368
Industrial Disputes ..	367		

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £707,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,110,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £330 for 12,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail distributive trades, electricity and gas supply, company-owned motor omnibus undertakings and municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings, laundries, furniture manufacture and boot and shoe manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers engaged in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving, hairdressing, and the operating and maintenance staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive. The decreases, which operated mainly under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, and workers employed in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, and in brush and broom manufacture in Northern Ireland.

The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in the retail distributive trades, including the food, drapery, outfitting, footwear, furnishing, newsagency, tobacco, confectionery, bookselling and stationery trades, was increased by varying amounts, according to age and occupation. For shop assistants 21 years or over in the food trades in England and Wales and in the drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain the increases were 8s., 9s. or 10s. a week, according to age, for male workers and 6s. to 7s. 6d. for female workers. In the furnishing and allied trades the corresponding increases were 7s. 6d. to 9s. for men and 6s. to 7s. 6d. for women. In the bookselling and stationery trades men received 7s. 6d. and women 5s., and in the newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales the increases were 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. for men and 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. for women.

For workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings there was an increase in schedule rates of 2d. an hour. For adult workers, other than craftsmen, in the gas industry the standard hourly rates were increased by 2d. The basic rates of the operating staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings were increased by 7s. a week, and there was a similar increase in the national standard rates for the operating staff, excluding skilled maintenance workers, employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings. In the laundry trade the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for men and women were increased by 2d. an hour. In the furniture manufacturing industry a new cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement was adopted, which resulted in increases of 1d. an hour for men and

½d. for women. In boot and shoe manufacture there were increases under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices of 5s. a week in the day-wage rates for men and of 4s. for women, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.

Of the total increase of £707,000, about £466,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £136,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £61,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £40,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January-September, 1952

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1952, 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 ..	756,000	£ 180,400
Mining and Quarrying ..	61,000	23,400
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	225,500	87,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	83,000	28,200
Metal Manufacture ..	179,000	40,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	411,000	182,500
Vehicles ..	143,000	65,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	132,000	56,900
Textiles ..	278,500	103,200
Clothing ..	19,500	6,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	132,500	65,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	358,000	107,400
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	187,000	86,000
Paper and Printing ..	226,000	98,900
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	86,000	32,900
Building and Contracting ..	1,188,000	608,400
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	241,000	102,100
Transport and Communication ..	858,000	390,500
Distributive Trades ..	1,562,000	547,300
Public Administration ..	549,500	154,400
Miscellaneous Services ..	286,500	90,000
Total ..	7,963,000	3,057,900

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was a net increase of £4,009,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 8,972,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	24 June‡	Workpeople employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases of 5s. a week in the minimum wage for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of varying amounts for certain juveniles. Rates after change include: adult male forest workers—Grade III (ordinary workers) 115s. a week, Grade II 118s. 6d., Grade I 122s.; adult female forest workers 87s.
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	29 Sept.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, reduced‡ by 1d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2½d.) for boys under 18.¶
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, reduced‡ by 1d. a shift (6s. 7d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 3½d. to 3s. 3d.) for boys.¶
	Yorkshire (10)	2 Sept.	Labourers employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Rates for labourers increased from 80 per cent. to 82½ per cent. of the Grade I workers' rates (calculated to the nearest farthing), resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: Zone A 2s. 8½d. an hour, Zone B 2s. 7½d.

* 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 effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.
 † Workpeople who receive two or more increases in wages during the period are counted only once in this column.
 ‡ These rates were agreed in September and made retrospective to the date shown.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 2s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 3d. a shift for youths and boys.
 ¶ War bonus, previously granted, of 5s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 2s. 6½d. for boys, remains unchanged.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	Great Britain (37)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. a week in basic national minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London district—men 21 years and over 130s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 42s. at 15, rising to 111s. at 20 and under 21; other districts—men 125s. 6d., youths and boys 40s. 6d. to 106s. 9d.
			Women 21 years and over employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 5s. 3d. or 6s. a week in basic national minimum rates, according to period of employment. Minimum rates after change: London district—93s. a week during the first 6 months' service, thereafter 104s. 9d., other districts—89s. 6d., 100s. 9d.
			Other women and girls	Increases of 5s. a week in basic national minimum rates for women 21 years or over, and of proportional amounts for girls. Minimum rates after change: London district—women 21 years and over 88s. 6d. a week, girls 42s. 6d. at 15, rising to 83s. at 20 and under 21, other districts—women 83s. 3d., girls 40s. to 78s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 10s. 3-5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 9-6d. to 7s. 8-625d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 1-75d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 29 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (10s. 7-4d. to 10s. 6d.) for men, by 1-05d. (7s. 11-55d. to 7s. 10-5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (5s. 3-7d. to 5s. 3d.) for boys under 18.
Horseshoeing, etc.	Great Britain (various localities) (64)	1 Sept.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 3d. an hour for dayworkers, and of 2s. a day for pieceworkers, with proportionate increases for apprentices. Rates after change include: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 3s. 6d. an hour, doormen 3s. 5d.; pieceworkers—firemen 27s. 4d. a day, doormen 26s. 10d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial areas, firemen 3s. 4d. an hour, doormen 3s. 3½d., small county towns 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d., agricultural areas 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d.
Wire Rope and Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (55)	First full pay week beginning on or after 1 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living sliding scale adopted, resulting in increases to the war addition of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum base time rates after change (including war addition) include: men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 123s. a week, stranding, crane driving 118s., testing (wire) 117s., winding 116s.; minimum rate for other productive and for non-productive workers 115s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 81s.†
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom (80)	First pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Timeworkers	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: males 44s. a week at 15, rising to 115s. at 21 and over; females 44s. at 15, rising to 80s. at 18 and over; existing differentials to be maintained.
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men, and of 5s. for women, subject to the earnings of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average wage of a section is 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate for male and female adult workers. The increases are to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 35 to 37½ per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 132s. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 145s. 9d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 132s., 138s. 10½d. or 145s. 9d.; according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 123s. 9d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 74s. 3d., 19 years 83s. 10½d., 20 years 94s. 10½d., other female workers 18 years 70s. 1½d., 19 years 75s. 7½d., 20 years 82s. 6d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in May†	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (30 to 32½ per cent.).
	do.	First pay day in July‡	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (32½ to 35 per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers.
	do.	First pay day in Sept.‡	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (35 to 37½ per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 123s. 9d. a week, women 20 years and over 82s. 6d.
Cloth Working	London	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Sept.	Adult workers	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change for adult workers: dampers—boat end 124s. a week, damper foreman 139s., hangers-up 124s.; examining shop—examiners' assistants (after 6 months' service) 124s., examiners, first 12 months 129s., second 12 months 134s., third 12 months 139s., foreman 141s.; press shop—pressmen's mates (labourers) and table hand improvers 124s., table hands, after 6 months and up to 12 months 129s., second 12 months 134s., third 12 months 139s., pattern hands, first 12 months 130s., second 12 months 135s., third 12 months 140s., press setters (after 3 months' qualification) 146s. 6d.; other grades—stockkeepers, carmen and roller measurers, first 12 months 129s., second 12 months 134s., third 12 months 139s., trainees over 20 years of age 124s.
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain (201)	22 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 2s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 2s. to 7s. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 107s. 6d. to 150s. a week, according to experience, nailers 105s. to 122s. 6d., cleaners 117s., fur sorters 137s., fur sorters' assistants, or counters, strippers and sizers 111s. 6d., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 133s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 130s., skin packers 117s., other male workers 21 years or over—dressers' and dyers' section 117s., all other sections 106s.; women—cutters 103s. 6d. to 146s., nailers 100s. to 119s., fur machinists 93s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 84s., fur sorters 18 or over 75s., roller fleshing machine operators 89s. 6d., hand fleshing or rotary machine operators 120s., other female workers 19 years or over—dressers' and dyers' section 72s. 6d., all other sections 63s.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour (3s. 6d. to 3s. 8½d.) for male workers, and of 1½d. (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators); general minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing, and for fleshing pony or lamb skins where roller or rotary machines are used, increased by a further 5 per cent. making a total increase of 10 per cent.§

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † The existing war addition is to be adjusted by 5s. a week of 44 hours for men, and proportionately for other workers, in respect of each rise or fall of 5 points in the official index of retail prices within the range of 130 to 150 points. The basis of the sliding scale is taken as 130 points, and the present increase is related to an index figure of 135 points.
 ‡ These changes were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal made on 22nd September with retrospective effect to the dates shown. Details of the revised cost-of-living sliding scale were agreed between the Jute Carpet Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union on 2nd October. They provide for increases in bonus to apply only to the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) in the case of male workers and to the first £4 in the case of female workers. The bonus on earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively, is to continue at 32½ per cent.
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley and Burnley, etc.) (105)	First pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices, making a total addition of 77½ per cent. for male workers and 87½ per cent. for female workers.
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture†	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St. Anne's	First making-up day in Sept.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3½ per cent. (17½ to 21½ per cent.) on basic wage rates.
			Timeworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (106) (201)	22 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and for specified male and female workers under 21, of 5s. or 7s., according to occupation, for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. to 3s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for other male and female workers under 21; increase of 7s. a week in guaranteed time rate for male or female foremen or managers when employed on piecework. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen or managers, irrespective of age, 128s. a week; other workers 21 years or over and specified workers under 21—men 113s. to 134s. 6d., according to occupation, women 81s. to 134s. 6d.‡
			Northern Ireland	30 Sept.
Baking	Northern Ireland	29 Sept.	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for bakers, of 4s. in Area A and 3s. 9d. in Area B for other workers 21 years or over, and of varying amounts for learners and younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers, Area A 92s. 6d. a week, Area B 88s., learners 46s. or 43s. 9d. during first year of learnership, rising to 81s. or 77s. during fifth year, other workers 41s. 6d. or 39s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 74s. 6d. or 70s. 9d. at 21 and over.§
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Great Britain (115) (203)	24 Sept.	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	Increases of 7s. a week in general minimum time rates for male and female workers 21 years or over, and of 2s. to 6s., according to age, for juveniles; increase of 14s. a week (129s. 6d. to 143s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and female workers 21 years or over 115s. a week, juveniles 41s. a week at under 16, rising to 96s. at 20; increase of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 years or over, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 10s. a week (91s. to 101s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: 41s. a week at under 16, rising to 81s. at 19 or over.‡
			Other female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 years or over, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 10s. a week (91s. to 101s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: 41s. a week at under 16, rising to 81s. at 19 or over.‡
Brewing	Northumberland and Durham (118)	1 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 8d. for women 20 years and over in bottling stores, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 126s. 6d. a week, motor drivers—less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 126s. 6d., 30 to 40 cwt. 129s. 6d., 40 to 70 cwt. 133s. 6d., over 70 cwt. 137s. 6d. (plus 1s. a day extra when driving a vehicle with trailer attached), two-horse drivers 132s. 6d., one-horse drivers and mates 127s. 6d.; female workers in bottling stores 20 years and over 85s. 3d.
			Manchester (119)	First full pay week in Aug.
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain (126)	Beginning of first full pay week in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement adopted,** resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the existing supplementary cost-of-living allowance for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (5½d. to 6d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Window Blind Manufacture	do.	Beginning of first full pay week after 20 Sept.	do.	do.
Printing	Great Britain (215)	Pay day in week commencing 22 Sept.	Apprentices and learners employed in general printing (except apprentices in photo-gravure process working), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales)	Increases of 2s. a week for male apprentices and learners under 18 years, and of 1s. 6d. for female learners under 18, being the first payment of cost-of-living bonus under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.††

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † The industries concerned are cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371.
 § These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 372.
 || These increases were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.
 ¶ These rates are to remain in operation until 31st December, 1953, and to continue thereafter until either party desires a revision.
 ** The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance is related to a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices and provides for an increase or decrease of ½d. an hour for each 2 points rise or fall; the present allowance of 9d. an hour for men is related to an index figure of 138. Changes in the allowance are to be made quarterly in January, April, July and October in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of November, February, May and August. 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.
 †† The cost-of-living bonus is calculated on the basis of 4d. a week for boys and 3d. for girls for each point rise or fall in the range above the index figure of 129. The conditions of payment are similar to those which are applicable to workers over 18, details of which were published on page 292 of the July, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE. The increase shown above is related to an index figure of 135.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland	1 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, replacing the rates previously operative under a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices, and resulting in decreases for male and female workers of amounts varying from ½d. to 1d. an hour, according to age and occupation, in general minimum time rates, and from ½d. to 1½d. in piece work basis time rates; new percentage addition to general minimum piece rates fixed, resulting in decrease of 5 per cent. (55 to 50 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified occupations 2s. 8½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 2s. 6½d. (with addition of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 8d., 2s. 3d. or 2s. 8½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified occupations 1s. 8d., other female workers 21 or over 1s. 7½d. (with addition of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations).*
Gas Supply	Great Britain (150)	28 Sept.	Adult workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Increases in standard scheduled rates of 2d. an hour for day workers, and of 1s. 4d. a shift for shift workers. Standard scheduled rates after change include: gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 3s. 9½d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 3s. 8½d., Provincial A 3s. 7d., Provincial B 3s. 5½d., labourers 3s. 1d., 3s., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (152)	Beginning of first full pay week following 1 Aug.†	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 2d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include: fitters—London district 3s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 6½d.; labourers—3s. 2½d., 2s. 10½d.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) (160)	Beginning of first full pay week following 11 Sept.	Operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs, except skilled maintenance workers)	Increase of 7s. a week in national standard rates of wages. Rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 130s. a week, rising by two equal increments to a maximum of 133s. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 125s. to 128s.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—Grade 1 workers 129s., Grade 2 workers 124s. 6d., Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers 119s. 6d.; women employed as substitutes for men to be paid the same rates as men; new entrants to the service as conductors to be paid during training 90 per cent. of the conductors' minimum rate.
			Great Britain (161)	do.
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (162)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Sept.	Operating staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive	Increases in standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week of 8s. for workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 126s. a week, Provinces 121s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 130s., 124s., over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 134s., 128s., over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 137s., 132s., over 12 tons and up to and including 15 tons 141s., 136s., over 15 tons 145s., 140s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 135s., 130s., over 3 tons and up to 5 tons 140s., 135s., over 5 tons 145s., 140s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 tons and up to and including 10 tons 141s., 137s., over 10 tons and up to and including 16 tons 148s., 144s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 tons and up to and including 20 tons 154s., 150s., over 20 tons and up to and including 25 tons 159s., 155s., over 25 tons and up to and including 45 tons 164s., 160s., over 45 tons 189s., 185s.; drivers of mobile cranes (heavy haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 140s., 136s., over 3 tons and up to 5 tons 145s., 141s., over 5 tons 150s., 146s.; mates, general haulage 123s., 120s.; mates, heavy haulage, London 125s. or 129s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Provinces 122s. or 126s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors of 8 tons and under carrying capacity 133s., 128s., over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 137s., 132s., over 12 tons 141s., 136s.; steam wagon mates 125s., 122s.; other heavy haulage workers—brakesmen or steersmen and leading hands 139s., 136s., general hands 129s., 126s., labourers 125s., 122s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 121s., 118s. 6d., packers 123s., 120s. 6d., drivers/packers-in-charge 135s., 130s., depot foremen 143s., 140s., overseas furniture removal porters 124s., 121s. 6d., packers 129s., 126s. 6d., packers-in-charge 135s., 130s., general foremen 143s., 140s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair horse), teamsmen, horsekeepers and stand wagonmen 127s., 125s., loaders at docks 126s., 122s., drivers (single horse and trace horse), granarymen, loaders at stations and stable men 123s., 121s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels service—checkers (1st class) and loaders 129s., 124s., checkers and assistant loaders 126s., 122s., porters, statutory attendants, vanguards, assistant checkers and warehousemen 125s., 120s., yard foremen (general haulage) 135s., 132s., checker foremen (parcels), checker foremen (horse cartage) 129s., 126s., assistant checker foremen 131s., 128s.; heavy haulage—senior foremen 193s., 189s., foremen 182s., 178s., junior foremen 171s., 167s.; women drivers of motor vehicles to be paid the appropriate male adult or junior rate of pay, women bank staff to be paid 80 per cent. of the appropriate male adult rate during first 12 weeks of service and 90 per cent. thereafter.
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (174) (203)	19 Sept.	Maintenance and repair staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive	Increases of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week for adult workers 21 years or over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for a 44-hour week: London—skilled workers 150s. 4d., semi-skilled workers, class 1 139s. 4d., class 2 132s., unskilled workers 126s. 6d., Provinces 144s. 10d., 133s. 10d., 126s. 6d., 121s.
			Branch shop managers and managers	Increases of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly trade, in statutory minimum remuneration. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers—London area 128s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 188s. where weekly trade is £730 or over, Provincial A area 124s. to 184s., Provincial B area 118s. to 178s.; branch shop managers—London 112s. to 172s., A 108s. to 168s., B 101s. to 161s.‡
Transport workers	do.	do.	Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s., 9s. or 10s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 4s. to 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 6s., 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for women 21 years or over, and of 3s. to 6s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—London area, males 125s. 6d., a week, females 93s., Provincial A area 121s. 6d., 89s., Provincial B area 115s. 6d., 82s.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 46s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 119s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 41s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., B 38s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., female workers, London 38s. 6d. to 88s. 6d., A 34s. to 84s. 6d., B 30s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 45s. 6d. to 113s. 6d., A 40s. 6d. to 109s., B 37s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., female workers, London 37s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., A 33s. to 78s., B 29s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.‡
			Transport workers	Increases of 10s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over and of 6s., 7s. or 8s., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 10s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 68s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 119s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 66s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., Provincial B area 62s. 6d. to 109s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 125s. 6d., 121s. 6d., 115s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 129s. 6d., 125s. 6d., 119s. 6d., of over 5 tons 133s. 6d., 129s. 6d., 123s. 6d.‡

* These decreases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.
 † This increase was the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 18th September, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Food Trades (continued)	Scotland (174) (203)	26 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 12s. or 15s. a week, according to weekly trade, in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, of 10s. or 12s. for manageresses, of 10s. for temporary managers, and of 6s. for temporary manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 123s. a week where weekly trade is under £100, to 145s. where weekly trade is £200, shop manageresses 92s. where weekly trade is under £50, to 128s., plus in each case 1s. a week for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 and up to £350, and a further 1s. for every additional £20 of weekly trade; temporary shop managers and manageresses continuously employed—managers during first two weeks of employment 126s., during third and fourth weeks 136s., manageresses 88s. and 93s., manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 93s., 103s., thereafter appropriate weekly minimum remuneration for a shop manager or manageress.*
			Retail transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week in Area 1, and of 9s. in Area 2. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1½ tons and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, Area 1 116s. a week, Area 2 112s., of over 5 tons 120s., 116s.*
			Other workers (except central transport workers)	Increases of 6s. to 10s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers, and of 4s. to 7s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, Area 1 120s. a week, Area 2 116s., female workers 86s., 82s.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, other transport workers and all other workers—male workers, Area 1 40s. at 15, rising to 116s. at 24 or over, Area 2 38s. to 112s., female workers 35s. to 83s., 33s. to 79s.*
Milk Distribution	Scotland (181) (202)	3 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 2s. 6d. for other female workers 21 or over, and of 1s. to 4s., according to age and occupation, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: foremen and forewomen 127s. 6d. a week, chargehands 94s., 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 41s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 116s. at 21 or over, and to 119s. for male clerks 22 years or over; all other male workers and roundswomen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles) 41s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 111s. at 21 or over; female clerks and all other female workers (including shop assistants) 39s. 6d. to 84s.†
Retail Drapery, Outfitters and Footwear Trades	Great Britain (175) (202)	19 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 12s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 10s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 139s. a week where the number of staff is one, to 159s. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 135s. to 155s., Provincial B area 130s. to 150s.; shop manageresses—London 118s. to 138s., A 114s. to 134s., B 109s. to 129s.†
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s., 9s. or 10s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 4s. to 8s. for youths and boys, of 6s. to 7s. 6d. for women 21 years or over, and of 3s. to 6s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—London area, males 129s. a week, females 96s. 6d., Provincial A area 125s., 92s., Provincial B area 119s. 6d., 86s.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 46s. at under 16 years, rising to 123s. at 24 or over, A 41s. to 119s., B 38s. to 113s. 6d., female workers, London 39s. to 92s., A 34s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., B 31s. to 81s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 45s. at under 16 years, rising to 115s. at 24 or over, A 40s. to 111s., B 37s. to 109s., female workers, London 38s. to 87s., A 33s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., B 30s. to 76s. 6d.†
			Transport workers	Increases of 10s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over and of 6s., 7s. or 8s., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 10s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 68s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 123s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 66s. to 119s., Provincial B area 62s. to 113s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles 127s., 123s., 117s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 131s., 127s., 121s., of over 5 tons 135s., 131s., 125s.†
	Belfast	19 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in weekly minimum rates of amounts ranging from 4s. to 10s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and from 3s. to 7s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: sales staff, cashiers and clerks—males 41s. at 15 years, rising to 119s. at 24, females 34s. 6d. to 87s. 6d.; other workers (excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers)—males 40s. at 15, rising to 111s. at 24, females 33s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	Great Britain (174) (203)	26 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 11s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 9s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 130s. a week where weekly trade is under £60, to 181s. where weekly trade is £475 and under £500, Provincial A area 124s. 6d. to 175s. 6d., Provincial B area 117s. 6d. to 168s. 6d.; shop manageresses—London area 110s. to 161s., Provincial A 104s. 6d. to 155s. 6d., Provincial B 97s. to 148s.*
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 7s. 6d. to 9s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 3s. to 6s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 6s. to 7s. 6d. for women 21 years or over, and of 3s. to 5s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London area 130s. a week, Provincial A area 125s. 6d., Provincial B area 118s. 6d., female workers 97s., 92s., 84s. 6d.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands or van salesmen—male workers, London 41s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 123s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 36s. 6d. to 119s., B 33s. 6d. to 112s., female workers, London 36s. 6d. to 92s., A 33s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., B 29s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, London 40s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 114s. at 24 or over, A 35s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., B 32s. 6d. to 108s., female workers, London 36s. 6d. to 86s., A 33s. 6d. to 81s., B 29s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.*
			Transport workers	Increases of 9s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over and of 5s. to 7s., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 9s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 69s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 123s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 66s. 6d. to 119s., Provincial B area 62s. to 112s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 128s., 123s. 6d., 117s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 132s., 128s., 121s., of over 5 tons 136s. 6d., 132s., 125s. 6d.*

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 336 and 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades	Great Britain (175) (202)	19 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 10s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 7s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 145s. a week, Provincial A area 141s., Provincial B area 135s.; shop manageresses, London 125s., Provincial A 121s., Provincial B 115s.*
			All other workers (except cleaners, messengers, deliverers, porters and transport workers)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of amounts varying, according to age, from 2s. to 5s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, London area 42s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 125s. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 37s. to 121s., Provincial B area 32s. 6d. to 115s.; female workers, London 37s. to 95s., Provincial A 31s. 6d. to 91s., Provincial B 27s. to 85s. (The minimum remuneration for workers entering the trade for the first time at 18 years or over is to be 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first twelve months' employment)*
			Cleaners, messengers, deliverers, porters	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of amounts varying, according to age, from 2s. to 5s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, London area 39s. a week at under 16, rising to 115s. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 34s. to 111s., Provincial B area 30s. to 105s.; female workers, London 34s. to 85s., Provincial A 29s. to 81s., Provincial B 25s. to 75s.*
			Transport workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 3s. or 5s., according to age, for those under 21, and of 7s. 6d. for drivers, all ages, of vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 64s. at under 18 years, rising to 119s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 62s. to 115s., Provincial B area 58s. to 109s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 123s., Provincial A 119s., Provincial B 113s., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 127s., 123s., 117s., of over 5 tons 131s., 127s., 121s.*
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (175) (203)	26 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 10s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 7s. 6d. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 129s. a week where the number of staff employed is one or none, 134s. where the number of staff is two, and 139s. where the number is three, Provincial A area 125s., 130s., 135s., Provincial B area 119s., 124s., 129s.; shop manageresses, London 96s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 106s. 6d., Provincial A 92s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 102s. 6d., Provincial B 86s. 6d., 91s. 6d., 96s. 6d.†
			Clerical and other workers (except transport workers and newsvendors)	Increases of 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. to 5s. 6d. for those under 21, of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for those under 21. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London area 121s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 117s. 6d., Provincial B area 111s. 6d., female workers 88s., 84s., 78s.; Grade I clerks under 25, Grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 43s. 6d. at 15, rising to 115s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 40s. 6d. to 111s. 6d., B 37s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., female workers, London 38s. to 83s. 6d., Provincial A 34s. to 79s. 6d., Provincial B 31s. to 73s. 6d.†
			Transport workers	Increases of 8s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for those under 21, and of 8s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 67s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 115s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 65s. to 111s. 6d., Provincial B area 61s. to 105s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 123s. 6d., Provincial A 119s. 6d., Provincial B 113s. 6d., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 and up to 5 tons 127s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 117s. 6d., of over 5 tons 131s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 121s. 6d.†
	Scotland (175) (203)	do.	Clerical workers, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, transport and all other workers	Increases of 6s. or 5s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. for younger male workers, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1s. 6d. or 3s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers Area 114s. a week, Area 2 110s., female workers 81s., 77s.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks and all other workers (except managers, manageresses and transport workers)—male workers, Area 1 35s. 6d. at 15, rising to 109s. at 24 or over, Area 2 33s. 6d. to 105s., female workers 29s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., 26s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, Area 1 63s. at under 18, rising to 112s. at 21 or over, Area 2 59s. to 106s.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, Area 1 115s., Area 2 109s., of over 5 tons 119s., 113s.†
Retail Pharmacy	England and Wales (175)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Sept.	Qualified shop managers, manageresses and pharmacists	Increases in minimum rates of 15s. a week for shop managers, of 13s. for shop manageresses, of 12s. for male pharmacists, and of 10s. for female pharmacists. Minimum rates after change include: pharmacists—males, London, Provincial A area 172s., 182s., 192s., Provincial B area 167s., 177s., 187s.; females, London 170s., 180s., 190s., Provincial A 165s., 175s., 185s., Provincial B 160s., 170s., 180s.
		Pay day in week commencing 22 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than qualified pharmacists	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. to 9s. a week, according to age, for unqualified male assistants, of 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for unqualified female assistants, of 3s. to 9s. for male shop assistants and all other male workers (other than apprentices), and of 3s. to 7s. 6d. for female shop assistants. Minimum rates after change: unqualified assistants (with not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing)—males, London 105s. a week at 20 years, rising to 149s. at 24, Provincial A area 100s. to 144s., Provincial B area 95s. to 139s., females, London 93s. 6d. to 137s. 6d., A 88s. 6d. to 132s. 6d., B 83s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. (female assistants with Apothecaries Hall Certificate to receive 5s. less than the unqualified male assistant rate); shop assistants (other than apprentices)—males, London 41s. 6d. at 15, rising to 123s. 6d. at 24, A 36s. 6d. to 119s., B 33s. 6d. to 112s., females, London 36s. 6d. to 92s., A 33s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., B 29s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; all other male workers (other than apprentices), London 40s. 6d. at 15, rising to 114s. at 24, A 35s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., B 32s. 6d. to 108s.
National Government Service	Great Britain (certain establishments outside the London area)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 July†	Non-skilled workers employed in Government Industrial Establishments paid on provincial miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in the minimum rates (provincial "M" rates) of 3s. a week (114s. to 117s. a week) or 6s. (114s. to 120s.) for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. or 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 16 June‡	Canteen workers employed in industrial establishments by the Ministry of Supply	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 6s. for women. Minimum rates after change: men—London 103s. a week, Provinces 101s.; women 80s. and 78s.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 336 and 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371.

‡ These increases were granted in September, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown. The increase of 6s. affected only a small proportion of the establishments concerned.

§ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 9th September, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland	25 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week for youths and boys; further increase of ¼d. an hour for burner cutters; increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 8d. an hour or 117s. 4d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. or 56s. 10d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2d. or 95s. 4d. at 18 and under 21; power cranimen and burner cutters 21 years and over to be paid 3d. and 2d. an hour, respectively, above the minimum rate whilst so employed.*
Catering	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Sept.	Non-resident staff employed at hostels by the National Service Hostels Corporation, Ltd.	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over and for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for lowest rated full-time workers: men 114s. 6d. a week, women 91s. 6d.
Entertainments	United Kingdom (except London and suburbs)	First full pay following 17 May†	Musicians employed in certain theatres and music halls	Increase of 22s. 6d. a week in the existing bonus (20s. to 42s. 6d.). Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of bonus: Scale 1, player-conductors 190s. a week, leaders 170s., all others 160s.; Scale 2, leaders, first trumpets and drummers 162s. 6d., répétiteurs 157s. 6d., all others 152s. 6d.; Scale 3, player-conductors 180s., leaders 160s., all others 150s.; Scale 4, player-conductors 175s., leaders 155s., all others 145s.†
Laundrying	Great Britain (199) (202)	22 Sept.	Male workers (including transport workers but excluding engineers and stokers)	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 5d. an hour or 108s. 9d. a week of 45 hours, youths and boys 1s. 0½d. an hour or 45s. 10d. a week at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 1½d. an hour or 95s. 7½d. a week at 20 and under 21.‡
			Female workers, other than transport workers or those employed as substitutes for male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 20 years or over, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 20 years or over 1s. 8d. an hour or 75s. a week of 45 hours, girls 11d. an hour or 40s. 4d. a week at 15 years, rising to 1s. 6d. an hour or 67s. 6d. a week at 19 and under 20.‡
			Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers including drivers	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers 2s. 5d. an hour.‡
Hairdressing	Great Britain (200) (202)	19 Sept.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in gentlemen's saloons and for male workers in ladies' saloons, and of 5s. for female workers in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 150s. a week, Provincial areas A and B 145s., manageresses 135s., 130s., chargehands, male 135s., 130s., female 120s., 115s.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 145s., 140s., male and female chargehands 130s., 125s.§
			Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons and for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons after 2 years' employment, of 5s. for male operative hairdressers during first 2 years of employment and for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area 70s. a week in first year, 95s. in second year, and thereafter 125s. for male workers and 110s. for female workers, Provincial areas A and B 65s. first year, 90s. second year, and thereafter 120s. for male workers and 105s. for female workers; gentlemen's saloons—London area 90s. in first year and 120s. thereafter for male and female workers, Provincial areas A and B 85s. in first year, and 115s. thereafter.§
			Clerks, receptionists, manicurists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, of 4s. for those under 18, of 5s. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 46s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 125s. at 25 or over, Provincial A area 41s. to 121s., Provincial B 38s. to 115s. 6d.; female workers 38s. to 91s. 6d., 33s. 6d. to 87s., 30s. to 81s.; sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants—male workers, London area 46s. at under 16, rising to 119s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 41s. to 115s., Provincial B 38s. to 109s. 6d.; female workers 38s. to 87s., 33s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., 30s. to 76s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London area 45s. at under 16, rising to 111s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 40s. to 107s., Provincial B 37s. to 105s.; female workers 37s. to 82s., 32s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., 29s. to 71s. 6d.§

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 372.

† This increase was the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 10th September, with retrospective effect to the date shown. It applied to musicians employed in theatres and music-halls owned or controlled by the Theatrical Managers' Association Ltd. (including Moss Empires Ltd.).

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
December ..	103	103	106	103
1948				
June	105	107	108	106
December ..	107	109	110	107
1949				
June	108	111	112	109
December ..	109	112	113	109
1950				
June	109	113	114	110
December ..	113	116	118	114
1951				
June	118	122	124	119
December ..	125	130	132	126
1952				
January ..	126	130	133	127
February ..	127	130	134	128
March	127	131	134	128
April	127	131	137	128
May	128	132	137	129
June	128	132	138	129
July	128	132	138	129
August ..	129	133	139	130
September ..	130	135	141	131

* As indicated on page 303 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1952, the latest available, was 142 for all workers combined as compared with 129 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 128 in all the principal industries and services—corresponding with the Table above).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 155. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 178 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 29,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during September was about 106,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	5	120	125	17,300	31,000
Vehicles ..	3	2	5	3,000	31,000
Building and Contracting ..	3	8	11	2,600	17,000
All remaining industries and services ..	12	25	37	5,900	27,000
Total, September, 1952	23	155	178	28,800	106,000
Total, August, 1952 ..	23	151	174	45,000	168,000
Total, September, 1951	17	160	177	35,000	113,000

Of the total of 106,000 days lost in September, 52,000 were lost by 20,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 16,100 were directly involved and 3,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in September also included 54,000 days lost by 8,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 154 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during September, 68, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 34, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted two days; 19, directly involving 3,500 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 155 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 11, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 49, directly involving 4,400 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 19, directly involving 4,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 67, directly involving 4,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly

involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 300 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1952 and 1951:—

Industry Group	January to September, 1952			January to September, 1951		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	900	4,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	931	167,200†	388,000	797	102,400†	285,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	5	400	2,000	7	100	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	13	700	2,000	11	900	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	7	1,900	6,000	3	400	2,000
Metal Manufacture ..	28	4,300	24,000	32	4,100	16,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	50	12,800	83,000	80	7,200	38,000
Engineering ..	50	22,000	173,000	65	21,000	98,000
Vehicles ..	39	38,400	459,000	53	39,700	218,000
Other Metal Industries ..	12	2,300	20,000	20	1,800	8,000
Textiles ..	4	600	1,000	10	2,200	8,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Clothing ..	9	600	1,000	9	2,800	6,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	13	1,200	8,000	17	6,000	20,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	14	1,600	22,000	8	1,300	5,000
Paper and Printing	6	1,500	43,000	6	300	1,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	4	3,000	15,000	8	2,700	7,000
Building and Contracting ..	76	20,200	129,000	79	16,800	66,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	7	900	11,000	5	2,600	61,000
Transport, etc. ..	40	9,100	27,000	73	91,200	585,000
Distributive Trades ..	9	3,200	20,000	14	1,800	9,000
Other Services ..	10	1,300	7,000	25	3,600	13,000
Total ..	1,327§	294,100†	1,445,000	1,322	308,900†	1,448,000

The number of days lost in the period January to September, 1952, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,422,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 292,900. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—various Scottish districts	3,270	—	30 Aug.¶	—¶	Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages of 30s. a week	¶
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor body building—Willesden (one firm)	1,100	180	24 June	7 Oct.	Coach finishers' dissatisfaction with piecework rates fixed for a new job, and protest by other workers against the consequent suspension of a number of workers rendered idle	Suspended workers reinstated, and negotiations to be resumed regarding piecework rates.
Workers employed in vehicle body building—Leeds (one firm)	270	—	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Tubular scaffolders, labourers, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, etc., employed on the construction of an oil refinery—Ellesmere Port (one firm)	550	840	22 Sept.	15 Oct.	Dispute as to payment of extra height money and bonus allowance	Work resumed by workers, other than scaffolders and scaffolders' labourers. Scaffolding work put out to sub-contractors.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1952 was approximately 130,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 85,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 255,000 and 260,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ A stoppage of apprentices which began in March (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 149) involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Stoppages of work occurred on Saturdays only. Some collieries were affected 'on more than one Saturday. On 30th August, 8 collieries and 670 workers were involved and varying numbers of collieries and workers were involved on subsequent Saturdays. Saturday working had been resumed at the majority of the collieries by 4th October.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th SEPTEMBER, 1952
ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 136

At 16th September, 1952, the retail prices index was 136 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 137 at 12th August and with 128 at 18th September, 1951. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the prices of fruit and vegetables, but there were a number of other small changes. The net effect of these changes was slight but sufficient to lower the index, when expressed to the nearest whole number, by one point.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which enter into working-class expenditure. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". The "weights" now used are in proportion to the estimated consumption of the various items in 1950 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952. Using these weights, the index figure for each month is first calculated as an index with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th SEPTEMBER, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 16th September, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :-

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th SEPTEMBER, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	106.1	399
II. Rent and rates	102.9	72
III. Clothing	95.9	98
IV. Fuel and light	101.7	66
V. Household durable goods	97.7	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	103.0	44
VII. Services	106.2	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.2	78
IX. Tobacco	100.0	90
All items	103.0	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

The principal change in food prices between 12th August and 16th September was a fall in the average level of prices for fruit, due mainly to a substantial fall in the average price of cooking apples and a small fall in the average price of oranges. The average prices of tomatoes and some other vegetables were also reduced and there were small reductions in the average prices of canned ham and tea. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure at 16th September, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 107 at 12th August.

Clothing

Small reductions in the average prices of many of the items included in the clothing group were reported during the month under review, but the effect of these reductions was partly offset by a rise in the level of prices for men's outer clothing, particularly men's suits. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. but there was no change in the index figure, as expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 96.

Fuel and Light

During the month under review there was a small increase in the average price of coal, due to a seasonal increase in prices in London and the south of England. In a number of areas the charges for electricity were increased. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 16th September, compared with 101 at 12th August.

Services

Amongst the items included in the services group, the principal change was an increase in the charges for admission to football matches. There was also a small increase in the cost of railway travel outside the London area, partly offset by some decreases in fares within London. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 16th September, compared with 105 at 12th August.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 98, 103, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The figures in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952. Before January, 1952, however, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus at 16th September, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.0. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 16th September, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :-

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 16th September, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	103.0
∴ All items index at 16th September, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 × 103.0 / 100 = 136.5

This calculation yields a figure slightly under 136.5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 136.

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	—	—	—

A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" has been issued and copies are obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 374 of this GAZETTE. A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information received.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	July, 1952	412	- 1	- 4
Food		388	- 2	+ 11
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris	Aug., 1952	2,427	- 25†	+ 168
" Other large towns	Aug., 1952 (beginning)	2,661	+ 10†	+ 265
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1952	168	Nil	+ 2
Food		185	Nil	+ 9
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items*	Mid-Aug., 1952	122	+ 7†	+ 11
Food		122	+ 11†	+ 15
Sweden	"1935" = 100			
All Items	June, 1952	230‡	+ 7†	+ 24
Food		249	+ 14†	+ 34
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27 = 1,000			
All Items	Mar., 1952	2,098	+ 56†	+ 385
Food		2,404	+ 93†	+ 614
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1952 (beginning)	187.6	- 0.4	- 1.3
Food		238.0	- 1.5	- 13.4
India (Delhi)	"1944" = 100			
All Items	May, 1952	148	+ 3	+ 8
Food		147	+ 7	+ 9
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	July, 1952	330	- 8	- 3
Food		401	- 15	- 1
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	May, 1952	183.5	+ 0.6	+ 13.1
Food		210.2	+ 1.6	+ 28.0
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	July, 1952 (middle)	190.8	+ 1.2	+ 5.3
Food		234.9	+ 3.4	+ 7.2

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

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 213, an increase of six points compared with the previous quarter and of 18 points compared with June, 1951.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents	369	Vocational and Disabled Training	369
Industrial Diseases	369	Industrial Rehabilitation	369
Further Education and Training	369		

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 September was 120, compared with 81 in the previous month and 106 (revised figure) in September, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 16 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 7 in the previous month and 8 in September, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1952.

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

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar
Smelting of Metals	Mineral Oil
Other Contact with Molten Lead	TOTAL
Paint and Colour Works	
Plumbing and Soldering	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL	Manuf. of Bichromates
	Chrome Tanning
	Chromium Plating
	Other Industries
Other Poisoning	TOTAL
Mercurial	
Toxic Anaemia	Total, Cases
TOTAL	
	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Wool	Tar
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	TOTAL
TOTAL	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 4th October, 1952.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th September, 1952, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th September, 1952.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 30th September, 1952			
Number of applications for assistance made	92	5	97
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	37	—	37
Ministry of Education	26	—	26
Other award-making Departments	5	—	5
Total awards	68	—	68
Number of applications rejected	48	5	53
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	20	—	20
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 30th September, 1952			
Number of applications for assistance made	203,337	15,343	218,680
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,229	1,331	45,560
Ministry of Education	79,274	6,198	85,472
Other award-making Departments	18,270	1,843	20,113
Total awards	141,773	9,372	151,145
Number of applications rejected	38,570	3,215	41,785
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,849	2,752	25,601
Cases under consideration at end of period	145	4	149

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 18th August, 1952.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	178	33	211
Disabled	285	63	348
Total	463	96	559
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,469	60	1,529
Disabled	1,473	66	1,539
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	30	47	77
Disabled	313	265	578
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	18	9	27
Disabled	76	4	80
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	436	82	518
Total	3,815	533	4,348
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	136	19	155
Disabled	228	46	274
Total	364	65	429

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 18th August, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 102,814, of whom 92,387 were males and 10,427 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 15th September, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	609	71	680
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,107	149	1,256
Persons who completed courses during period	537	67	604

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Arbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. 370	Wages Councils Acts .. 371
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. 370	Catering Wages Act .. 372
Industrial Court .. 370	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner .. 372
Single Arbitrators, etc. .. 371	

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During September the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 229 to 243*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 229 (3rd September).—Parties: Members of the Yorkshire Federation of the Baking Industry, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, Northern District, in their employment. Claim: For minimum rates of pay higher by certain specified amounts than those laid down by the Baking Wages Council. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 236 (22nd September).—Parties: Members of the Jute Carpet Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: (1) For an extension of the sliding scale in the cost-of-living agreement on the lines laid down by the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry, and (2) for the observance by the Association of agreements reached by that Committee. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the sliding scale arrangement provided in the agreement between the parties dated 13th July, 1949, as amended on 17th August, 1951, should be extended, and that such extension should operate with effect from the beginning of the first full pay day in May, 1952. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the details of the extension. The Tribunal found that item (2) of the claim had not been established.

Award No. 237 (22nd September).—Parties: Members of the Jute Carpet Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union in their employment. This dispute was reported by the Association and arose out of a claim made by the Union that the wages structure of the Association should be governed by the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 238 (22nd September).—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen and District Packing Case Manufacturers' Association (1943), and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. Claim: For an additional week's summer holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded that in 1952 and subsequent years workers with at least twelve months' continuous service should be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay subject to the right of employers to grant the second week at a time convenient to them; that workers with less than twelve months' service should be granted one day's holiday with pay for each completed month's service prior to the commencement of the first week's holiday; and that in respect of 1952 only a week's pay may be granted in lieu of a second week of holiday.

Award No. 242 (29th September).—Parties: Members of the Leeds and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, Northern District, in their employment. Claim: For minimum rates of pay higher by certain specified amounts than those laid down by the Baking Wages Council. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 994 (10th September).—Parties: Employers' Side of the Joint Council Furniture Industry (Northern Ireland) and certain members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Joint Council Furniture Industry (Northern Ireland). Claim: For members of the trade unions concerned to be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the workers to whom the claim relates shall, beginning in 1953, be entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During September the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 187 to 189, which are summarised below.

Award No. 187 (16th September).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim: For increase

in pay, from 1st January, 1952, of Land Preventive Men. Award: The Tribunal awarded, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award, that the present undifferentiated basic scale without pay additions of the Land Preventive Men grade shall be 110s. by 3s. to 126s.

Award No. 188 (27th September).—Parties: Telephone Managers' Committee and the Post Office. Claim: For increase in salaries of Telephone Managers and Deputy Telephone Managers with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal, as from 1st January, 1951, fixed annual salaries as follows:—Telephone Managers, Class I Areas £1,500, Class II £1,350, Classes III and IV £1,250, London Centre Area £1,550, Other London Areas £1,400; Deputy Telephone Managers, All Areas £1,250.

Award No. 189 (30th September).—Parties: Civil Service Union and the Forestry Commission. Claim: For increase in salary scale of foremen with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued 12 awards, Nos. 2403 to 2414, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2403 (3rd September).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and seven road passenger transport undertakings. Claim: That wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, the persons employed by the road passenger transport undertakings were not in accordance with Section 93(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. Award: The Court found that in order to comply with the provisions of Section 93(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the rates of wages and conditions of employment of persons employed by each of the undertakings specified in the Schedule in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles should be not less favourable than those of persons employed in similar capacities in a Group II undertaking in accordance with the agreements and arbitration awards current from time to time, to which the parties are the two sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry. The Court found that, in so far as the rates of wages and conditions of employment of the persons employed by the undertakings other than T. France of Llanymynech, Montgomery, specified in the Schedule in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles were on 27th June, 1951, less favourable than those provided for in the above-mentioned agreements and awards, they were not in accordance with the requirements of Section 93, Sub-Section (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2404 (9th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: Matters arising from Industrial Court Award No. 2388 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 264) in respect of claim for increase of wages for certain workers employed by the Ministry of Supply. Award: The Court awarded that the wages of the canteen workers concerned in the claim should be increased by 7s. 6d. and 6s. a week for men and women respectively. Effect should be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay week following 16th June, 1952, the date of Award No. 2388.

Award No. 2405 (9th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry. Claim: For a substantial increase in the Basic National Joint Industrial Council Wage Rate, the same increase to be awarded to both males and females with proportionate increase to juveniles. Award: The Court awarded that Basic National Joint Industrial Council Wage Rates should be increased by 7s. and 5s. for males and females respectively with proportionate increases for juveniles. Effect should be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date thereof.

Award No. 2406 (10th September).—Parties: The Musicians' Union and the Theatrical Managers' Association. Claim: To determine a difference regarding the terms and conditions of employment of musicians in theatres and music halls situated outside the West End and suburbs of London whose proprietors are members of the Theatrical Managers' Association. Award: The Court awarded that as from the first full pay week following 17th May, 1952, the existing bonus of £1 a week should be increased by 22s. 6d. a week which should include the Theatrical Managers' Association's offer of 15s. a week. On the evidence adduced at the hearing the Court were unable to make any award in relation to the salaries of musical directors. The Court found against the claim for a single scale to replace the existing four scales embodied in the agreement of 18th February, 1950.

This award shall apply to musicians employed in those theatres in which by agreement between the parties to the present claim the scales contained in Schedule A to the agreement of 18th

February, 1950, now operate and shall further apply to musicians employed in all provincial music-halls of Moss Empires Limited. The Court directed the parties to give consideration in the light of the award to the claims for alterations in the conditions of employment. In the event of failure to reach agreement on these matters within a period of three calendar months from the date of this award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the matters in dispute.

Award No. 2407 (11th September).—Parties: The National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Service Hostels Corporation, Limited. Claim: For rates of pay of specified grades of labour to be increased by 10s. a week. Award: The Court awarded that the rates of pay of adult non-resident staff in grades of labour named in the list attached to the Terms of Reference should be increased by 5s. a week, the rates for males under the age of 21 and females under the age of 18 should be adjusted proportionately. On the evidence adduced the Court found that the claim in respect of the resident staff had not been established. Effect is to be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date thereof.

Award No. 2408 (11th September).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses). Claim: That there should be a substantial increase in the present wage rates to all employees governed by decisions of the above Council. Award: The Court awarded that the rates of the workers covered by the claim should be increased by 7s. a week; effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date thereof.

Award No. 2409 (16th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That waiters and waitresses employed in Messes of the Air Ministry and War Office be paid a lead rate of 4s. Award: The Court awarded that waiters should be paid a lead rate of 2s. The Court found that the claim in respect of waitresses had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2410 (18th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Claim: For 3d. an hour increase to all schedule rates for manual grades. Award: The Court awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 1st August, 1952, all schedule rates for manual grades in the electricity supply industry should be increased by 2d. an hour.

Award No. 2411 (18th September).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Spitalfields Market Tenants' Association, Limited. Claim: For a pitching payment on all produce at Spitalfields Market. The decision of the Court to be retrospective to 23rd June, 1952. Award: The Court found in favour of the principle of a common payment for pitching on all produce at Spitalfields Market but were, however, of opinion that the terms of the Agreement of 23rd August, 1951, at present applicable to imported produce only, should not be extended to the pitching of home produce. The Court directed the parties to meet for the purpose of negotiating an agreed schedule of pitching charges which should be applicable to all produce at Spitalfields Market. In the event of failure of the parties to reach agreement on this matter within a period of three calendar months from the date of the award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2412 (25th September).—Parties: Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Negotiating Committee (Operating and Ancillary Grades) Road Haulage Executive. Claim: For a substantial increase in wage rates provided for in Appendices B1-10 of a Memorandum of Agreement dated 25th October, 1950, as revised 25th July, 1951, which includes rates of pay for adults and proportionate rates for juniors. Award: The Court awarded that the wage rates provided for in Appendices B1-10 of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 25th October, 1950, as revised 25th July, 1951, should be increased by 8s. a week for adults and the rates for juniors should be increased proportionately; effect to be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of award.

Award No. 2413 (25th September).—Parties: Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Negotiating Committee (Maintenance and Repair Grades) Road Haulage Executive. Claim: For an increase of ten per cent. on the rates for adults provided for in Clause 2(a) of a Memorandum of Agreement dated 7th November, 1950, as amended with effect from 8th October, 1951, and for proportionate increases in the rates for juniors provided for in Clause 2(b) of that agreement. Award: The Court awarded that the rates for adults provided for in Clause 2(a) of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 7th November, 1950, as amended with effect from 8th October, 1951, should be increased by 2d. an hour and that the rates for juniors provided for in Clause 2(b) in that agreement should be increased proportionately.

Award No. 2414 (30th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council (Administrative and Clerical Grades) for the Electricity Supply Industry. Claim: That the salaries of employees covered by the Council should be increased by not less than ten per cent. as from 1st March, 1952. Award: The Court awarded (i) that the salaries of male officers in the general Clerical grade shall be on the following scale: Age 16 £160, age 17 £175, age 18 £195, age 19 £215, age 20 £235, age 21 £270, age 22 £290, age 23 £310, age 24 £330, age 25 £350, age 26 £375, thereafter rising on a non-age basis by £20 to £395 by £20 to £415 by £15 to £430 by £20 to £450; (ii) that the salaries of female

officers shall be adjusted on the basis of the proportion which their current salaries bear to the current salaries of comparable officers; (iii) that the salaries of officers in the Higher Clerical, Administrative and Commercial Staff shall be increased £20 per annum; (iv) that effect shall be given to the award from 1st August, 1952.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During September five awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (71), dated 9th September, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O. (13), dated 12th September, for increasing the amount authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by an employer in lieu of payment in cash where the employer supplies meals and/or lodging to a worker.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C. (12), dated 12th September, for increasing the amount authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by an employer in lieu of payment in cash where the employer supplies meals and/or lodging to a worker.

Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal X. (41), dated 19th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A. (13), dated 19th September, for increasing the amount authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by an employer in lieu of payment in cash where the employer supplies meals and/or lodging to a worker.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1615 (Z. (59)), dated 2nd September and effective from 22nd September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum, guaranteed and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers, and revised general minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing.—See page 361.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1620 (D. (105)), dated 3rd September and effective from 22nd September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates for male and female workers.—See page 362.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1621 (W. (69)), dated 3rd September and effective from 22nd September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 366.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1625 (R.N.T.S.(10)), dated 4th September and effective from 26th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See page 365.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1626 (R.N.T. (12)), dated 4th September and effective from 26th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See page 365.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1627 (R.F.C.S. (11)), dated 4th September and effective from 26th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 364.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1635 (R.F.A. (12)), dated 5th September and effective from 26th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See page 364.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952:

* See footnote * in second column on page 374.

* See footnote * in second column on page 374.

S.I. 1952 No. 1636 (F. 57), dated 5th September and effective from 24th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 362.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1674 (D.B. 44), dated 12th September and effective from 1st October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers and also for reduction of the normal working week from 48 to 46 hours.

The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1685 (Y. 49), dated 15th September and effective from 3rd October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1686 (H.L. 40), dated 15th September and effective from 1st October. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1738 (R.B.S. 37), dated 25th September and effective from 13th October. 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 September notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was given by the following Wages Council:—

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.160) and N.I.Bk. (N.161), dated 26th September, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for certain male workers and to the variation in Area A of a condition of apprenticeship.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During September 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 General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 25/52 (16th June)

A director and manager of an insolvent company resigned when the shares were acquired by another company and he was told that he would lose his directorship and could only continue in the company's employment on less favourable terms. Held that he had just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed.

"The claimant was a director and manager of a limited liability company from March, 1950, to 10th January, 1952, when he

* See footnote * in second column on page 374.

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 374.

(Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1952 (N.I.W.R. 45), dated 16th September and effective from 25th September. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and the piece work basis time rate for male workers.—See page 366.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (N.I.B.S. 69), dated 18th September and effective from 30th September. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 362.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1952 (N.I.Bk. 158), and *The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1952 (N.I.Bk. 159)*, dated 18th September and effective from 29th September. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates for female workers.—See page 362.

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.L. 46), dated 25th September and effective from 8th October. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers and the piece work basis time rate for female workers.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.F. 41), dated 25th September and effective from 8th October. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

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

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R. (29), dated 26th September, for amending the provisions relating to guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1634 (L.N.R. 28), dated 5th September and effective from 5th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1733 (I.S.C. 21), dated 23rd September and effective from 15th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

resigned from his service with the company and being then unemployed made a claim for unemployment benefit. The claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer who disqualified the claimant for benefit for six weeks on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal, who upheld the insurance officer's decision and dismissed the claimant's appeal. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner. Hence this appeal.

"The facts show that the company was in financial difficulties, and that, being pressed for ready money to carry on its business, the idea was conceived of selling the company's shares to another limited company, in order that that company might finance the working of the company with which the claimant was employed. During the negotiations in this respect, however, it was disclosed that the prospective purchaser of the shares, of which the claimant held ten, was not prepared to allow the claimant to remain on the board of directors or to continue to employ him on the terms of the agreement under which he was then serving the company as manager. Thus the claimant would at the most have had security of tenure for one year from 13th March, 1952, and, in any event, would have lost his status as director of the company with all the advantages attaching to that position. In effect, had he continued to be employed by the company his future would have been based on a very insecure foundation. He would have been expected to undertake a great deal of responsibility without having any say in the government of the company.

"At his age—he is fifty-two—he could not hope to secure suitable alternative employment, unless he was free to interview prospective employers, and this he could not very well expect to be able to do whilst he was engaged on the company's business. In the circumstances, I think that he acted wisely in leaving his employment when he did. The company was insolvent, new directors were to be made, and he could not reasonably look forward to any preferment in the future. His prospects seemed to him dim in the extreme. I think that he had good reason for his views. Virtually, the purchaser of the shares was bringing the employment of the claimant to an end and offering him the crumbs of what had been a livelihood for him. Viewed in this light, the claimant did not neglect to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment, because the new employment would have been on

* See footnote * in second column on page 374.

conditions less favourable than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain having regard to those conditions which he had up to then obtained or would have obtained had he continued to be employed on the same conditions under which he had previously been employed. For the reasons stated, the claimant does not incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and his appeal is therefore allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 28/52 (3rd September)

A civil servant who had been suspended without pay pending investigation of alleged irregularities was later dismissed from the date of suspension, with no arrears of pay. Held that he was unemployed during the period of suspension. If an employer "stands off" a man with neither work nor pay (apart from recognised holidays) he is unemployed notwithstanding that the contract of service has not been terminated.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was unemployed from 11th to 22nd February, 1952, inclusive.

"The claimant is contending that he was entitled to unemployment benefit only in respect of the period commencing on 11th February, 1952, when he first registered for employment and claimed unemployment benefit and ending on 22nd February following, when he ceased to sign the register. It has been contended that the claimant was not unemployed during the period from 11th February to 14th March, 1952, because he was in employment as a general post office telephonist and his contract of service was not terminated until 14th March, 1952, on which date the manager of his area wrote to the claimant informing him that he had been dismissed as from 18th January, 1952, as unsuitable for further employment in the post office.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant is whether he was unemployed during the period 11th to 22nd February, 1952, inclusive. I hold that he was unemployed during that period for the following reasons. The claimant was indefinitely suspended without pay from his employment as a telephonist on 18th January, 1952, pending investigation by his employer of alleged irregularities committed by the claimant in the course of his employment. Whether he would be reinstated in his employment depended upon the claimant giving an explanation satisfactory to the employer. The claimant was informed in the above-mentioned letter of 14th March that his explanation of the alleged irregularities was not considered satisfactory and that it had been decided to dismiss him as from 18th January, 1952. It appears from the terms of this letter that the irregularities alleged might have amounted to misconduct within the meaning of section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, but this question could not be decided without further investigation and in the circumstances of this case I do not think it would be right to consider whether the case falls within section 13(2) (a).

"As was stated in Decision C.U.56/52 (not reported) it has been held under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and under the National Insurance Act, 1946, that if an employer is entitled to stand a man off with neither work nor pay, apart from recognised holidays, such person is unemployed for a period of suspension of service, notwithstanding that the contract of service has not been terminated. Miners (and people in various other employments) can be stood off from their employment and, if they neither have opportunity for work nor receive pay in respect of the day in question, they are regarded as unemployed for the purposes of unemployment benefit, even though they have attended at the place of employment to see if there was any work. In many cases in which a person is suspended without work or pay, and without attending the place of employment, it has not been argued that such a person is otherwise than unemployed, notwithstanding that he may have had no final discharge. It is obvious from the wording of regulation 6(2) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] that it is contemplated that a person may be treated as unemployed although suspended without having been finally discharged.

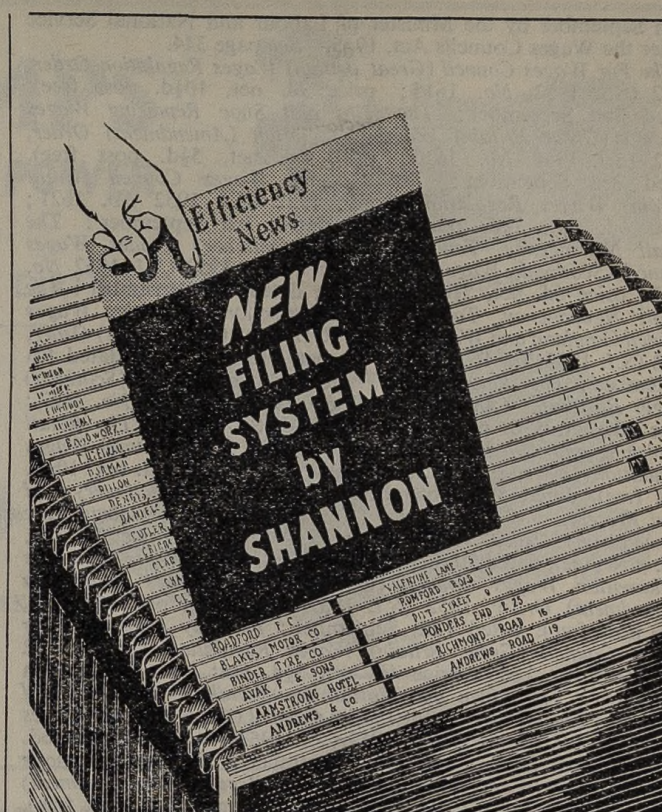
"In this case the claimant was notified of his discharge on 14th March, 1952. The principles of Decision C.U.56/52 which I have repeated because that decision has not been reported are equally applicable to this case and, on the facts before me, I hold that the claimant was unemployed during the period from 11th to 22nd February, 1952, when he was claiming unemployment benefit. It is not suggested that if the claimant's explanation had been satisfactory he would have been entitled under his contract of service to be paid arrears of wages in respect of the period of suspension. In this case therefore I need not consider whether if his contract had included such a provision it would follow that he was not unemployed during the period of suspension. To the extent shown in paragraph one of my decision the appeal of the claimant is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1693), made on

* See footnote * in second column on page 374.



Features:

FULL-WIDTH ANGLED TAB • COLOUR-CODED ACCURACY • SELF-ADJUSTING CAPACITY DUAL-PURPOSE LINKING • READY-PRINTED PROGRESSING • SLIDING SIGNALS.

Here is a completely new filing system. By Shannon. When you investigate it you will undoubtedly say: "Just what we have been looking for."

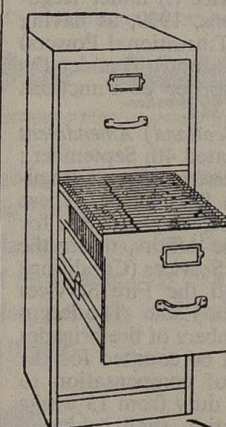
Its name is Shannolink. The "Link" represents a revolutionary feature in filing. It gives you individual filing and concertina filing—at your option.

Note the top of the file. It goes right across. That means more room for fuller data... room for name, telephone number, individuals, addresses, colour-coded to make misfiling impossible. Your clerk simply cannot put an "A" in the "B's"—or, for that matter, an "Aa" in the "Ab's."

Note the numerals on the right. These do a number of jobs. They permit colour-signalling the day and month of any file that needs forward action. They permit progressing... of running contracts, factory production, order sequences, component deliveries.

Each file is self-adjusting to any reasonable bulk. Each file is suspended metal on metal. Each hangs neatly and freely—no contact with the cabinet drawer base. And this new wonder file can be fitted into your existing cabinets.

Make a point of checking this NEW FORCE in FILING now. See below.



The DUAL PURPOSE filing system

SHANNOLINK

Another Shannon Systems Product

There is a great deal to tell you about Shannolink—things which every business executive in search of higher efficiency will want to know. To get a free copy of the booklet, "The New Vision," on the subject, just write "Shannolink" on your letterhead and full details will be sent you by return. Address: The Shannon Limited, 371, Shannon Corner, New Malden, Surrey.

16th September by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 344.

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1615; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 2nd September; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1620; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 3rd September; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1621; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 3rd September; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1625; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 4th September; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1626; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 4th September; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1627; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 4th September; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1635; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 5th September; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1636; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 5th September; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1674; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 12th September; The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1685; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 15th September; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1686; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 15th September; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1738; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 25th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 371.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1634; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 5th September; The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1733; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 23rd September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 372.

(i) *The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines, Carburettors and Other Accessories) Revocation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1688); (ii) The Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1689; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). These Instruments were both made on 15th September by the Minister of Labour and National Service (i) under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent relevant legislation, and (ii) under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts), Order, 1946.—See page 344.*

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1640 (S.85)), dated 4th September; The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 2) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1644), dated 6th September. These Regulations were made respectively by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They amend the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, and the Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1948. The Regulations provide that the military service of members of fire brigades who have been recalled to H.M. Forces shall be counted for the purposes of pay. They extend the period of compensation to part-time members of fire brigades injured on duty from 13 weeks to 26 weeks and provide that the compensation shall be based on the fireman's service instead of on the minimum rate of pay for a whole-time member holding the same rank.

(i) *The Police Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1704; price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free); (ii) The Police (Promotion) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1707; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free). These Regulations were made on 17th September by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Police Act, 1919. (i) These Regulations consolidate, with certain amendments, the existing Police Regulations for men and women, other than those relating to discipline and promotion examinations, into a single code. (ii) These Regulations reproduce, with minor amendments, the existing provisions relating to promotion examinations contained in the Police (Consolidation) Regulations, 1948. They prescribe the method to be adopted in making promotions and the qualifications which candidates for promotion must possess.*

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1633), made on 4th September by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948.—See page 345.

The National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1742; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 25th September by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 345.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 174; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 14th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's GAZETTE, page 337.

Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. and O. 1952 No. 171; price

3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 26th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 314).

The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. and O. 1952 No. 172; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 22nd August; The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. and O. 1952 No. 175), dated 29th August. 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. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 314 and 315).

The National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. and O. 1952 No. 176; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 29th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 315).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1951.* Report to the Minister of Transport. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 344.

Census of Production.—*Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948.* (i) *Toilet Preparations and Perfumery.* (ii) *Scrap Metal.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. (iii) *Brick and Fireclay.* (iv) *Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations.* (v) *Textile Machinery and Accessories.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.) each. Board of Trade.

Education.—*Reports of the Committees on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1951, Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales, 1951, Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes, etc., England and Wales, 1951.* Addendum No. 1. Ministry of Education. Price 4d. (5½d.).

Electricity.—*British Electricity Authority. Fourth Report and Accounts, 1951-2.* H.C. 262. Price 10s. (10s. 6d.).

Fuel and Power.—*Report of the Committee on National Policy for the use of Fuel and Power Resources.* Cmd. 8647. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.).

Health.—*Report of the Ministry of Health covering the period 1st April, 1950, to 31st December, 1951.* Part I. 1. *The National Health Service (including a Chapter on International Health).* 2. *Welfare, Food and Drugs, Civil Defence.* Cmd. 8655. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

Safety in Mines.—*Explosion at Easington Colliery, County Durham. Report on the Causes of, and Circumstances attending, the explosion which occurred at Easington Colliery, County Durham, on 29th May, 1951.* Cmd. 8646. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.).

Scotland.—*Second Report of the Scottish Local Government Manpower Committee.* Cmd. 8658. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 13s. 6d.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

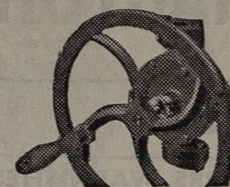
Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Colindale 7000.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Crown Copyright Reserved
Printed in Great Britain

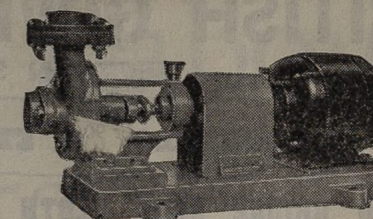


"CASTLE"

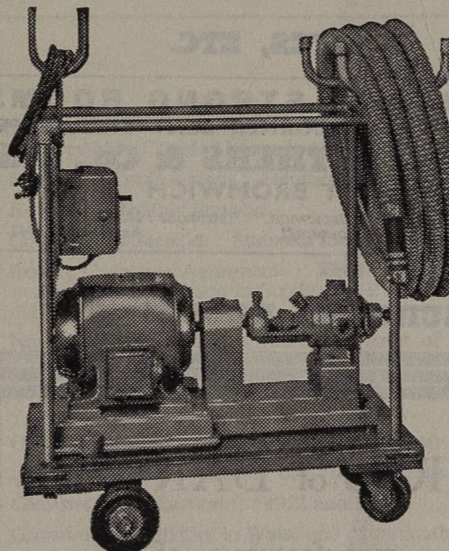
PUMPS

HAND & POWER

for
THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS



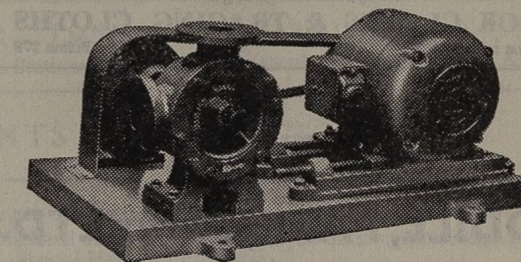
"LANGDEX"



"ROTAN" PORTABLE



"NORFOLK"



"ROTAN"

ADVICE freely given on any
PUMPING PROBLEM

JOBSON & BECKWITH LTD

Engineers and Manufacturers

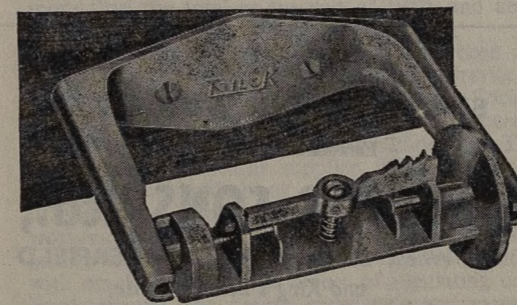
62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1



*Phones: WATERloo 7102-3-4.

Telegrams: "JOBELIM, SEDIST, LONDON".

Here's one COST you can REDUCE!



Releases only ONE
PIECE at a time

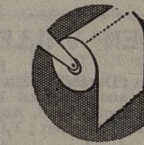
Cut out irresponsible wastage of toilet roll supplies by installing the new TOILOK 'one piece at a time' Holder, now. It has been designed to regulate toilet roll consumption and prevent loss of new rolls. It is thus specially suitable for use in offices, factories, schools and public premises, where it saves money by saving paper.



1 The sheet tears easily but does not unroll.



2 The roll swings backwards far enough to release another sheet.



3 The toilet roll cannot be removed, but remains free to revolve.

SAVE UP TO 60% BY INSTALLING

Special terms for Bulk Orders. Available in hard gloss enamel finish of Cream, White or Pastel Green.

Toilok Medicated 7 oz. rolls also available but Holder takes all good makes of toilet rolls.

Complete including Purchase Tax. 22/6
Carriage paid U.K.

- Hygienic — prevents unsightly wastage on floor.
- Releases only one piece at a time.
- Reduces toilet roll expenditure by 60 per cent.
- Prevents loss of new rolls.

TOILOK

REGD TRADE MARK

THE ONE PIECE AT A TIME
TOILET ROLL HOLDER

"We are exhibiting at the Building Centre, Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1"

Manufacturers and Distributors:

R. SCULTHORN & CO. LTD

Dept. 11, Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, London EC4. CENTRAL 1812/3

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS
London: Holb. 3268 Bolton 279

PRINTING INKS

PRINTING INKS, COLOURS, VARNISHES,
LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, MATERIALS and
GRAINING MACHINES

FRANK HORSELL & Co. Ltd.
33 Victoria Road, LEEDS II.

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
**BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS**



**BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS**

Telephone CENTral 6643-4

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: 122 W.B.
"POSTULATA, LONDON." "Ambassador 2942"

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47 Leswin Rd., N16

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS
and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone
Radcliffe 2284-2285

Telegrams
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE

VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

BITTON, Near Bristol

Telegrams: Durability, Bitton.

Telephone: Bitton 2103/4

Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers; E.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges; Base Papers.

London Agents:—**HAROLD SPALDING & CO.,**
WHEATSHEAF HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET, E.C.4

**All Kinds of
SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

Established 1839

ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD
and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone No. 2105.

Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.

Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.

M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.s, Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents: **Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd.,** 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4
Phone: Central 3636

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)

BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS,
HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING
GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD.

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3