

# Labour

# Gazette

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### The Employed Population, end-May, 1953

THE Table on the following pages shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1953. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded.

sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded. The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held in respect of all employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants. Even in the case of employed married women who opt not to pay their own contributions under the scheme there must still be an insurance card for the employer to pay his part of the contribution, and in the case of persons whose weekly amount of employment is so small as to be deemed "inconsiderable" under the Act there must be a card for the payment of the small contribution under the National

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

The cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three quarters for the twelve months beginning in June, September and December, respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total employed population. These estimates relate to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards at any time in the June-August quarter being assumed to have been in the employed population at the beginning of that quarter. Code letters are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

Indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain were computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering, in the aggregate, more than three-quarters of the total number of employees in the whole country) show the number of cards due for exchange in the June–August quarter on the one hand

and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year on the other. The sum of these two sets of cards, industry by industry, gave the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which employers' returns of cards were received. As stated above, however, these returns from employers were obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople and it was therefore necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns had not been received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June–August quarter was known and the employers' returns showed how many of these cards belonged to their employees. The balance therefore represented cards, exchanged in the June–August quarter, by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, was multiplied by four and the product was then added to the total number of cards, of all quarters, shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by these employers which were due to be exchanged in the June-August quarter was almost exactly one-quarter of the total number of cards, of all quarters, held by them. This was to be expected since the allocation of cards to the four periods of currency was arranged on a random basis. The employers' returns showed, however, that the ratio of "June-August" cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of "June-August" cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers' returns giving the total numbers of cards of all quarters held.

The preceding paragraph describes the general procedure followed in arriving at these estimates. As stated above, some Civil Servants do not have individual cards but statistics of the numbers of such Civil Servants were provided by the Treasury. In the case of sea transport and agriculture use was also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1953, were 13,720,000 males and 7,160,000 females. Compared with May, 1952, these figures showed increases of 20,000 males and 60,000 females.

#### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1953

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Industry	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	51,820 49,480 1,460 880	642,070 591,500 21,140 29,430	9,890 9,510 320 60	102,660 100,000 2,040 620	744,730 691,500 23,180 30,050	53,300 50,880 1,520 900	661,990 610,000 22,010 29,980	9,990 9,610 320 60	103,410 100,750 2,040 620	765,400 710,750 24,050 30,600
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay Sand Gravel and Chalk Pits	44,060 41,890 250 900 160 620	860,790 783,000 7,350 34,290 4,660 19,720	1,820 1,340 20 140 — 140	20,050 15,310 120 1,480 40 1,110	880,840 798,310 7,470 35,770 4,700 20,830	44,250 41,890 250 1,020 160 690 240	865,360 783,030 7,360 38,070 4,670 20,420 11,810	1,840 1,340 20 160 — 140 180	20,130 15,310 120 1,540 40 1,120 2,000	885,490 798,340 7,480 39,610 14,710 21,540 13,810
Other Mining and Quarrying  Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass containers	12,340 4,570 2,170 1,680 800	253,680 77,870 33,620 30,720 19,640	8,800 980 4,670 1,250 540	83,390 8,880 45,130 11,300 5,640	337,070 86,750 78,750 42,020 25,280	12,660 4,700 2,200 1,690 800	257,600 78,930 33,940 30,810 19,660	8,850 990 4,700 1,250 540	83,730 8,910 45,300 11,330 5,640	341,330 87,840 79,240 42,140 25,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	240 2,880 9,090 230	14,580 77,250 349,930 18,620	150 1,210 14,810 50	1,310 11,130 142,070 570	15,890 88,380 492,000 19,190	3,010 9,140 230	14,870 79,390 351,000 18,620	1,220 1,2890 50	1,330 11,220 142,390 570	16,200 90,610 493,390 19,190
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	3,870 940 530 880	24,330 32,630 27,880	4,570 4,090 1,240 1,170	45,040 30,820 19,260 12,120	206,730 55,150 51,890 40,000	3,890 940 530 890	162,470 24,350 32,640 28,000	4,600 4,090 1,240 1,180	45,170 30,840 19,260 12,160	207,640 55,190 51,900 40,160
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1,160 740 740 740	29,650 29,870 25,260 489,760	2,460 430 800 6,340	20,530 6,300 7,430 66,080	50,180 36,170 32,690 555,840	1,170 750 740 19,360	29,700 29,930 25,290 490,270	2,500 430 800 6,350 30	20,650 6,300 7,440 66,100 470	50,350 36,230 32,730 556,370 21,930
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	8,560 5,350 610 1,170	21,430 204,800 109,470 12,860 18,450	2,290 1,810 150 90	19,570 17,100 2,450 1,160	21,900 224,370 126,570 15,310 19,610	8,560 5,400 610 1,170	21,460 204,830 109,820 12,860 18,490	2,290 1,820 150 90	19,580 17,110 2,450 1,160	224,410 126,930 15,310 19,650
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)  Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.  Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1,300 2,010 89,400 12,900	37,650 85,100 1,521,250 207,610	650 1,320 35,650 1,080	7,250 18,080 408,020 9,410	44,900 103,180 1,929,270 217,020	1,300 2,010 91,780 13,400	37,650 85,160 1,557,630 223,110	650 1,320 35,890 1,120	7,250 18,080 410,620 9,730	44,900 103,240 1,968,250 232,840
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,950 2,610 950 6,010 1,090 2,960 1,300 4,010 32,230 8,670	73,130 134,900 27,080 184,460 22,750 56,570 48,260 78,540 509,390 131,700	700 290 1,790 340 640 550 640 11,320 3,840	4,060 5,020 2,790 18,750 3,450 10,370 13,810 6,820 114,350 42,970	77,190 39,920 29,870 103,210 26,200 66,940 62,070 85,360 623,740 174,670	6,350 2,640 970 6,020 1,090 3,660 1,300 4,030 32,680 8,760	81,130 35,110 27,180 84,520 22,750 62,350 48,310 78,760 514,610 132,270	620 710 290 1,790 340 710 550 640 11,360 3,860	4,240 5,030 2,800 18,750 3,450 11,230 13,830 6,820 114,820 43,180	85,370 40,140 29,980 103,270 26,200 73,580 62,140 85,580 629,430 175,450
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	1,360 1,310 3,030 580 270	38,550 33,850 57,870 19,390 11,080	1,650 1,360 3,520 2,400 770	21,240 22,110 47,660 21,210 7,760	59,790 55,960 105,530 40,600 18,840	1,360 1,310 3,150 580 280	38,560 33,870 58,320 19,410 11,100	1,650 1,360 3,560 2,400 770 4,160	21,240 22,120 48,120 21,210 7,770 56,280	59,800 55,990 106,440 40,620 18,870 142,550
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	4,170 53,700 10,450 24,360 6,940	936,750 254,000 235,860 182,110	4,160 15,000 4,210 4,250 2,630	56,240 160,130 43,250 34,910 32,210	142,360 1,096,880 297,250 270,770 214,320	4,200 55,180 10,560 25,260 7,330	952,380 255,070 242,160 189,510	15,160 4,210 4,340 2,670	161,650 43,290 35,510 32,850	1,114,030 298,360 277,670 222,360
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	3,450 2,800 1,560 3,580	105,190 55,160 23,060 76,040	2,640 180 260 500	38,030 2,540 2,560 3,800	143,220 57,700 25,620 79,840	3,450 2,830 1,560 3,580	105,220 55,590 23,070 76,210 5,550	2,640 180 260 500 360	38,040 2,540 2,560 3,800 3,060	143,260 58,130 25,630 80,010 8,610
Carts, Perambulators, etc	18,170 1,610 1,330	5,330 313,720 28,110 22,870	16,560 1,630 1,360	2,830 175,840 17,910 18,540	8,160 489,560 46,020 41,410	18,390 1,610 1,330	315,530 28,140 22,870 34,070	16,590 1,630 1,360	176,370 17,920 18,550 5,360	491,900 46,060 41,420 39,430
specified	1,630 1,260 1,530 1,730 9,080	33,930 28,430 28,180 30,610 141,590	540 970 3,360 1,200 7,500	5,360 9,930 31,150 15,840 77,110	39,290 38,360 59,330 46,450 218,700	1,650 1,270 1,540 1,730 9,260	28,460 28,360 30,660 142,970	970 3,360 1,200 7,530	9,930 31,350 15,850 77,410 51,100	38,390 59,710 46,510 220,380 136,080
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious	5,310 3,600 530	84,420 55,100 9,140	4,930 2,760 820	50,460 30,140 7,470	134,880 85,240 16,610	5,380 3,630 560	84,980 55,490 9,240	4,980 2,780 830	30,460 7,690	85,950 16,930
Metals	670 510 18,990 2,710 1,440	13,830 6,350 406,160 56,800 41,050	1,220 130 61,300 7,780 5,570	11,270 1,580 566,490 106,630 81,650	25,100 7,930 972,650 163,430 122,700	23,990 2,730 1,450	13,850 6,400 433,130 56,920 41,120	1,240 130 69,130 7,860 5,590	11,360 1,590 611,670 106,800 81,730	25,210 7,990 1,044,800 163,720 122,850
Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net	4,630 450 620 380 590 610	93,390 27,710 20,350 4,820 8,390 5,670	12,850 1,000 2,930 1,300 960 1,240	118,050 9,900 30,990 8,010 12,050 9,340	211,440 37,610 51,340 12,830 20,440 15,010	4,750 530 680 4,040 590 750	94,110 28,830 20,690 21,640 8,400 6,400	13,000 1,120 2,960 6,960 960 1,540	119,030 10,700 31,290 40,070 12,060 11,240	213,140 39,530 51,980 61,710 20,460 17,640
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2,040 280 1,040 350 590 2,390 870	33,720 4,610 13,680 6,540 8,970 61,910	14,850 590 3,270 2,300 2,470 3,340 850	91,460 5,460 15,530 16,120 18,720 31,020 11,560	125,180 10,070 29,210 22,660 27,690 92,930	2,140 280 1,110 350 800 2,920	34,590 4,680 13,950 6,550 10,510 66,180 18,560	15,120 670 3,320 2,300 3,290 3,590 850	11,570	29,960 22,680 34,380 99,000 30,130
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	2,300 1,260 810 230	28,680 9,970	3,390 730 2,260 400	29,450 7,820 16,510 5,120	36,500 26,480	1,270	28,920 10,070	730 2,300	29,750 7,930 16,680 5,140	36,850 26,750

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1953—continued

	UNITEL		AT BRITA			UNITED KINGDOM					
Industry	Mal	es	Fema	les	Total	Male	es	Fema	les	Total	
ANALOGICANA DE POLICIA DE LA PRIMEIRA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA PRIMEIRA DEL PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DEL PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DEL PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DEL PRIMEIRA DE LA PRIMEIRA DEL PRIMEIRA	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	13,250	187,760	69,680	465,830	653,590	13,920	192,080	77,010	496,430	688,510	
	4,720	73,840	29,300	203,660	277,500	4,860	74,870	30,720	208,810	283,680	
	740	10,840	13,090	85,010	95,850	760	11,180	13,640	88,010	99,190	
	710	8,690	12,390	64,200	72,890	880	9,960	16,040	79,480	89,440	
	330	7,740	970	13,860	21,600	360	7,850	990	13,990	21,840	
	610	8,990	5,500	31,270	40,260	720	9,640	7,020	37,720	47,360	
	4,560	60,800	8,000	64,400	125,200	4,700	61,200	8,150	64,900	126,100	
	1,580	16,860	430	3,430	20,290	1,640	17,380	450	3,520	20,900	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	25,960	483,390	50,560	366,110	849,500	27,450	498,780	52,290	375,790	874,570	
	790	31,690	1,010	7,930	39,620	880	33,590	1,020	8,100	41,690	
	8,410	111,260	12,170	80,460	191,720	8,810	115,710	12,570	82,380	198,090	
	1,350	18,900	6,120	34,220	53,120	1,590	19,330	6,310	34,560	53,890	
	1,590	24,580	1,700	15,230	39,810	1,780	26,180	1,830	15,630	41,810	
	2,080	43,500	2,280	19,590	63,090	2,210	45,750	2,380	20,150	65,900	
	440	14,580	850	5,050	19,630	440	14,600	860	5,070	19,670	
	2,000	34,430	10,710	60,660	95,090	2,010	34,580	10,760	60,860	95,440	
	1,080	22,250	3,630	41,780	64,030	1,170	23,450	3,910	44,580	68,030	
	1,550	43,840	3,130	30,720	74,560	1,570	44,520	3,140	30,950	75,470	
	2,300	71,890	1,680	17,590	89,480	2,300	71,970	1,680	17,610	89,580	
	930	17,530	1,400	13,450	30,980	1,050	18,110	1,410	13,540	31,650	
	2,850	28,620	2,310	16,370	44,990	3,040	29,570	2,350	16,640	46,210	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	590 22,620 7,530 9,670 1,250 2,710 1,460	20,320 235,780 85,370 97,880 15,690 21,550 15,290	3,570 6,350 1,060 3,500 280 930	23,060 59,600 12,370 32,810 2,530 6,820 5,070	43,380 295,380 97,740 130,690 18,220 28,370 20,360	23,330 7,800 10,010 1,260 2,790 1,470	21,420 240,740 87,520 100,060 15,770 22,030 15,360	4,070 6,440 1,070 3,580 280 930 580	25,720 60,210 12,470 33,230 2,540 6,890 5,080	47,140 300,950 99,990 133,290 18,310 28,920 20,440	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	21,570	324,410	28,950	184,830	509,240	21,960	327,740	29,360	187,040	514,780	
	2,890	60,750	3,280	18,950	79,700	2,900	60,930	3,300	19,010	79,940	
	320	3,840	280	1,760	5,600	320	3,840	280	1,770	5,610	
	1,030	18,140	4,400	27,760	45,900	1,070	18,530	4,580	28,660	47,190	
	920	17,190	3,980	25,770	42,960	930	17,220	4,010	25,830	43,050	
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	4,760	85,720	2,850	21,550	107,270	4,930	87,370	2,920	21,970	109,340	
	11,650	138,770	14,160	89,040	227,810	11,810	139,850	14,270	89,800	229,650	
	6,040	149,380	11,310	107,960	257,340	6,110	150,400	11,360	108,220	258,620	
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	1,920 280 510 840 150	70,380 11,610 8,620 10,740 4,890 6,600	2,890 200 1,020 2,610 590	36,360 3,330 7,570 18,210 7,180	106,740 14,940 16,190 28,950 12,070 8,580	1,920 280 540 850 150	70,460 11,620 8,890 10,780 4,890	2,910 200 1,030 2,620 590	36,430 3,330 7,640 18,230 7,180	106,890 14,950 16,530 29,010 12,070 8,590	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries  Building and Contracting  Building  Electric Wiring and Contracting  Civil Engineering Contracting	2,250	36,540	3,910	33,330	69,870	2,280	37,160	3,920	33,420	70,580	
	77,790	1,291,870	4,890	46,980	1,338,850	80,580	1,329,980	5,050	48,070	1,378,050	
	61,950	995,290	3,090	31,680	1,026,970	64,220	1,026,420	3,210	32,570	1,058,990	
	10,990	63,220	1,060	7,900	71,120	11,310	64,680	1,080	8,020	72,700	
	4,850	233,360	740	7,400	240,760	5,050	238,880	760	7,480	246,360	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	7,410	337,160	3,310	38,060	375,220	7,550	343,140	3,370	38,480	381,620	
	3,100	134,020	1,190	14,040	148,060	3,180	136,430	1,200	14,150	150,580	
	4,010	169,470	2,000	22,190	191,660	4,060	172,370	2,040	22,480	194,850	
	300	33,670	120	1,830	35,500	310	34,340	130	1,850	36,190	
Transport and Communication Railways	47,220	1,459,110	18,440	245,450	1,704,560	47,920	1,487,890	18,590	248,070	1,735,960	
	19,000	490,640	2,260	38,190	528,830	19,140	495,570	2,260	38,370	533,940	
	1,700	225,420	1,620	50,520	275,940	1,800	233,280	1,660	51,060	284,340	
	390	22,790	190	2,390	25,180	410	23,250	190	2,410	25,660	
	4,070	160,630	1,170	14,600	175,230	4,170	163,900	1,190	14,670	178,570	
	6,700	155,400	740	9,210	164,610	6,850	158,950	760	9,310	168,260	
	1,640	101,870	230	2,910	104,780	1,650	104,540	240	2,930	107,470	
Service	1,050	46,120	160	2,930	49,050	1,100	47,350	160	2,950	50,300	
	420	22,070	360	6,690	28,760	430	22,230	360	6,720	28,950	
	10,250	196,690	10,160	104,450	301,140	10,350	201,090	10,200	105,990	307,080	
	1,680	24,180	1,280	11,100	35,280	1,700	24,370	1,290	11,190	35,560	
	320	13,300	270	2,460	15,760	320	13,360	280	2,470	15,830	
Distributive Trades  Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)  Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery.	<b>82,000</b> 4,910 4,060	1,111,490 114,830 70,290	181,560 4,320 2,790	1,106,150 31,340 28,660	2,217,640 146,170 98,950	5,210 4,220	1,142,960 119,530 72,040	185,520 4,450 2,870	1,125,670 32,210 29,190	2,268,630 151,740 101,230	
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	7,120	121,210	8,050	56,170	177,380	7,590	124,600	8,400	57,930	182,530	
	30,560	302,420	46,490	290,690	593,110	32,420	312,330	47,390	294,990	607,320	
	8,910	164,360	13,670	100,910	265,270	9,610	168,450	13,970	102,390	270,840	
	23,780	319,830	102,450	563,780	883,610	25,000	327,230	104,530	573,700	900,930	
Tobacco and Newspapers	2,660	18,550	3,790	34,600	53,150	2,740	18,780	3,910	35,260	54,040	
	7,690	268,090	21,120	177,540	445,630	7,810	272,740	21,290	179,340	452,080	
	10,920	979,800	13,810	360,790	1,340,590	11,170	1,005,560	14,130	368,990	1,374,550	
	2,100	433,610	5,410	172,230	605,840	2,250	450,310	5,630	178,230	628,540	
	8,820	546,190	8,400	188,560	734,750	8,920	555,250	8,500	190,760	746,010	
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services Miscellaneous Services	1,480 1,880 70 3,810 23,770	540,730 41,250 208,350 30,310 169,670 10,620 80,530 441,890	40,130 3,710 6,580 6,840 17,720 440 4,840 63,400	994,230 25,240 410,250 44,630 443,510 11,550 59,050 1,201,430	1,534,960 66,490 618,600 74,940 613,180 22,170 139,580 1,643,320	3,850	551,500 41,910 213,000 30,840 173,500 10,940 81,310 451,210	40,800 3,750 6,710 6,970 18,050 450 4,870 65,690	1,013,970 25,560 418,450 45,430 453,210 11,870 59,450 1,223,350	1,565,470 67,470 631,450 76,270 626,710 22,810 140,760 1,674,560	
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc	4,420	60,850	4,500	77,830	138,680	4,540	62,060	4,590	78,780	140,840	
	2,100	41,710	6,220	43,090	84,800	2,130	42,440	6,230	43,270	85,710	
	8,670	188,370	15,640	509,770	698,140	9,190	192,120	16,170	516,320	708,440	
	3,750	31,730	10,770	111,020	142,750	3,950	32,560	11,170	113,470	146,030	
etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services  Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,070 260 480 2,400	11,450 15,540 10,240 29,130 52,870 7,000	3,320 7,220 5,920 5,830 3,980	32,860 33,120 126,440 208,690 58,610	44,310 48,660 136,680 237,820 111,480 7,400	1,130 290 490 2,670	11,710 16,010 10,450 29,460 54,400 7,450	7,400 6,460 6,090 4,180	33,300 33,890 132,340 211,990 59,990	45,010 49,900 142,790 241,450 114,390 7,900	
GRAND TOTAL	684,000	13,720,000	692,000	7,160,000			14,016,000		7,331,000		

(61902)

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1953

#### **Employment\***

It is estimated that the total working population increased by about 150,000 in 1953 and numbered some 23,475,000 at the end of the year. The number of women increased by nearly 120,000 and there was a small rise (of about 30,000) in the number of men. The growth in the working population was thus resumed after the halt in 1952 when there was little change in the total.

The size of the Forces showed a fall of 22,000 during the year, to a total of 850,000.

The number in civil appropriate increased by nearly 240,000.

to a total of 850,000.

The number in civil employment increased by nearly 240,000 (one per cent.) during 1953 and at the end of the year was nearly 22,290,000. This rise was greater than that which took place in 1951, and was of about the same magnitude as that in 1950. The number of women rose by nearly 150,000 (2 per cent.) and of men by some 90,000 (half of one per cent.). These increases reflect the renewed growth of the working population and the recovery from the decline in a number of industries which caused a fall in civil employment in 1952. The net effect of the changes in total man-power and its distribution between the Forces, civil employment and other categories is shown in the following Table:—

	(in thous		Change during 1953		
THE PROPERTY OF STREET	December,	December,	*000s	Per cent.	
Total Working Population	23,323	23,474	+ 151	+ ½	
of which :— Men Women	15,887 7,436	15,920 7,554	+ 33 + 118	+ 11	
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Ex-Service Men and Women on	872	850	- 22	- 21/2	
Release Leave Total in Civil Employment	22,050	22,288	+ 1 + 238	+ 20 + 1	
of which:  Men  Women  Registered Unemployed†	14,781 7,269 430	14,872 7,416 345	+ 91 + 147 - 85	$\begin{array}{c c} + & \frac{1}{2} \\ + & 2 \\ - & 20 \end{array}$	
of which:  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped:	396 34	330 15	- 66 - 19	$-20$ $-16\frac{1}{2}$ $-56$	

It will be seen from the above Table that the considerable increase in civil employment during the year was accompanied by a marked fall in unemployment. Changes in the distribution of man-power in civil employment in 1953 are shown in the Table below:—

Industry or Service		ngth sands) at	Change during 1953			
	December, 1952	December, 1953	'000s	Per cent.		
Basic Industries Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	794 83 376 1,731 1,049	784 83 376 1,706 1,039	- 10 - 25 - 10	- 1½ - 1½ - 1½		
Total, Basic Industries	4,033	3,988	- 45	- 1		
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades . Metals, Engineering and Vehicles Textiles	485 4,253 947 677 848 1,488	501 4,314 1,002 700 868 1,547	+ 16 + 61 + 55 + 23 + 20 + 59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,698	8,932	+ 234	+ 2½		
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,386 2,658	1,401 2,704	+ 15 + 46	+ 1 + 1½		
Miscellaneous Services	3,946	3,950	+ 4	-		
Public Administration:  National Government Service Local Government Service	601 728	594 719	- 7 - 9	- 1 - 1		
Total in Civil Employment	22,050	22,288	+ 238	+ 1		

It will be seen from the above Table that the rise in civil employment was almost entirely accounted for by the increase in the manufacturing industries. Among the industry groups shown separately above, the largest percentage increase was in textiles (6 per cent.) and there were also marked rises in the "other manufactures" group (4 per cent.)—over half of which was in the paper and printing industries and in manufactures of wood, in clothing (3½ per cent.), and in chemicals and allied trades (3½ per cent.). The modest rise (of 1½ per cent.) in the metals, engineering and vehicles groups as a whole masked a slight fall in metal manufacture and a rise of 3½ per cent. in vehicles. Over half the rise in vehicles was in the manufacture and repair of aircraft, in which employment increased by 11½ per cent. There were small decreases in coal mining, transport, agriculture and public administration. More detailed figures for a large number of individual industries will be found in the Table on pages 47 and 48 of this GAZETTE. It will be seen from the above Table that the rise in civil employ

population incorporate the revision.
the GAZETTE.
†End of month estimates.
†Most, if not all, persons registered as temporarily stopped are on the pay-rolls of employers and included in the number in civil employment. It is necessary, therefore, in estimating the total working population, to omit the figures on the "temporarily stopped" line.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was substantially lower in each month of 1953, after February, than in the corresponding month of 1952, and the average for the year was 342,000, compared with 414,000 in the previous year. The reduction was due largely to the recovery from the temporary recession in the textile industries in 1952.

Between December, 1952, and January, 1953, there was the usual increase in unemployment due to the termination of Christmas work and the registration of school-leavers. Thereafter there was a continuous and heavy reduction in unemployment month by

work and the registration of school-leavers. Thereafter there was a continuous and heavy reduction in unemployment month by month till August, when there was again some increase due to the registration of school-leavers for employment. During the last quarter of the year the normal seasonal increase in unemployment occurred in agriculture, building and contracting and catering, but the numbers registered as unemployed in December were much lower than the corresponding figures for December, 1952, as the following Table shows:—

Total
9,000
7,000
1,000
4,000

The number of males registered as wholly unemployed fell from 234,000 to 200,000 between the two dates, and there was a corresponding reduction from 134,000 to 110,000 among females. In both cases the decreases affected nearly all industries and services. The reductions in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped (from 15,000 to 7,000 among males and from 17,000 to 4,000 among females) occurred mainly in the textile industries, although there were small reductions in a large number of other industries. The statistics of short-time working in manufacturing industries show the same trend; at firms from which returns were received the numbers working short-time fell from 99,000 in November, 1952, to 30,000 in November, 1953.

The industrial analysis of the numbers unemployed in December

shows that 31 per cent. of the total had been last employed in manufacturing industries, 12 per cent. in building and contracting, 11 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades, 9 per cent. in the distributive trades and 7 per cent. in transport and communications.

The number who had been continuously unemployed throughout

the year was 33,000, of whom 14,000 were aged 55 or over. The latter figure included 5,000 registered disabled persons.

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

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
8th December, 1952 .	. 242,617	6,089	141,961	8,794	399,461
12th January, 1953 .	. 274,460	12,724	148,315	16,991	452,490
16th February, ,, .	. 264,260	8,387	144,590	11,583	428,820
I Cale Manuale	. 244,349	6,785	136,955	8,949	397,038
	. 227,841	11,572	124,201	12,192	375,806
11th Mary	. 207,640	6,623	118,470	7,520	340,253
5+h Tuna	. 188,518	5,034	98,929	5,261	297,742
124L T1	. 173,301	6,424	86,701	6,250	272,676
	. 173,606	17,307	86,176	16,447	293,536
Ath Contombon	. 173,624	10,524	97,214	10,608	291,970
12th Ostobor	. 186,189	7,459	107,348	8,069	309,065
Cab Mariamban	. 197,412	6,196	111,902	7,185	322,695
7th Doonwhou	. 201,916	5,550	107,963	6,364	321,793

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1953, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1952, and December, 1953, in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern

Region	Numbers on registers at 7th December, 1953		Decrease Decemb and Dece	Percentage unemployed at 7th December,	
HAST TO SHEET AND	Males	Females	Males	Females	1953
London and South- Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	43,820 8,783 7,608 11,819 8,687 5,218 13,369 32,938 18,889 39,919 16,416	19,890 4,559 6,095 7,074 5,543 3,450 6,368 18,277 11,682 22,674 8,715	8,842 2,555 1,367 1,547 3,782 1,103 2,364 10,458 1,226 6,447 1,549	2,849 971 406 361 2,118 1,056 3,053 19,510 1,394 4,197 513	1·2 1·2 1·4 1·7 0·6 1·1 1·7 2·4 3·0 2·7
Great Britain	207,466	114,327	41,240	36,428	1.5
Northern Ireland	27,640	9,229	4,096	4,683	7-9
United Kingdom	235,106	123,556	45,336	41,111	1.7

The percentages shown in the last column of the above Table represent the numbers on the registers expressed as percentages of the estimated total numbers of employees.

#### 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 46 to 64.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 112,000 (34,000 males and 78,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,288,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 14,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 23,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 75,000. 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 decreased by 101,000 from 23,575,000 to 23,474,000 (the figures for November and earlier dates have been revised—see page 46). revised—see page 46).

#### 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 309,863 to 354,383 between 7th December, 1953, and 11th January, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,930 to 18,473. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 37,461 among males and 13,602 among females. 13,602 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in January at 138. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in an increase estimated at £164,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 714,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed on goods transport by road, workers in industrial and staff canteens, merchant seamen, and bus and trolleybus drivers and conductors and maintenance staff employed by the London Transport Executive.

At 12th January, 1954, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 15th December, 1953, compared with 138 at 13th January, 1953.

The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 52,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 128,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 177, and, in addition, 10 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of electrical and mates employed on electrical contracting work in various areas. and mates employed on electrical contracting work in various areas.

#### THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 1950-1953

The National Youth Employment Council have recently presented their report on the work of the Youth Employment Service during the years 1950–1953 to the Minister of Labour and National Service. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free). A brief summary of the Council's previous Report, which covered the period 1947–1950, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1950 (page 335).

Council's previous Report, which covered the period 1947–1950, was published in the issue of this Gazette for October, 1950 (page 335).

The Council and Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales were established in 1947, but the Council was then known as the National Juvenile Employment Council. It became a statutory body with its present name under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. The function of the Council is to advise the Minister on questions of policy affecting the administration and development of the Youth Employment Service. (See the issues of this Gazette for April, 1947, page 119, August, 1948, page 263, April, 1950, page 117, and June, 1953, page 197).

The introduction to the Report states that in the three-year period under review the Council considered and offered advice on many matters within the field of the Youth Employment Service. Special attention was given to the work of the Service for pupils who remain at school beyond the statutory age of 15 years and for handicapped young persons. The Council also kept under review the development of apprenticeship and other training arrangements for young workers in industry.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which gives an account of the administrative developments in the Youth Employment Service from 1950 to 1953, the steps taken to extend the operation of the Service, and the various measures directed towards improving the quality of its work. The second part of the Report describes the major problems in connection with the employment of young persons which arose during the period under review, the significance of these problems to employers, schools, and others concerned, and the contribution made by the Service towards

describes the major problems in connection with the employment of young persons which arose during the period under review, the significance of these problems to employers, schools, and others concerned, and the contribution made by the Service towards solving them. Separate chapters are devoted to the development of the Service in Scotland and Wales, including references to problems of special interest to those countries which received particular attention during the period. Reference is made to the work, in connection with vocational guidance and the employment of young persons, of a number of organisations other than the Youth Employment Service itself and to the activities of various international bodies, including the International Labour Organisation and the Brussels Treaty Social Committee.

In discussing administrative developments in the period reviewed, the Report notes that, following the administrative reorganisation of the Youth Employment Service under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act, 1948, 128 of the 181 Education Authorities ultimately became responsible for the local operation of the Service. The final transfer of responsibility for administration from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to these Education Authorities was made in all cases by the middle of the year 1951. In areas where responsibility was not so transferred the Service continued to be administered by the Local Offices of the Ministry. The three years, the Report says, had been a period of development and consolidation. Statistics appended to the Report show that during this period nearly 1,480,000 school-leavers were given individual advice and 1,357,000 young persons were placed in employment, 711,000 of these in their first situation. young persons were placed in employment, 711,000 of these in their first situation.

their first situation.

In their conclusions and recommendations, the Council refer to the indications of growing confidence in the Service on the part of those who use it. The figures show that Youth Employment Officers are placing a steadily increasing proportion of young people in their first jobs. The administrative reorganisation following the Employment and Training Act has eliminated many weaknesses in the previous organisation of the Service. The arrangement by which the central administration of the Service is

carried out by the Central Youth Employment Executive has worked well and the appointment in each of the Ministry's Regions of a representative of the Central Executive has proved advantageous. The Council consider that there is still scope for greater integration of the administrative arrangements of the Service and recommend, particularly in view of the need for economy, that Education Authorities should reconsider the practicability of further co-operative arrangements between themselves and with the Ministry. In order to achieve a comprehensive service the facilities made available by the Youth Employment Service to certain categories of young persons ought to be extended and improved. The arrangements for older pupils are in process of development and can be expected to improve with increased use and experience. For handicapped young persons, the immediate need is to strengthen the arrangements for co-operation between the many interests concerned and to take whatever special measures may be necessary to ensure this. The Council recommeasures may be necessary to ensure this. The Council recommend the continuation of the training arrangements which have been developed to increase and keep up to date the technical knowledge of Youth Employment Officers and they attach particular importance to extending the occupational and industrial knowledge of these officers through a systematic study of occupations. This is considered to be the most effective single method by which a Youth Employment Officer, however experienced, will improve the quality of his work, both in giving advice and in placing. Further action is still needed to achieve full local and in placing. Further action is still needed to achieve full local implementation of the national apprenticeship and training schemes adopted by many industries since the war and there should be a periodical review of the progress made by industries in this respect. The arrangements for giving advice and assistance on employment problems to young people in the early years of work are not regarded as entirely satisfactory, and it is recommended that the variety of methods in use should be investigated and the practicability of action on new lines should be examined. A memorandum of advice should be issued to Youth Employment Officers suggesting how guidance and assistance can be given to young men about to be called up for National Service. (This proposal has already been implemented.)

Appendices to the Report contain statistical Tables giving information on the advisory and placing work of the Youth Employment Service and on the Special Aptitudes Scheme.



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<sup>\*</sup>In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working epulation incorporate the revisions described on pages 37 and 46 of this issue of

#### REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 20th March. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1936, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date.

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

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so

long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only in the most exceptional circumstances. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and

National Service.

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

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that it is proposed to hold a further registration on 19th June, when men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1936, will

#### **COURT OF INQUIRY: OMNIBUS INDUSTRY**

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference between the Employers' and Trade Union Sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry. The members of the Court are Professor H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L. (Chairman), Mr. H. E. Parkes, C.B.E., and Mr. J. T. B. ercock, O.B.E.

The hearings commenced in public in London on Monday,

### BOOKLET ON PERSONNEL **SELECTION**

A booklet entitled "Selecting the Man for the Job" has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as the third in a series designed to assist in the development and improvement of industrial relations.

ment of industrial relations.

The booklet records, in the form of a discussion between a managing director of a "family" business, the personnel officer of a large organisation, a foreman, and a psychologist specialising in selection methods, what these four people have found to be guiding principles in selecting the man for the job. In the course of their discussion the group indicate some of the problems associated with personnel selection in firms of differing size, explain the advantages of systematic selection methods and how they avoid wastage, and discuss various methods of selection.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained free on request from the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, or from any Local Office of the Ministry.

#### DISABLED PERSONS IN **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT**

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has presented to Parliament a Statement\* showing the numbers of registered disabled ment a Statement\* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1953. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published quarterly returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The quarterly returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon parttime staff on a somewhat different basis.

The Table in the next column shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at

of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at

1st October, 1953, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial Industrial	651,507	37,494	5·8
	423,844	21,454	5·1

In addition, 486, or 85·3 per cent., of a total of 570 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons

By the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, the standard percentage for the purpose of the Act is 3 per cent. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 210).

#### ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY **SERVANTS DURING 1952**

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1952 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s.

Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

The Report is based on 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 and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis of report, and the figures which the Report contains for 1952 and for some earlier years are all, therefore, comparable, with the exception of those for the war years 1940–1945, when a modified form of reporting covering fatalities and serious injuries only was in force. All casualties to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. 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 dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted

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 1952 was 200, compared with 172 in 1951, and annual averages of 226 during 1946–1950. The numbers injured totalled 17,267 in 1952 and 17,563 in 1951, compared with an annual average of 20,569 during the years 1946–1950. Of the railway servants injured in 1952, 1,889 were seriously and 15,378 were slightly injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., 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-(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). During 1952, nine railway servants were killed in train accidents, 171 in movement accidents and 20 in non-movement accidents. Serious injuries to railway servants during the year were 31 in train accidents, 557 in movement accidents, and 1,301 in non-movement accidents. Corresponding figures for minor injuries were 82, 1,802 and 13.404 respectively.

13,494, respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1952 are given in the Report, which also includes summaries of twelve accidents which were the subject of Inquiry, comments on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

#### STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The 73rd edition of the Statistical Abstract for the Common-

The 73rd edition of the Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and the Sterling Area has been presented to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. net (15s. 6d. post free).

The first part of the Abstract has been expanded to include summary Tables for both the sterling area and the Commonwealth generally for the years 1948 to 1952. These Tables relate primarily to imports and exports but include a few giving other economic data as a general background to the trade figures (e.g., production, consumption and prices of major commodities exported by the sterling area). The second part of the Abstract gives Tables for individual countries and follows closely the form of previous Abstracts. Each independent member of the Commonwealth and nearly every colonial territory is included. One section of Tables covers the direction of trade of each country for the years 1949 to 1952 and a second section gives commodity details for the years 1950 to 1952.

The summary Tables, in conjunction with the figures for particular

The summary Tables, in conjunction with the figures for particular countries, should help in the interpretation of changes in the pattern of sterling area and Commonwealth trade. The Abstract shows, for example, that the general decline in the value of sterling

area exports between 1951 and 1952, while common to all the major area exports between 1951 and 1952, while common to all the major exporters among sterling Commonwealth countries, was not shared by many territories in Africa or the West Indies, the Rhodesias, Nigeria, Tanganyika, British Guiana, for example, nor by the Irish Republic or Burma. It enables the trade of each Commonwealth country with the various currency areas to be examined, and shows, for instance, that South African imports from the dollar area which in 1950 fell to less than half those in 1948 rose again in 1951 and 1952, accounting for one-quarter of her total imports. It is also possible to trace the considerable influence exerted on the exports of the sterling area by price changes in a few primary commodities.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

manufactured of the exports of the secting area by price changes in a few primary commodities.

Many of the Abstract summary figures for sterling area trade are kept up to date each quarter in a special supplement to the Board of Trade Journal; that for the second quarter of 1953 was published in the issue of 7th November, 1953.

#### SUMMARY TABLES OF CENSUSES OF PRODUCTION FOR 1950, 1949 AND 1948

The first Part of Summary Tables of information collected in the Censuses of Production for 1950, 1949 and 1948 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post

free).

The volume contains three Tables. Table 1 gives a general summary of the results, over the whole field of industrial production covered by the Censuses, arranged by trades and Standard Industrial Classification Orders, with totals for the Orders. The statistics relate to the number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, gross output, net output, stocks, capital expenditure, etc., for the years 1950, 1949 and 1948, and, as far as possible, 1935. In Table 2 the information is analysed by size of establishments, emparately, for the manufacturing trades as a whole (Standard In Table 2 the information is analysed by size of establishment, separately for the manufacturing trades as a whole (Standard Industrial Classification Orders III–XVI), for mining and quarrying (other than coal), and for building and contracting; the information relates only to the years 1949 and 1948, owing to the different scope of the Censuses for 1950 and 1935. In Table 3 the information is analysed by country (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) for the years 1950, 1949 and 1948, and by standard region for 1949 and 1948, separate analyses being given for manufacturing trades as a whole, for mining and quarrying, for building and contracting, and for gas, electricity and water. In addition, a country analysis is given for industry as a whole, *i.e.*, manufacturing and non-manufacturing trades.

The figures relate mainly to "larger" establishments, *i.e.*, those with more than ten employees, but information about the number of small firms and employment in them is included in Table 1 and in footnotes to Tables 2 and 3.

of small firms and employment in them is included in Table 1 and in footnotes to Tables 2 and 3.

The second part of the Summary Tables, which is to be published later, will contain a further series of Tables summarising and analysing other material collected in the Censuses, including a more detailed regional and size analysis, for each Standard Industrial Classification Order, and a summary of fuel and power purchases, by trades and Orders.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### Extension of Insurance against Pneumoconiosis

On 4th January the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1954. The Regulations, which amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, came into operation on 11th January. They give effect to recommendations made by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in their Report on Pneumoconiosis (see the issue of this Guerry for August 1953, page 274)

the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 274).

Benefit for pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts has been available under previous Regulations only to persons who, since 5th July, 1948, have worked in occupations which have been scheduled because they are known to be capable of giving rise to the disease. The new Regulations amend those sections of earlier Regulations relating to the schedule of occupations so as to cover further classes of foundry workers and underground miners (other than coal miners, who are already fully covered). They also make benefit available to persons who have never worked in a scheduled occupation but who are suffering from pneumoconiosis which is due to the nature of their work since pneumoconiosis which is due to the nature of their work since 5th July, 1948, in another occupation involving exposure to dust. Claimants from unscheduled occupations will be required, before being referred to the Pneumoconiosis Medical Panels, to provide a medical certificate or other evidence to satisfy the statutory authorities that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that they are suffering from pneumoconiosis. The Regulations also contain transitional provisions relating to persons who worked in one of the newly prescribed occupations on or after 5th July, 1948, and who have already died from the disease or were suffering from it when the new Regulations came into operation.

who have already died from the disease or were suffering from it when the new Regulations came into operation.

In addition, the Regulations provide for payment of disablement pension for the disease in respect of assessments of one per cent. (instead of five per cent.) or more and specify the rates of pension for assessments of less than 20 per cent. with appropriate machinery for applying the new provisions to current cases.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1954 No. 5) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

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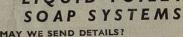




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<sup>\*</sup> Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1953, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 9021. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### Fifth Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Fifth Session of the Coal Mines Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Düsseldorf from 30th November to 11th December, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953, page 423). Sixteen countries were represented at the session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, representatives of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the session were representatives of the High Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the session were representatives of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and a tripartite delegation of observers representing the Saar. Eleven observers from international non-Governmental organisations were also present.

The agenda comprised :-

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

2. Productivity in coal mines.

Social welfare facilities and services for coal miners.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one dealing with productivity in coal mines and the other with social welfare facilities productivity in coal mines and the other with social welfare facilities for coal miners. A Working Party was also set up to report on the effect given to conclusions adopted at previous sessions. The Sub-Committee dealing with productivity set down its conclusions in the form of a resolution which covered a number of general considerations relating to the increase of productivity and suggested certain measures which might be taken.

The Sub-Committee on social welfare facilities and services adopted a series of conclusions covering a number of agreed points relating to such aspects of welfare facilities and services as : medical services: miners' housing: and workers' promotion.

relating to such aspects of welfare facilities and services as: medical services; miners' housing; and workers' promotion.

The Working Party on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions reviewed the conclusions previously reached by the Committee. The Working Party selected a number of these conclusions on which it was suggested Governments should be asked to supply further information, or to which their attention should again be drawn.

The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees and Working Party were adopted by the Committee in Plenary Session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning holidays with pay, and concerning young workers below the minimum age of admission to work underground in coal mines. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda of the Committee's Sixth Session.

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

International Labour Office.

### Fifth Session of Inland Transport Committee

The Fifth Session of the Inland Transport Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 15th February and is expected to continue until 27th February. The agenda was as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the Inter-

national Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the inland transport industry.

proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the inland transport industry.

2. Conditions of employment in road transport.

3. Welfare facilities for dock workers.

Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation are tripartite in character, consisting of two representatives of Governments, employers and workers respectively, from each of the countries most directly concerned with particular industries. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. At this session of the Inland Transport Committee the United Kingdom was represented as follows:—Government Representatives: Mr. G. W. J. Cole, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. A. W. Clarke, Principal, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Employers' Representatives: Mr. F. Gilbert, O.B.E., Principal Staff Officer, British Transport Commission, and Mr. D. F. Macdonald, General Manager, National Association of Port Employers. Adviser: Mr. G. Shrosbree, M.B.E., Executive Secretary, Civil Air Transport Employers' Secretariat. Workers' Representatives: Mr. J. Campbell, Member of the General Council of the Transport Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. F. Coyle, National Secretary, Passenger Transport Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The Fourth Session of the Inland Transport Committee was held at Nervi, near Genoa, in December, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1952, page 53).

#### Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1953

The Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1953,\* has recently been issued by the International Labour Office. The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in sixty-four countries in all parts of the world. The text, table headings and notes are in English, French and Spanish. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general the annual series give figures up to and including 1952, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1953.

As in previous editions of the Year Book the statistical Tables are grouped in eleven main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; consumer price indices and retail prices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. Introductory notes to each of these main sections indicate briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draw attention to diversities of statistical method in the various countries which limit the international comparability of the data. The United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as far as possible as the uniform basis for the arrangement of industries.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (covering mining and manu-

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (covering mining and manufacturing) and indices of wholesale prices, supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, a Table of rates of exchange furnished by the International Monetary Fund, a list of sources giving particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters, and an index of the references in the Tables to individual countries.

#### LABOUR OVERSEAS

#### Working Conditions in Canadian **Manufacturing Industries**

The October and November issues of the Labour Gazette, published by the Canadian Department of Labour, contain summaries of the results of the Department's annual surveys, from 1949 to 1953, of working conditions of plant and office workers in Canadian manufacturing industries. The surveys related, for 1953, to 1st April, and, for each of the years 1951, 1950 and 1949, to 1st October, but some of the particulars obtained in the latest survey, for 1st April, 1953, related to 1st October, 1952. The surveys covered approximately 6,500 manufacturing establishments, most of which had 15 or more employees. The number of employees covered was, with slight variations from year to year, approximately two-thirds of the total number employed in manufacturing industry, distributed over the various branches of industry.

Some particulars, extracted from the Canadian publications, are given below.

#### **Plant Workers**

The number of plant workers covered by the annual survey was 722,000 in October, 1949, 735,000 in October, 1950, 787,000 in October, 1951, and 802,000 in April, 1953. In the period of 3½ years between the 1949 and 1953 surveys there was a marked tendency towards a reduction in the number of weekly hours worked and a significant increase in the proportion of workers on a 5-day week. The proportion of plant workers employed on a standard 40-hour working week increased from about 25 per cent. in October, 1949, to over 43 per cent. in April, 1953. Over the same period the proportion working a 48-hour week decreased

from 20 per cent. to under ten per cent. Workers in establishments reporting a 5-day week in October, 1949, were 61 per cent. of the total number of plant workers in all establishments surveyed and over 78 per cent. in April, 1953. It was the general practice to pay higher (usually time-and-a-half) rates for overtime during the whole period, and nearly all the establishments in which shift working was performed paid a shift differential.

In October, 1952, establishments employing 32 per cent. of the plant workers covered by the survey reported systems for adjusting wages periodically in accordance with changes in the cost of living. In most cases the adjustments were based on the movement of the official cost-of-living index. In each of the last three surveys over one-quarter of the total number of plant workers were shown to be employed in establishments operating production or incentive one-quarter of the total number of plant workers were shown to be employed in establishments operating production or incentive bonus systems. These systems generally involve time and motion studies of processes in order to establish standards of production, and extra pay is earned when these standards are exceeded. As some types of manufacturing lend themselves more readily to the systems than others, in some establishments only certain processes may operate under an incentive system. The figures available do not indicate the actual number of workers subject to an incentive

plan.

The practice of paying workers for statutory holidays on which they are not required to work appears to be on the increase both as regards the extent of the practice and the number of holidays paid for. Of the plant workers covered by the April, 1953, survey only about 5 per cent. were employed in establishments where no paid

\*Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Limited, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1; price £1 10s.

statutory holidays were granted, compared with 15 per cent. in 1949. The most usual number of paid statutory holidays granted was eight, about half of the workers in 1953 being paid for eight holidays, compared with about one-third in 1949. Additionally, nearly all plant workers in manufacturing industries were shown by all four annual surveys to be eligible for annual paid vacations of at least one week. There was an increase from 81 per cent. in 1949 to nearly 93 per cent. in 1953 in the proportion of workers eligible for two weeks' vacation pay. The most usual period of service required to qualify for two weeks' paid vacation was five years, but an increasing number of employers have, it is stated, reduced the required period to three years or less. The surveys showed also an increase in the practice of closing down establishments during vacation periods. In April, 1953, almost half of the workers were employed in establishments which closed down annually for two weeks.

Other particulars obtained in the surveys related to rest periods, Other particulars obtained in the surveys related to rest periods, wash-up periods, and sick leave. Over 60 per cent. of the workers were shown by the October, 1950, survey (the latest for which this information is available) to be employed in plants where daily rest periods or "coffee breaks" are permitted. The most frequently reported arrangement was two periods daily, each of ten minutes. Provision for sick leave for plant workers, most of whom are hourly paid, was the exception rather than the rule both in 1950 and in 1953. There was a decline from 17.5 per cent. in 1950 to 12.7 per cent. in 1953 in the proportion of plant workers covered by sick leave provisions and the article states that this may be accounted for in part by the increasing proportion of workers to whom group sickness and accident benefit plans are available in their employment.

The number of office workers covered by the annual survey was 133,000 at October, 1949, 138,000 at October, 1950, 160,000 at October, 1951, and 183,000 at April, 1953. During the period reviewed, office workers shared in the general trend towards shorter reviewed, office workers shared in the general trend towards shorter working hours, longer vacations, more paid statutory holidays, and other improvements in working conditions, but the changes in conditions of office workers were considerably less pronounced than those of plant workers. The more gradual change in conditions of office workers may be attributed in part to the fact that in certain respects the conditions already applying to office staffs have set the standard for plant workers. For office workers the main trends were towards a five-day week, introduction of overtime compensation, and eligibility for a third week's vacation, generally after 15 years' service.

The latest survey showed that in April, 1953, about 84 per cent. The latest survey showed that in April, 1953, about 84 per cent. of office workers worked a five-day week, compared with 68 per cent. in October, 1949. There was little change between 1949 and 1953 in the length of the working week. At 1st April, 1953, approximately 19 per cent. of the office workers were engaged on a standard working week of less than  $37\frac{1}{2}$  hours and about 70 per cent. on a working week ranging from  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 40 hours. The comparable figures for 1949 were 17 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively. The length of working week most frequently quoted in the returns was  $37\frac{1}{2}$  hours, which applied to about 29 per cent. of office workers in 1949 and 30 per cent. in 1953.

The proportion of office workers receiving payment for overtime increased from about 23 per cent. in 1950 to 43 per cent. in 1953. About one-half of these workers were eligible for straight-time rates and about one-half for higher rates, usually time-and-a-half. Approximately 19 per cent. of the office workers were employed in October, 1950, in establishments reporting the existence of cost-of-living bonuses or wage adjustment systems. This proportion had risen in October, 1952, to 35 per cent., a figure nearly the same as that for plant workers covered by similar arrangements.

Payment for statutory holidays was almost universal for office workers throughout the period covered by the surveys; the number allowed was eight or more for about 80 per cent. of all the office workers at the time of the latest survey. During the 3½ years between October, 1949, and April, 1953, there was a marked increase, from about 17 per cent. to 23 per cent., in the proportion of office workers receiving payment for nine or more statutory holidays, whereas only nine per cent. of plant workers receive more than eight paid holidays. The surveys also showed, with little change over the 3½-year period, that almost 90 per cent. of office workers receive two weeks' paid annual vacation after one year's service. During two weeks' paid annual vacation after one year's service. During the period there was, however, an appreciable rise, from 42 per cent. to about 61 per cent., in the proportion of office workers eligible for three weeks' vacation and there was a marked reduction in the minimum service required to entitle workers to these vacations. At the latest survey the most common requirement for three weeks' paid vacation was 15 years' service. Provision for sick leave was almost universal among office workers in manufacturing, about 94 per cent. of the office workers covered by the survey in April, 1953, being employed by establishments reporting provision for

#### Indian Labour Year Book

The fifth issue of the Indian Labour Year Book has recently been published. The Year Book is compiled by the staff of the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India from information supplied by the Governments of the States, the various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, and organisations of employers and workers. The information contained in the Year Book relates mainly to the financial year 1950–51 and earlier years, but later information on

certain subjects, which became available while the volume was in course of preparation, has been included in this edition

The first chapter of the Year Book deals with employment and reproduces the serial statistics of employment which are available in respect of certain organised sectors of activity, including factories, mines, plantations, railways, posts and telegraphs. It is pointed out that these sectors cover only a very small proportion of the total gainfully occupied population of India. According to the latest available information there are in the Indian Union about 2,950,000 workers in factories, 500,000 in mines, 1,200,000 in plantations, 1,600,000 engaged in railway work (including the contractors' establishments), and nearly 200,000 are employed in posts and telegraphs. The unorganised industries (which include handloom weaving and other cottage industries) are estimated to employ more than 10,000,000 workers and the number of agricultural labourers in the country is estimated to be 34,000,000. For non-plantation agriculture, the unorganised industries and other major activities, no regular employment statistics are available; some information is, however, available in regard to employment in municipal services, nationalised transport services, etc., and is given in this section of the Year Book. The chapter includes also sections on the National Employment Service and recruitment and training for industry, and a review of the employment situation in 1950–51. The first chapter of the Year Book deals with employment and

A full account of labour legislation by the Central and States Governments of the Indian Union is given in the Year Book, and a chapter on labour administration describes the machinery for the collection and dissemination of labour information. The data available on wages and earnings are discussed separately for a number of sectors of activity which correspond, in general, to those for which employment statistics can be given. Cost-of-living index figures in a uniform series, base 1944=100, for a number of centres are reproduced in the Year Book, together with those of other published series.

The Year Book also contains sections dealing with industrial relations, family budget enquiries, food control and rationing, health and safety of the industrial worker, industrial housing, labour welfare, Indian labour overseas, and India and the International Labour Organisation. A chapter on agricultural labour includes sections on hours of work, recent agrarian legislation, welfare activities, and wages and earnings. The Year Book includes a summary of important events affecting labour in India during the period under review and has numerous appendices giving statistical and other information.



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## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

				7	this section	
Employment in Great Britain in December, 1953: General Summary				 Page 46 46 46 46	Unemployment at 11th January, 1954—continued Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	
Unemployment at 11th January, 1954: Summary for Great Britain Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1954	Regiona	 al Ana	lysis	 49 49 50 50	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Inf. Work of Appointments Services	jury  

Note.—The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1953, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available (see article and Table on pages 37 to 39). The numbers of insurance cards exchanged by self-employed persons in 1953 were almost identical with the figures for 1952, and no revision has been made to the figures for that class.

### Employment in Great Britain in December

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* decreased by about 100,000 during December, three-quarters of the fall being accounted for by a reduction in the number of women. A decrease of this order is usual in December. During 1953 as a whole, the total working population increased by about 150,000.

During December the strength of H.M. Forces decreased by 7,000 to 850,000. Ex-Service personnel on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month numbered about

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th January, 1954, was 372,900, of whom 18,500 were temporarily stopped. The total represented an increase of 51,100 compared with the numbers unemployed on 7th December, 1953. This rise included an increase of 14,300 young persons, mostly school-leavers. Of the total, 144,600 persons had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks. In January unemployment was 1·8 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1·5 per cent. in December and 2·2 per cent. in January, 1953.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce, and services of all kinds) decreased during December by over 100,000, more than two-thirds of whom were women, mainly reflecting normal seasonal movements. Civil employment increased by nearly 240,000 during 1953.

In the basic industries there was a decrease of nearly 15,000 during December, more than accounted for by seasonal falls in agriculture and fishing and transport. There was a rise of 600 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries fell by 23,000, the largest element being 16,000 in the food, drink and tobacco industries. Employment in the manufacture and repair of vehicles rose by 4,000.

In building and contracting it is estimated that employment declined seasonally by 29,000 during the month.

Employment in the distributive trades fell seasonally by 34,000 and there was a decrease of 11,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-November and end-December, 1953, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-December, 1952.

December, 1952.	1871	S. Salani		T	housands
a distriction	End- Dec., 1952	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	Change during Dec., 1953
Total Working Population*  Men  Women	23,323 15,887 7,436	23,556 15,951 7,605	23,575 15,945 7,630	23,474 15,920 7,554	-101 - 25 - 76
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	872 848 24	862 838 24	857 833 24	850 826 24	- 7 - 7
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	5	7	7	6	- 1
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,050 14,781 7,269	22,383 14,915 7,468	22,400 14,906 7,494	22,288 14,872 7,416	-112 - 34 - 78
Registered Unemployed†:— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	430 396 34	315 304 11	322 311 11	345 330 15	+ 23 + 19 + 4

\*The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units. † End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. See footnote \* above.

#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

				T	nousands
Industry or Service	End- Dec., 1952	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	Change during Dec., 1953
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	877	867	866	867	+ 1
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(720) 376	(710) 374	(709) 375	(710) 376	(+ 1) + 1
Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing	1,731 1,049	1,718 1,074	1,712 1,049	1,706 1,039	- 6 - 10
Number in Basic Industries	4,033	4,033	4,002	3,988	- 14
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	485 564 1,114 2,575 947 677 848 1,488	499 554 1,149 2,594 995 702 885 1,550	501 556 1,152 2,603 1,002 702 884 1,555	501 556 1,156 2,602 1,002* 700 868 1,547	+ 4 - 1 - 2 - 16 - 8
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,698	8,928	8,955	8,932	- 23
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,386 2,658	1,434 2,698	1,430 2,738	1,401 2,704	- 29 - 34
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,946	3,974	3,961	3,950	- 1
Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	601 728	594 722	594 720	594 719	-:
Total in Civil Employment	22,050	22,383	22,400	22,288	—11

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-December, 1952, and October, November and December, 1953. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

		22.2	\$150 V 486	(Thousand	ds)							
Industry		Ma	les			Fem	ales		V	Tot	al	
	End- Dec., 1952	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	End- Dec., 1952	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	End- Dec., 1952	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Dec., 1953
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	779.4	768 · 5	767.9	768 · 5	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	794.3	783 · 7	783 · 1	783 · 7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	249·1 76·8 33·8 29·6 19·6 14·4 74·9	255·6 77·6 34·0 31·3 19·4 14·7 78·6	256·2 77·7 34·0 31·5 19·6 14·7 78·7	256·0 77·8 34·1 31·4 19·7 14·6 78·4	82·0 8·6 45·1 10·9 5·4 1·3 10·7	83·6 8·7 45·3 11·5 5·7 1·3 11·1	84·0 8·7 45·4 11·5 5·9 1·3 11·2	83·4 8·6 45·3 11·4 5·7 1·3 11·1	331·1 85·4 78·9 40·5 25·0 15·7 85·6	339 · 2 86 · 3 79 · 3 42 · 8 25 · 1 16 · 0 89 · 7	340·2 86·4 79·4 43·0 25·5 16·0 89·9	339·4 86·4 79·4 42·8 25·4 15·9 89·5
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works  Chemicals and Dyes  Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.  Explosives and Fireworks  Paint and Varnish  Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.  Mineral Oil Refining  Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	344·6 18·0 160·7 22·4 32·2 26·7 29·1 29·5 26·0	352.6 18.4 164.2 24.4 32.3 27.7 29.5 30.6 25.5	354·6 18·4 165·4 24·5 32·6 27·7 29·5 31·0 25·5	355·8 18·4 166·1 24·4 33·0 27·7 29·5 31·1 25·6	138·5 0·6 46·0 29·0 18·3 10·9 19·7 6·1 7·9	145·0 0·6 45·9 33·1 18·4 11·9 20·8 6·3 8·0	144·6 0·6 46·0 32·9 18·5 11·9 20·4 6·3 8·0	143·0 0·6 45·9 32·0 18·6 11·9 19·9 6·3 7·8	483·1 18·6 206·7 51·4 50·5 37·6 48·8 35·6 33·9	497.6 19.0 210.1 57.5 50.7 39.6 50.3 36.9 33.5	499 · 2 19 · 0 211 · 4 57 · 4 51 · 1 39 · 6 49 · 9 37 · 3 33 · 5	498·8 19·0 212·0 56·4 51·6 39·6 49·4 37·4 33·4
Metal Manufacture  Blast Furnaces	496·7 21·7 202·0 111·7 16·6 18·5 37·9 88·3	486·4 21·3 203·3 108·2 12·0 18·5 37·1 86·0	488·0 21·3 203·1 108·8 12·3 18·6 37·0 86·9	488·3 21·3 202·6 109·0 12·5 18·8 37·0 87·1	66·1 0·5 18·9 16·7 3·0 1·2 7·4 18·4	66·3 0·5 19·6 17·2 1·9 1·2 7·0 18·9	66·9 0·5 19·6 17·4 2·0 1·2 7·1 19·1	66·8 0·5 19·6 17·3 2·0 1·2 7·1 19·1	562·8 22·2 220·9 128·4 19·6 19·7 45·3 106·7	552·7 21·8 222·9 125·4 13·9 19·7 44·1 104·9	554·9 21·8 222·7 126·2 14·3 19·8 44·1 106·0	555·1 21·8 222·2 126·3 14·5 20·0 44·1 106·2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Mires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	1,505 · 8 200 · 2 72 · 1 34 · 7 27 · 1 84 · 2 22 · 0 59 · 0 47 · 5 75 · 9 505 · 2 131 · 7 40 · 0 34 · 1 55 · 6 18 · 9 11 · 3	1,512 · 9 200 · 7 72 · 5 34 · 1 27 · 4 83 · 1 122 · 6 56 · 1 48 · 8 78 · 3 505 · 6 132 · 3 37 · 5 32 · 9 61 · 4 20 · 3 11 · 2	1,515·5 200·0 72·6 34·3 27·4 82·9 22·6 56·0 49·2 78·5 506·7 132·2 37·6 32·8 62·0 20·5 11·3	1,517 · 6 200 · 6 72 · 3 34 · 3 27 · 4 83 · 2 22 · 7 56 · 0 49 · 3 78 · 2 507 · 1 132 · 3 37 · 7 62 · 3 20 · 7 11 · 4	407·2 9·0 3·9 5·0 2·8 19·1 3·4 10·9 13·4 6·6 113·0 43·4 22·5 22·7 44·9 21·4 8·2	413·6 9·2 3·7 4·9 2·8 18·4 3·5 10·1 14·2 6·7 113·0 42·5 20·5 20·7 53·8 21·6 9·0	416·9 9·2 3·7 4·9 2·8 18·5 3·5 10·1 14·5 6·6 113·7 42·6 20·6 20·6 22·0 9·0	415·6 9·1 3·6 4·9 2·8 18·5 3·5 10·0 14·7 6·6 113·3 42·4 20·6 20·2 54·2 22·2 8·8	1,913·0 209·2 76·0 39·7 29·9 103·3 25·4 69·9 60·9 82·5 618·2 175·1 62·5 56·8 100·5	1,926·5 209·9 76·2 39·0 30·2 101·5 26·1 66·2 63·0 85·0 618·6 174·8 58·0 53·6 115·2 41·9 20·2 147·1	1,932 · 4 209 · 2 76 · 3 39 · 2 30 · 2 101 · 4 26 · 1 63 · 7 85 · 1 620 · 4 174 · 8 58 · 2 53 · 3 116 · 6 42 · 5 20 · 3 149 · 0	1,933·2 209·7 75·9 39·2 30·2 101·7 26·2 66·0 64·0 84·8 620·4 174·7 58·3 52·9 116·5 42·9 20·2 149·6
Other Electrical Goods  Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles.  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	86·3 923·4 253·1 231·4 173·5 105·0	950·8 256·0 233·1 191·0	953·3 257·2 232·1 193·0	89·4 957·2 258·2 231·8 194·1 111·8	57·0 156·6 43·4 33·4 30·7 37·5	59·0 164·2 43·8 35·9 33·1 39·7	60·1 164·3 43·9 35·9 33·2 39·6	60·2 164·7 43·7 35·9 33·2 40·3	143·3 1,080·0 296·5 264·8 204·2 142·5	1,115·0 299·8 269·0 224·1 149·4	1,117·6 301·1 268·0 226·2 149·3	1,121 · 9 301 · 9 267 · 7 227 · 3
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	56·7 22·9 75·5 5·3	55·1 23·1 77·4 5·4	55·1 23·2 77·5 5·5	55·1 23·2 77·5 5·5	2·5 2·6 3·9 2·6	2·4 2·6 3·9 2·8	2·4 2·6 3·9 2·8	2·4 2·6 3·9 2·7	59·2 25·5 79·4 7·9	57·5 25·7 81·3 8·2	57.5 25.8 81.4 8.3	57 · 5 25 · 8 81 · 4 8 · 2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	316·4 29·3 23·0 34·4 29·1 27·5 31·7 141·4	312·0 27·4 22·0 33·5 28·0 28·7 30·0 142·4	313·1 27·5 22·1 33·5 28·1 28·9 30·3 142·7	312·2 27·6 22·1 33·5 28·1 27·6 30·4 142·9	174·2 18·4 19·2 5·7 10·1 28·5 16·2 76·1	179·1 17·8 17·2 5·2 10·1 33·2 16·2 79·4	180·7 18·1 17·2 5·1 10·2 33·5 16·6 80·0	179·1 18·0 17·1 5·1 10·0 32·7 16·7 79·5	490·6 47·7 42·2 40·1 39·2 56·0 47·9 217·5	491·1 45·2 39·2 38·7 38·1 61·9 46·2 221·8	493·8 45·6 39·3 38·6 38·3 62·4 46·9 222·7	491 · 45 · 39 · 38 · 38 · 60 · 47 · 222 ·
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	83·6 54·0 8·7 14·4 6·5	85·4 55·7 9·0 13·8 6·9	85·8 55·9 9·1 13·8 7·0	86·0 56·1 9·1 13·8 7·0	48.6 28.4 7.2 11.3 1.7	52·0 ,30·7 7·9 11·6 1·8		52·3 31·0 7·9 11·6 1·8	132·2 82·4 15·9 25·7 8·2	137·4 86·4 16·9 25·4 8·7	138·3 86·9 17·1 25·5 8·8	138 · 87 · 17 · 25 · 8 ·
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	394·5 55·4 39·8 90·4 26·0 19·7 4·9 7·8 5·5 32·8 4·6 13·0 7·0 8·4 60·9 18·3	13·9 6·6 8·6 62·4	412·7 58·8 42·0 94·1 27·9 21·1 4·7 8·2 5·7 34·6 4·6 14·0 6·7 8·6 62·8 18·9	414·3 59·1 42·1 94·1 28·0 21·2 4·7 8·3 5·7 34·9 4·6 14·1 6·7 8·7 63·0 19·1	543·5 101·5 79·7 113·0 9·4 29·9 8·4 11·3 8·8 86·0 5·5 14·8 15·5 17·9 30·3	31.5	83·5 120·6 9·0 32·3 7·2 11·8 9·7 93·8 5·6 16·0 18·9 31·7	578·3 111·7 83·1 119·7 9·0 32·4 7·2 11·8 9·6 93·8 5·6 16·1 16·5 18·8 31·6 11·4	118·8 10·1 27·8 22·5 26·3 91·2	213·9 36·5 52·9 11·9 15·3 127·8 10·2 29·8 23·1 27·2 93·9	11.9 20.0 15.4 128.4 10.2 30.0 23.3 27.5 94.5	53· 11· 20· 15· 128· 10· 30· 23· 27· 94·
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	43·1 28·2 9·9 5·0	43·8 28·9 10·0 4·9	43·9 29·1 10·0 4·8	43·7 29·1 9·9 4·7	28·9 7·8 15·8 5·3	30·0 7·9 17·2 4·9	8.0	29·0 8·0 16·3 4·7	36·0 25·7	36.8	37.1 26.9	72 37 26 9
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	183·1 71·9 10·8 8·3 7·5 8·8 58·8 17·0		187·7 73·2 10·6 8·8 7·7 9·0 61·7 16·7	187·9 73·2 10·6 8·8 7·7 9·1 61·9 16·6	446·2 195·5 81·7 61·4 13·6 30·0 60·5 3·5	204·1 82·8 64·7 13·8 32·2 65·2	204·4 82·2 64·6 13·7 32·1 65·4	464·1 203·4 81·8 64·3 13·7 31·8 65·4 3·7	92·5 69·7 21·1 38·8 119·3	277·3 93·5 73·5 21·5 41·2 126·7	277·6 92·8 73·4 21·4 41·1 127·1	276 92 73 21 40 127
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	32·3 110·8 17·8 23·8 39·5 16·8 31·0 22·0 43·7 72·0 16·9 27·2	31·5 109·0 19·3 24·6 40·9 18·0 36·7 22·9 44·3 71·4 17·4 28·2	19·5 24·6 40·6 18·0 37·3 22·6 44·4 71·5 17·6 28·0	108·0 19·4 24·5 40·6 17·7 37·3 22·3 44·0 71·6 17·6 27·9	14·8 16·9 4·8 54·8 41·8 30·5 17·5 12·4	7.9 77.8 37.99 15.5 18.1 5.1 69.4 45.7 32.2 16.8 13.3 14.8	7·8 78·0 38·1 15·5 17·9 4·7 70·5 44·4 32·1 17·0 13·6 14·6	362·0 7·7 75·7 36·4 15·3 17·7 4·5 67·5 40·4 30·2 16·9 13·3 14·3 22·1	40.0 191.4 48.7 38.6 56.4 21.6 85.8 63.8 74.2 89.5 29.3 41.6	39·4 186·8 57·2 6 40·1 59·0 23·1 106·1 8 68·6 2 76·5 8 88·2 8 30·7 43·0	39·2 186·5 57·6 40·1 58·5 22·7 107·8 67·0 76·5 88·5 31·2 42·6	39 183 55 39 58 22 104 62 74 88 88 30 42

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<sup>\*</sup> Cotton—297,000. Wool—217,000. Other textiles—488,000.

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

1662	soles	Ma	les		100	Fem	ales			Tot	al	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,
	1952	1953	1953	1953	1952	1953	1953	1953	1952	1953	1953	1953
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	230·3	238·2	238·8	238·2	58·3	62·4	62·9	62·2	288 · 6	300·6	301·7	300·4
	83·0	85·5	85·6	85·5	11·5	12·6	12·7	12·7	94 · 5	98·1	98·3	98·2
	97·4	100·6	101·2	101·1	32·9	34·9	35·2	34·7	130 · 3	135·5	136·4	135·8
	14·0	15·3	14·9	14·7	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·4	16 · 5	17·8	17·4	17·1
	20·8	21·5	21·6	21·5	6·4	6·9	6·9	6·8	27 · 2	28·4	28·5	28·3
	15·1	15·3	15·5	15·4	5·0	5·5	5·6	5·6	20 · 1	20·8	21·1	21·0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	320·1	329·5	330·3	330·5	181 · 4	193·5	194·0	192·0	501·5	523·0	524·3	522·5
	58·4	62·8	63·4	63·8	17 · 8	19·7	19·6	19·7	76·2	82·5	83·0	83·5
	3·7	4·0	4·1	4·1	1 · 6	2·5	2·7	2·7	5·3	6·5	6·8	6·8
	17·5	19·3	19·5	19·6	26 · 0	31·1	31·4	31·0	43·5	50·4	50·9	50·6
	16·8	17·7	17·8	17·8	25 · 2	27·7	27·5	27·1	42·0	45·4	45·3	44·9
	84·4	86·2	86·0	85·9	21 · 2	21·9	22·0	22·0	105·6	108·1	108·0	107·9
	139·3	139·5	139·5	139·3	89 · 6	90·6	90·8	89·5	228·9	230·1	230·3	228·8
Other Manufacturing Industries	147·1	153·3	154·7	154.6	104·6	116·5	117·8	115·1	251·7	269·8	272·5	269·7
	69·1	72·6	73·4	73.8	35·1	38·5	39·1	38·9	104·2	111·1	112·5	112·7
	11·4	12·3	12·5	12.6	2·9	3·5	3·5	3·5	14·3	15·8	16·0	16·1
	8·2	8·7	8·8	8.7	7·2	8·1	8·2	8·1	15·4	16·8	17·0	16·8
	10·2	11·1	11·1	11.0	17·4	21·3	21·3	19·7	27·6	32·4	32·4	30·7
	5·0	5·0	5·0	5.0	7·6	7·8	7·9	7·8	12·6	12·8	12·9	12·8
	6·8	6·2	6·2	6.2	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·9	8·8	8·1	8·1	8·1
	36·4	37·4	37·7	37.3	32·4	35·4	35·9	35·2	68·8	72·8	73·6	72·5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,711 · 7	5,802 · 2	5,818 · 4	5,824 4	2,785 · 9	2,925 · 7	2,936.8	2,907.6	8,497.6	8,727·9 1,303·3	8,755·2 1.299·3	8,732 · 0
Building and Contracting  Building and Civil Engineering Contracting  Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,209 · 8 1,148 · 9 60 · 9	1,257·1 1,193·9 63·2	1,253·0 1,189·9 63·1	1,224·4 1,161·9 62·5	45·6 37·8 7·8	46·2 38·8 7·4	46·3 38·8 7·5	46·3 38·8 7·5	1,255·4 1,186·7 68·7	1,232.7	1,228 · 7 70 · 6	1,200 · 7 70 · 0
Gas, Electricity and Water	337·5	336·0	337·4	337·7	38·1	38·1	38·2	38·1	375·6	374·1	375·6	375·8
	136·2	131·4	132·2	132·3	13·9	14·1	14·2	14·2	150·1	145·5	146·4	146·5
	168·4	171·3	172·0	172·3	22·4	22·2	22·2	22·1	190·8	193·5	194·2	194·4
	32·9	33·3	33·2	33·1	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	34·7	35·1	35·0	34·9
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	226·1	219·1	217·4	216·4	49·9	50·5	50·4	50·0	276·0	269·6	267·8	266·4
	20·9	20·8	20·3	20·1	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·1	22·9	22·9	22·4	22·2
	160·7	157·6	157·2	156·9	14·5	14·1	13·9	13·7	175·2	171·7	171·1	170·6
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	1,096·3 114·5 68·0 118·3 298·7 160·4 318·1 18·3	1,105·2 114·2 69·9 120·6 297·4 164·3 319·5 19·3	1,109·9 115·2 70·2 120·8 297·1 164·6 322·4 19·6	1,107·7 115·8 69·3 120·8 297·1 163·8 321·6 19·3	31·1 27·6 54·7 281·9 97·8 564·4 31·3	31·4 29·0 56·8 287·7 102·1 579·6 33·5	31.7 29.2 56.5 289.4 104.2 609.9 33.8	32·0 29·1 56·3 288·4 102·1 582·2 33·1	2,185·1 145·6 95·6 173·0 580·6 258·2 882·5 49·6	2,225·3 145·6 98·9 177·4 585·1 266·4 899·1 52·8	2,264·6 146·9 99·4 177·3 586·5 268·8 932·3 53·4	2,230·9 147·8 98·4 177·1 585·5 265·9 903·8 52·4
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	60·2	57·7	57·8	59·0	76·0	76·6	76·4	75.6	136·2	134·3	134·2	134·6
	36·7	36·8	36·5	36·3	40·7	42·7	42·2	41.5	77·4	79·5	78·7	77·8
	174·4	178·4	173·8	173·4	470·9	484·9	475·4	471.4	645·3	663·3	649·2	644·8
	30·9	30·9	30·6	30·6	106·0	107·3	107·4	106.8	136·9	138·2	138·0	137·4
	10·8	10·9	10·7	10·7	29·3	31·2	30·5	30.2	40·1	42·1	41·2	40·9

## NEW WAGES CONTROL METHOD

### Saves Time and Clerical Labour-with Increased Accuracy

with Accountants and Personnel Officers for the quick and efficient entering and checking of wages, combined with the personal information of the worker.

The pay envelope slip, pay-roll, tax details and personal record are completed AT ONLY ONE WRITING, reducing errors by  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. and enabling one clerk to save 40 minutes in every hour spent on wages. A quick cross check of column totals proves the figures and the perforated pay-slip is ready for use with the wages, with the same accurate figures permanently recorded on the personal record, ready for posting to the Nominal ledger.

And all without complicated mechanisms.

Not only have you a time and labour saving method of dealing with wages but it is combined with a visible pin-pointed. And there are standard forms specially and details of these special records will be sent also.

A new simple method has been evolved in conjunction prepared for Engineers, Local Government, Builders, etc. Special forms can be designed if required.

> A strong slim binder houses up to 800 personnel records with ever-visible edges giving name, department and personal details. The time saved in thumbing through book leaves more than justifies its use. And the personal record is permanently visible and permanently held, with a simple lever action enabling insertion or extraction of records in correct alphabetical order.

> Hundreds of records, complete with wages control, can be handled by one clerk in a straightforward system housed in slim loose leaf binders which slide into use in a second.

> Just write "Shannoleaf for Wages" on your letterheading and full details will be sent by return.

SPECIAL NOTE: If you require special detailed personnel record. Important information such as staff information in a portable visible form regarding Pension away sick, entries to pension scheme, etc., can all be Schemes, please add "Pensions" on your letterheading



THE SHANNON LTD., 518 Shannon Corner, New Malden, Surrey

### Unemployment at 11th January, 1954

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 7th December, 1953, and 11th January, 1954, were as follows:—

-	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
7th December, 1953	201,916	5,550	107,963	6,364	321,793
11th January, 1954 Increase (+) or	232,379	12,548	114,235	13,694	372,856
Decrease (-)	+30,463	+6,998	+6,272	+7,330	+51,063
	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	7 - 772 353 55350	COLUMN ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY		(CONT.   CONT.   CONT.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 11th January represented 1.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 7th December was 1.5.

An analysis of the figures for 11th January according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Unemployed	d (including	Casuals)			
	Unemployed for ployed for not 2 weeks more than 2 weeks more than 8 weeks		ployed for more than	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	63,873 6,993	61,678 3,998	95,530 1,221	221,081 12,212	11,298 336	232,379 12,548	
over Girls under 18	35,314 7,311	26,503 4,109	46,140 1,713	107,957 13,133	6,278 561	114,235 13,694	
Total	113,491	96,288	144,604	354,383	18,473	372,856	

The total of 372,856 includes 59,461 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 11th January, 1954, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 7th December, 1953, in the total numbers unemployed in each Person except 1953, in the total numbers unemployed in each Person except 1953. numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table

Unem-	Unem-		Harris Landon Colombia Colombia	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	
ployed for not more than 2 weeks	ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	unemployed for more than 8 weeks		Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
		Ma	les		
19,526 3,668 2,880 3,373 4,784 2,218 4,485 10,838 5,371 9,974 3,749	15,078 3,942 2,280 3,841 2,138 1,725 3,653 10,027 6,119 12,632 4,241	16,842 3,798 3,326 5,501 2,643 2,032 5,674 15,233 10,108 21,980 9,614	51,446 11,408 8,486 12,715 9,565 5,975 13,812 36,098 21,598 44,586 17,604	2,028 266 33 385 755 203 2,060 1,409 913 2,775 807	53,474 11,674 8,519 13,100 10,320 6,178 15,872 37,507 22,511 47,361 18,411
70,866	65,676	96,751	233,293	11,634	244,927
0/333	3331-13	Femal	les		
10,798 2,269 2,552 2,459 2,722 1,960 2,562 6,293 2,985 5,242 2,783	5,261 1,932 1,606 1,856 1,134 1,364 1,502 4,408 3,317 5,807 2,425	4,709 1,429 2,133 3,139 1,729 854 2,184 7,928 5,996 12,927 4,825	20,768 5,630 6,291 7,454 5,585 4,178 6,248 18,629 12,298 23,976 10,033	855 211 145 211 479 308 1,121 1,396 702 905 506	21,623 5,841 6,436 7,665 6,064 4,486 7,369 20,025 13,000 24,881 10,539
	1000	T	4-1		CNECO
		10	l		
30,324 5,937 5,432 5,832 7,506 4,178 7,047 17,131 8,356 15,216 6,532	20,339 5,874 3,886 5,697 3,272 3,089 5,155 14,435 9,436 18,439 6,666	21,551 5,227 5,459 8,640 4,372 2,886 7,858 23,161 16,104 34,907 14,439	72,214 17,038 14,777 20,169 15,150 10,153 20,060 54,727 33,896 68,562 27,637	2,883 477 178 596 1,234 511 3,181 2,805 1,615 3,680 1,313	75,097 17,513 14,953 20,763 16,384 10,664 23,241 57,532 35,511 72,242 28,950
	19,526 3,668 2,880 3,373 4,784 2,218 4,485 10,838 5,371 9,974 3,749 70,866 10,798 2,269 2,552 2,459 2,752 2,459 2,752 2,783 42,625 30,324 5,937 5,432 2,783 42,625 30,324 5,937 5,432 7,506 4,178 7,047 17,131 8,356 15,216	19,526	Main   Main	Males   Male	Males   Male

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th January, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner h January	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	SERVED TO STATE OF THE SERVED	No. of Control						
Eastern	53,474	21,623	75,097	1.6	1.1	1.4		
Eastern	11,674	5,841	17,515	1.6	1.6	1.6		
Southern	8,519	6,436	14,955	1.3	2.0	1.5		
South-Western	13,100	7,665	20,765	1.8	2.2	1.9		
Midland	10,320	6,064	16,384	0.8	0.9	0.8		
North-Midland	6,178	4,486	10,664	0.6	1.0	0.7		
East and West Ridings	15,872	7,369	23,241	1.3	1.2	1.3		
North-Western	37,507	20,025	57,532	2.0	1.8	1.9		
Northern	22,511	13,000	35,511	2.5	3.6	2.8		
Scotland	47,361	24,881	72,242	3.4	3.4	3.4		
Wales	18,411	10,539	28,950	2.7	4.1	3.1		
Great Britain	244,927	127,929	372,856	1.8	1.8	1.8		

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th January, 1954, was 414,615, including 261,258 men, 14,493 boys, 123,937 women and 14,927 girls. Of the total, 394,082 (including 5,532 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 20,533 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th January, 1954, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total							
	Wh	olly Unemp	loyed (includ	ling Casuals	)							
London and South- Eastern	49,254	2,192	18,759	2,009	72 214							
Eastern	10,860	548	4,982	648	72,214 17,038 14,777							
Southern South-Western	8,003 12,190	483 525	5,494 6,757	797 697	14,777 20,169							
Midland	9,122	443	5.107	478	15,150							
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	5,606 13,207	369 605	3,575 5,466 17,246	603 782	10.153							
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	33,622	2,476	17,246	1.383	20,060 54,727							
Northern Scotland	20,419	1,179	10,607	1,691 2,374	33,890							
Wales	42,145 16,653	2,441 951	21,602 8,362	1,671	68,562 27,637							
Great Britain	221,081	12,212	107,957	13,133	354,383							
Northern Ireland	28,525	1,905	8,356	913	39,699							
United Kingdom	249,606	14,117	116,313	14,046	394,082							
		Temporarily Stopped										
London and South- Eastern	2017		010	06								
Eastern	2,017 264	11 2	819 189	36	2,883 477							
Southern	33	_	138	22	178							
Midland	375 738	10	205 471	6 8	1,234							
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	194	9	291	17	511							
North-Western	2,024 1,362	36 47	1,010 1,308	111	3,181 2,805							
Northern	896	17	571	131	1,615							
Scotland Wales	2,613 782	162 25	826 450	79 56	3,680 1,313							
Great Britain	11,298	336	6,278	561	18,473							
Northern Ireland	354	40	1,346	320	2,060							
United Kingdom	11,652	376	7,624	881	20,533							
	dece in	Total Regis	tered as Une	employed	10 101							
London and South- Eastern	51 271	2 203	10 579	2045	75.005							
Eastern	51,271 11,124	2,203 550	19,578 5,171	2,045 670	75,097 17,515							
Southern South-Western	8,036 12,565 9,860	483	5,632	804	14,955							
Midland	9,860	535 460	6,962 5,578	703 486	20,765							
North-Midland	5,800	378	3,866	620	10,664							
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	15,231 34,984	2,523	6,476 18,554	893 1,471	23,24							
Northern	21,315 44,758	1,196	11,178	1,822	35,51							
Scotland Wales	17,435	2,603 976	22,428	2,453 1,727	72,242 28,950							
Great Britain	232,379	12,548	114,235	13,694	372,856							
Northern Ireland	28,879	1,945	9,702	1,233	41,759							
United Kingdom	261,258	14,493	123,937	14,927	414,615							

(61902)

#### 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 11th January, 1954, 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 7th December, 1953.

Mayor San			Persons of h January,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 7th Dec., 1953
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow. Tottenham	51,271 24,145 189 257 2,693 581 1,217 434 315 377 330 614 105 504 606 1,133 1,008	19,578 6,744 76 102 1,084 532 388 229 169 116 158 402 39 226 205 291 283	4,248 784 7 9 223 131 42 82 28 62 22 80 54 60 61	75,097 31,673 272 368 4,000 1,244 1,647 745 512 555 510 1,096 1,71 810 865 1,484 1,352	+ 11,387 + 4,107 + 43 + 6 + 408 + 209 + 103 + 103 + 99 + 74 + 168 + 44 + 110 + 194 + 292 + 402 + 402 + 403
West Ham Willesden  Eastern Bedford Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	1,173 750 11,124 115 164 458 163 1,115 1,082 191	356 172 5,171 87 84 128 94 201 463 116	101 33 1,220 34 29 58 11 9 67 34	1,630 955 17,515 236 277 644 268 1,325 1,612 341	+ 402 + 205 + 4,173 + 38 + 65 + 167 + 33 + 244 + 181 + 53
Southern	8,036 1,068 204 1,612 328 144 837	5,632 586 166 1,486 181 66 683	1,287 75 60 147 71 14 156	14,955 1,729 430 3,245 580 224 1,676	+ 1,255 - 10 + 100 + 13 + 13 + 1 + 12
South-Western Bristol (inc, Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	12,565 2,464 490 179 1,334 78	6,962 961 315 113 1,386 117	1,238 119 20 37 219 25	20,765 3,544 825 329 2,939 220	+ 1,87 + 31 + 5 + 8 + 22 + 1
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	9,860 2,848 53 632 160 154 965 501 196 615 232	5,578 1,283 70 363 44 57 298 333 150 316 111	946 308 6 53 15 19 34 37 15 29 4	16,384 4,439 129 1,048 219 230 1,297 871 361 960 347	+ 2,15 + 81 - 81 + 8 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	5,800 233 270 973 411 162 113 193 1,088 86 45	3,866 91 166 361 165 63 91 99 311 155	998 35 21 279 16 11 15 18 49 29	10,664 359 457 1,613 592 236 219 310 1,448 270 304	+ 1,99 - 5 + 11: + 28 + 6 
Bast and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	15,231 339 818 197 356 222 353 3,709 2,865 126 2,229 191 343	6,476 117 296 54 438 60 120 1,120 940 180 819 113	1,534 25 60 - 28 4 1 165 70 88 183 11 68	23,241 481 1,174 251 822 286 474 4,994 3,875 394 3,231 315 535	+ 3,500 + 44 + 200 + 66 + 68 + 111 + 277 + 53 + 6 + 73 + 11 + 10
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	34,984 135 186 461 1,057 248 1,545 656 297 162 147 13,535 4,664	18,554 144 72 578 909 139 1,292 216 117 89 138 4,695 1,272	3,994 40 6 58 172 26 108 77 4 5 28 1,541 417	57,532 319 264 1,097 2,138 413 2,945 949 418 256 313 19,771 6,353	+ 26 + 14 + 5 + 27 + 23 + 3
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	660 372 205 552	219 358 108 863	24 26 4 57	903 756 317 1,472	+ 9 + 24 + 1
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport	1,076 536 856 399 613	253 285 683 605 308	70 70 127 38 31	1,399 891 1,666 1,042 952	+ 6

ployagent at			Persons of January,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	in Totals as com- pared with 7th Dec., 1953
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	21,315 291 262 1,024 909 806	11,178 261 272 465 611 592	3,018 42 71 161 77 46	35,511 594 605 1,650 1,597 1,444	+ 4,940 - 45 - 166 + 241 + 198 + 182 + 353 + 696
Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	3,259 1,797 414 2,573 310	1,351 578 436 1,450	235 114 190 457	4,845 2,489 1,040 4,480	+ 194 + 225 + 670 - 21
Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	44,758 2,247 213 1,622 4,378 13,469 1,135 1,568 669	22,428 797 107 625 1,328 5,061 1,262 946 290	5,056 149 26 111 320 1,128 218 265 65	72,242 3,193 346 2,358 6,026 19,658 2,615 2,779 1,024	+ 9,649 + 495 + 23 + 260 + 618 + 2,362 + 166 + 766 + 206
Wales	17,435 2,164 712 480 1,266 1,723	8,812 404 239 231 679 750	2,703 247 104 78 203 138	28,950 2,815 1,055 789 2,148 2,611	+ 3,819 + 297 + 141 + 128 + 403 + 498
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	28,879 8,486 2,851	9,702 4,016 558	3,178 711 348	41,759 13,213 3,757	+ 4,890 + 1,236 + 223

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954\*

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1953, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1953, and in January, 1954.

		G	reat Britai	n		United	
_		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		orarily oped	Total	Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 83,700 227,500 223,200 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 26,900 22,900 52,100 113,500 86,500 75,000 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600	137,200 100,600 29,300 3,200 800 400 600 2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900	78,500 59,200 28,100 2,800 800 500 700 1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200	1,513,600 962,700 349,800 123,200 81,600 74,500 1377,100 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 139,300 99,100 89,600 157,000 405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000	
1953 :— 16th March 15th June 14th Sept 7th Dec 1954 :— 11th Jan	224,320 178,689 177,003 200,045	133,497 97,025 103,589 109,818	26,814 14,863 7,145 7,421 11,634	12,407 7,165 4,233 4,509 6,839	397,038 297,742 291,970 321,793 372,856	438,956 334,520 323,437 358,662 414,615	

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th January, 1954 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 846,684, compared with 848,357

at 19th October, 1953.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 18th January, 1954, was 55,257, of whom 48,258 were males and 6,999 were females. The total included 27,226 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 28,031 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

		Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employmer Ex-Service Others	nt :	24,838 18,351	248 6,228	25,086 24,579
Total		43,189	6,476	49,665
Severely disabled persons classification unlikely to obtain employment than under special conditions Ex-Service	other	2,128 2,941	12 511	2,140 3,452
Total		5,069	523	5,592
Grand Total		48,258	6,999	55,257

\* The averages previously published for 1939-1948 excluded unemployed persons who were not insured under the unemployment insurance scheme then in operation. The figures have now been revised to include such persons in order to make them more strictly comparable with those for later years.

† 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

Great Britain

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th January, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

persons 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 whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	unem	olly ployed uding ials)	Temp	orarily oped		Total		United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing  Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining*	11,919 7,809 345 3,765 2,347 1,514	4,543 4,429 101 13 154 104	1,923 153 1 1,769 106 48	445 438 -7 1	13,842 7,962 346 5,534 2,453 1,562	4,988 4,867 101 20 155 104	18,830 12,829 447 5,554 2,608 1,666	20,654 14,512 449 5,693 3,237	5,174 5,052 101 21	25,828 19,564 550 5,714 3,398
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying  Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	33 420 74 153 153	1 14 -6 29	42 ————————————————————————————————————	= -1	33 462 74 169 153	1 14 -7 29	34 476 74 176 182	1,577 45 1,078 74 298 165	104 1 17 - 9 30	1,681 46 1,095 74 307 195
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,183 907 387 358 280 56 1,195	1,149 216 244 303 211 9 166	125 25 59 19 7 —	108 2 99 5 1 —	3,308 932 446 377 287 56 1,210	1,257 218 343 308 212 9 167	4,565 1,150 789 685 499 65 1,377	3,662 1,050 471 384 292 61 1,404	1,266 220 346 311 212 9 168	4,928 1,270 817 695 504 70 1,572
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining	3,252 95 1,435 143 468 272 235 248	2,249 2 642 341 481 152 504	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & 12 & \\  & -2 & \\  & -1 & \\  & -1 & \\  & 1 & \\ \end{array} $	27 ————————————————————————————————————	3,264 95 1,437 143 469 272 236	2,276 2 661 343 483 154 506	5,540 97 2,098 486 952 426 742	3,364 95 1,498 145 469 275 253	2,308 2 667 348 485 154 525	5,672 97 2,165 493 954 429 778
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.  Metal Manufacture	356 4,140 92	969 5	1,753 —	160	248 364 5,893 92	44 83 1,129 5	292 447 <b>7,022</b> 97	259 370 <b>6,009</b> 103	44 83 1,131 5	303 453 7,140 108
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,402 1,252 194 55 300 845	232 322 118 30 65 197	1,044 104 — 1 549 55	12 43 2 —	2,446 1,356 194 56 849 900	244 365 120 30	2,690 1,721 314 86	2,494 1,391 194 56	244 366 120 30	2,738 1,757 314 86
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	18,790 7,397 570 273 143 380 88 373 390 1,223 5,577 570 283 206 453 131 114 619	5,234 315 61 37 16 94 16 91 186 66 1,457 427 280 327 666 225 166 804	831 347 5 9 - 4 - 103 30 7 316 3 2 - 2 - 1	83 16   8  29  11 11  1  1	19,621 7,744 575 282 143 384 88 476 420 1,230 5,893 573 285 206 455 131 115 621	5,317 331 61 37 16 102 16 120 186 66 1,471 428 291 327 667 225 168 805	1,200  24,938 8,075 636 319 159 486 104 596 606 1,296 7,364 1,001 576 533 1,122 356 283 1,426	919 20,820 8,284 606 290 145 389 89 624 430 1,247 6;264 585 289 212 482 132 119 633	301 5,407 336 61 37 16 103 17 149 196 67 1,482 432 291 327 685 226 169 813	1,220 26,227 8,620 667 327 161 492 106 773 626 1,314 7,746 1,017 580 539 1,167 358 288 1,446
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	6,077 1,899 2,271 740 563 74 164 278 88	1,314 362 304 256 317 6 16	173 152 13 1 2 — 1 4	93 83 1 2 3 — — 4	6,250 2,051 2,284 741 565 74 165 282 88	1,407 445 305 258 320 6 16 18	7,657 2,496 2,589 999 885 80 181 300	6,650 2,130 2,515 790 591 75 169 283 97	1,490 452 323 293 320 6 16 18 62	8,140 2,582 2,838 1,083 911 81 185
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,437 336 167 235 257 364 203 1,875	2,560 252 254 22 207 569 126 1,130	1,032 445 215 173 90 13 2 94	457 104 133 1 49 18 3 149	4,469 781 382 408 347 377 205 1,969	3,017 356 387 23 256 587 129 1,279	7,486 1,137 769 431 603 964 334 3,248	4,603 788 386 430 351 393 207 2,048	3,040 356 388 24 256 598 129 1,289	7,643 1,144 774 454 607 991 336 3,337
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	713 396 123 103 91	541 272 155 83 31	58 10 3 41 4	20 	771 406 126 144 95	561 272 171 86 32	1,332 678 297 230 127	798 421 132 148 97	583 287 175 89 32	1,381 708 307 237 129
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,433 574 242 765 187 107 100 308 130 140 29 55 44 142 436 174	4,692 616 422 813 114 193 244 204 314 660 46 174 86 427 219 160	855 44 9 278  5  1 5 43  83  5 27	888 58 139 184 39 35 1 22 207 8 16 9 55 115	4,288 618 251 1,043 187 112 100 309 135 183 29 138 44 147 791 201	5,580 674 561 997 114 232 279 205 336 867 54 190 95 482 334 160	9,868 1,292 812 2,040 301 344 379 514 471 1,050 83 328 139 629 1,125 361	5,575 641 253 1,064 215 129 973 310 199 254 31 145 45 168 945 203	7,847 736 563 1,027 148 237 1,836 206 470 949 69 218 96 736 396 160	13,422 1,377 816 2,091 363 366 2,809 516 669 1,203 100 363 141 904 1,341 363

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

#### Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis-continued

rest tree on the understanding that they	Wh.	6- 800 000	G	reat Britain	1	e de cardia				
Industry	Who unempl (included casual	loyed ling	Tempor			Total			ited Kingdo (all classes)	m
And the second of the second o	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	562 268 162 132	399 151 193 55	113 34 21 58	159 22 114 23	675 302 183 190	558 173 307 78	1,233 475 490 268	696 311 194 191	566 177 311 78	1,262 488 505 269
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	2,921 1,842 119 51 72 90 308 439	4,928 2,613 971 557 88 289 371 39	1,024 758 17 7 122 3	1,982 1,072 324 335 90 81	3,945 2,600 136 58 194 93 407 457	6,910 3,685 1,295 892 178 370 450 40	10,855 6,285 1,431 950 372 463 857 497	4,275 2,731 146 98 197 116 461 526	9,013 3,896 1,389 1,785 179 1,204	13,288 6,627 1,535 1,883 376 1,320 980 567
Repair of Boots and Shoes  Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	8,254 335 2,522 304 296 568 370 438 545 973 821 203 496 388	8,907 167 1,796 736 352 361 187 1,117 1,702 1,177 243 393 289	113 ———————————————————————————————————	748 20 43 33 31 26 2 298 150 111 5 12	8,367 335 2,535 340 303 571 370 463 551 992 823 203 498 383	9,655 187 1,839 769 383 387 189 1,415 1,852 1,288 392 255 403 296	18,022 522 4,374 1,109 686 958 559 1,878 2,403 2,280 1,215 458 901 679	9,298 378 2,793 347 378 726 379 483 763 1,027 840 234 550 400	10,890 192 1,938 813 417 476 200 1,440 2,522 1,294 394 257 426 521	20,188 570 4,731 1,160 795 1,202 579 1,923 3,285 2,321 1,234 491 976 921
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,136 1,438 1,835 224 406 233	977 199 504 30 152 92	1,907 21 1,827 10 48 1	288 22 247 2 14 3	6,043 1,459 3,662 234 454 234	1,265 221 751 32 166 95	7,308 1,680 4,413 266 620 329	6,416 1,597 3,845 247 482 245	1,299 225 777 32 168 97	7,715 1,822 4,622 279 650 342
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,944 412 36 159 102 438 797	1,915 283 22 425 279 79 827	41 1 - - - 33 7	112 4 1 26 31 1 49	1,985 413 36 159 102 471 804	2,027 287 23 451 310 80 876	4,012 700 59 610 412 551 1,680	2,057 418 36 176 103 498 826	2,115 290 24 482 322 104 893	4,172 708 60 658 425 602 1,719
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,263 839 155 114 243 73 237 602	2,122 519 48 96 652 86 22 699	178 143 — 10 9 — 2 14	163 5 1 17 106 — 34	2,441 982 155 124 252 73 239 616	2,285 524 49 113 758 86 22 733	4,726 1,506 204 237 1,010 159 261 1,349	2,565 1,002 158 136 263 73 239 694	2,308 528 49 121 762 88 22 738	4,873 1,530 207 257 1,025 161 261 1,432 59,523
Building and Contracting	50,856 35,999 1,100 13,757	381 238 67 76	535 419 9 107	5 -	51,391 36,418 1,109 13,864	386 243 67 76	51,777 36,661 1,176 13,940	59,113 42,178 1,243 15,692	257 74 79	42,435 1,317 15,771 3,030
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,593 1,314 966 313	149 66 75 8	18 11 2 5		2,611 1,325 968 318	149 66 75 8	2,760 1,391 1,043 326	2,876 1,384 1,103 389	67 78 9	1,451 1,181 398
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	23,372 3,461 1,751 655 2,541 7,525 2,089 678 135 3,224 529 784	2,580 295 963 21 95 117 22 19 35 869 68 76	317 11 8 4 15 219 23 9 —————————————————————————————————	29 1 5 -2 4 1 - - 14 1 1	23,689 3,472 1,759 2,556 7,744 2,112 687 135 3,238 532 795	2,609 296 968 21 97 121 23 19 35 883 69 77	26,298 3,768 2,727 680 2,653 7,865 2,135 706 170 4,121 601 872	26,478 3,734 2,012 746 2,805 8,239 3,188 726 139 3,547 539 803	2,665 306 976 22 100 126 26 19 38 905 70 77	29,143 4,040 2,988 768 2,905 8,365 3,214 745 177 4,452 609 880
Distributive Trades	4,343 2,179 4,861	246 319 662 5,413 987 9,908	119 16 10 6 28 20 38	338 3 4 24 95 16 189	18,201 2,396 2,085 1,889 4,371 2,199 4,899	18,504 249 323 686 5,508 1,003 10,097	36,705 2,645 2,408 2,575 9,879 3,202 14,996	20,230 2,631 2,349 2,277 5,021 2,334 5,227	19,648 268 344 753 5,853 1,091 10,615	39,878 2,899 2,693 3,030 10,874 3,425 15,842
Newspapers	361 1,543 16,538 6,407	780 3,915 2,266	1 7 198 16	7 6 37 9	362 1,550 16,736 6,423	638 786 3,952 2,275	1,000 2,336 20,688 8,698	391 1,663 18,630 7,187	724 814 4,253 2,511	1,115 2,477 22,883 9,698
Professional Services  Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	10,131 4,166 137 1,050 134 1,582 117	7,219 83 1,653 224 4,803 48 408	182 28 -7 -9 1 11	28 82 1 56 	10,313 4,194 137 1,057 134 1,591 118 1,157	1,677 7,301 84 1,709 224 4,826 49 409	11,990 11,495 221 2,766 358 6,417 167 1,566	11,443 4,471 147 1,113 145 1,705 143 1,218	1,742 7,710 86 1,811 245 5,102 52 414	13,185 12,181 233 2,924 390 6,807 195 1,632
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	3,155 2,939 12,459 694 234 292 267 1,072	33,071 1,924 1,018 20,452 1,884 517 455 2,408 3,731 682	168 16 39 58 4 1 4 — 29 17	608 31 28 298 43 33 25 5 118 27	22,935 3,171 2,978 12,517 698 235 296 267 1,101 1,672	33,679 1,955 1,046 20,750 1,927 550 480 2,413 3,849 709	56,614 5,126 4,024 33,267 2,625 785 776 2,680 4,950 2,381	24,276 3,333 3,229 13,175 738 253 324 277 1,184 1,763	35,615 2,013 1,093 21,574 2,050 580 519 2,732 4,309 745	59,891 5,346 4,322 34,749 2,788 833 843 3,009 5,493 2,508
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	11,648	413 11,763 121,090	11,634	6,839	4,357 11,648 244,927	413 11,763 127,929	4,770 23,411 372,856	4,543 12,792 275,751	12,572	4,968 25,366 414,618

<sup>\*</sup>The numbers of unemployed casual workers included in the grand totals were 3,749 males and 371 females in Great Britain and 5,140 males and 392 females in the United Kingdom.

### Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 18th November and 16th December, 1953, 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.

PARENT REPORT 250.		Billia Don	Di Siles	soquesi odi	B of his
	18th No	eks ended ovember, 053	Four we 16th De	Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec.,	
drubal facilities	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1952, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	139,764 11,314	111,662 38,483	122,608 9,020	104,494 43,104	1,791,898 222,845
over	71,790 12,086	73,621 48,617	60,300 9,309	68,933 53,830	874,794 239,226
Total	234,954	272,383	201,237	270,361	3,128,763

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

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

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 (which came into operation on 25th February, 1952) may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 16th December, 1953, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 16th December, 1953.

			s during fou 6th Decemb			Nu	mber of Va	ining unfille	d at	
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	1,314	276	350	33	1,973	7,876	1,431	106	190	9,603
	1,110	270	24	4	1,408	4,840	1,353	31	30	6,254
	658	256	11	3	928	4,243	1,241	9	9	5,502
Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,773	267	779	94	3,913	1,430	1,340	1,797	1,541	6,108
	3,358	108	1,749	170	5,385	2,656	455	1,129	938	5,178
	4,888	255	555	69	5,767	3,003	1,222	293	218	4,736
	15,535	916	4,956	606	22,013	15,195	4,583	3,502	2,078	25,358
	4,386	103	78	12	4,579	2,096	459	15	10	2,580
	8,660	678	2,139	278	11,755	10,538	3,569	1,568	1,190	16,865
	2,489	135	2,739	316	5,679	2,561	555	1,919	878	5,913
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	7,671	396	1,424	163	9,654	11,423	2,004	1,270	581	15,278
	3,584	414	2,237	327	6,562	2,277	1,825	1,586	1,531	7,219
	568	81	539	134	1,322	904	548	530	471	2,453
	3,461	269	3,451	585	7,766	2,146	2,978	8,304	7,895	21,323
	841	72	1,023	116	2,052	828	923	3,894	2,210	7,855
	855	44	763	98	1,760	384	803	1,679	,1,696	4,562
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	250	53	200	60	563	181	381	524	617	1,703
	815	220	3,375	906	5,316	1,046	2,152	12,950	10,095	26,243
	4,310	584	4,031	745	9,670	1,361	1,246	1,810	2,316	6,733
	2.081	580	606	125	3,392	1,438	1,753	640	718	4,549
	1,154	194	889	346	2,583	1,055	983	1,076	3,035	6,149
	921	81	526	202	1,730	423	359	671	1,257	2,710
	233	113	363	144	853	632	624	405	1,778	3,439
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	2,159	171	1,595	256	4,181	834	534	1,197	1,043	3,608
	35,632	1,201	216	63	37,112	14,797	3,237	179	271	18,484
	25,140	878	126	45	26,189	11,639	2,499	99	169	14,406
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	3,166	38	93	27	3,324	1,205	272	95	101	1,673
	11,064	468	1,560	164	13,256	16,108	2,482	1,702	408	20,700
	6,947	1,643	10,550	2,832	21,972	4,314	9,342	6,600	11,917	32,173
	345	40	313	140	838	655	284	438	713	2,090
	5,158	116	1,894	153	7,321	6,390	388	1,647	534	8,959
	2,141	46	1,268	93	3,548	3,820	165	912	245	5,142
	3,017	70	626	60	3,773	2,570	223	735	289	3,817
Professional Services	1,126	99	3,585	297	5,107	1,158	985	4,783	1,830	8,756
	4,139	361	15,329	1,010	20,839	2,202	1,326	16,744	4,759	25,031
	532	84	670	52	1,338	235	351	496	208	1,290
	2,618	85	9,940	302	12,945	1,075	301	7,107	930	9,413
	409	130	1,231	300	2,070	170	286	1,672	1,356	3,484
Grand Total	122,608	9,020	60,300	9,309	201,237	104,494	43,104	68,933	53,830	270,361

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 16th December, at the end of the period:—

Region			Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
ment of her length		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain		. 29,764 . 7,164 . 5,701 . 6,477 . 14,277 . 8,922 . 9,579 . 16,770 . 6,597 . 11,692 . 5,665	18,736 7,716 8,036 7,774 15,391 10,965 8,060 12,631 4,015 6,374 4,796	2,380 456 443 350 997 339 548 1,358 552 1,103 494	9,235 2,766 1,873 1,815 5,929 5,317 5,124 5,505 1,407 3,254 879	17,748 3,181 2,833 2,621 5,505 3,028 4,908 9,110 2,975 6,263 2,128	21,615 4,104 3,210 2,785 7,345 4,856 5,667 13,079 1,910 3,327 1,035	2,013 490 479 487 1,151 426 642 916 826 1,271 608	12,199 3,084 1,852 2,632 5,900 6,370 7,027 7,533 1,841 4,662 730	51,905 11,291 9,456 9,935 21,930 12,715 15,677 28,154 10,950 20,329 8,895	61,785 17,670 14,971 15,006 34,565 27,508 25,878 38,748 9,173 17,617 7,440	

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### Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 28th November, 1953, 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 at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows 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 the last item 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 ages of the 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 28th November, 1953

				1				1	- Veini	, 1	/55		
Industry	n	nents po	Engage- er 100 ed at of period	cha L	amber or rges and osses per employed nning o	d other	Industry	n e	nber of inents per employernning o	r 100 d at	cha Le	imber of rges and osses per employed nning of	d other r 100 d at
The Property of the Control of the C	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	Textiles	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.2	3.2	2.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	2.5						Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.3	4.5	4.1	2·6 2·1 2·9	3.4	3.1
ing Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	2.8	3.6	5 2.9	2.2	3.6	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	3.0	2.6		1.6	2.8	1.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	September 1	Linen and Soft Hemp	3.2	3.9	3.6	2·0 3·8 3·7 2·5	4·8 4·5 4·7	3·7 4·2 4·3 3·0
Manufactures Chemicals and Allied Trades	3.6	The ball					Hosiery	2.7	4.1	3.6	1.5	3.2	3·0 2·3 2·0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	Narrow Fabrics	2.4	3·0 3·2 5·1	3.0	1.4	2.6	2·0 2·4 3·4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2·2 2·0 2·5	3.8	1·3 2·3 3·1 3·0	1·3 1·6 1·7 1·5	4.8	1·3 1·7 3·5 2·0	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2.1	3.1	4·6 2·5 4·6	1.6	2.4	1.8
Soan, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.9	3.1	2.1	1·8 1·5 1·3 2·0	2·8 2·7 5·1 1·4	3·0 1·3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	4.0	2.8
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc  Metal Manufacture	2.0	2.6	07 Maria 2010	A STATE OF	3.1	2.3	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.4	3.1	2·6 2·9 2·6	1·7 2·9 3·5	2.5	1·9 4·2 3·5
Blast Furnaces	2.3			1.9	1.6	2.0	Fur	1.7	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
etc Iron Foundries	1.6	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	Clothing	2.4	3.3	3.1		3.4	3.1
etc. Iron Foundries	2·0 2·0	8·2 2·1 2·9	4.7	1·9 1·3 2·1	3·2 1·6 2·0	2·1 1·3 2·1	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·6 2·1 1·5	2.1	3·1 3·2 2·1	2·8 3·2 2·5	3.9	3.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.  Engineering and Electrical Goods	2·0 3·0 2·1	3.6	3.1	1.9	3.0	$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{2} \cdot \hat{0} \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Other Dress Industries		3·3 2·4 2·9 2·7 3·7	2·1 2·8 2·5 2·4	1·6 2·2 1·8	3·4 2·7 3·1 2·4 3·8	2·3 2·9 2·1 2·2
Marine Engineering	2.1	2.4		1.9	1.8	1.9		2.0	3.7	2.4	1.7	3.8	2.2
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	3·1 2·5	2.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.8	5.1	3.8	2.8	5.2	3.8
Small Tools	1·8 2·0 1·8	3·2 2·9 2·4 4·3	2·0 2·1 1·9	2·0 2·1 2·0	2·8 3·6 2·6 2·2 2·8 2·6 2·6 2·6	2·1 2·3 2·1	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	3.3	6.0	2·4 3·9 5·3 3·9	3.7	4·6 5·5 5·2	4·1 4·7 3·7
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1·7 2·7 2·1	4·3 1·6 2·9	2·3 2·6 2·2 2·1 2·1	0·9 2·4 2·0	2.2	1·2 2·5 2·1	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2·9 2·1 3·1	5·3 3·3 2·6 6·8	2.5	2.8	9.6	3·3 4·4 4·5
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.0		4·8 2·4 2·8 2·0	6·8 5·2 5·5 4·7	6·1 4·3 3·8 2·5	3·7 2·9 2·8 2·8 3·2 3·2 3·7 2·6 1·9	5·2 8·0 5·8	6.5
atus	1.7	1·6 5·7	1.3	1·4 2·3	2·4 4·2	1·8 3·2	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	2.6	5.4	3.0	1·9 2·4 3·2	3·3 3·1 4·9	3·8 2·1 2·7 3·8
Batteries and Accumulators	2.5	5·3 4·2		1·6 1·6	3·3 3·8	2·5 2·6	Tobacco	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	4.9	2.3
Vehicles	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.1	4·2 3·5	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.8		2.0	Furniture and Upholstery	3.9	4·4 3·6	3.4	2.4	3.5	2·9 2·7 6·1
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.1	4·3 4·7	3.4	2.7	4·1 3·5	3.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.6	1·5 2·7	Paper and Printing	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.8	1.9
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	0·8 2·2 1·8	1·0 3·6 1·5	0·8 2·4 1·8	0·8 1·8 1·7	1·1 3·1 2·0	0·8 1·9 1·7	Paper and Board Wallpaper	2.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	3.1	1.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	5·6 3·0	3.5	3.6	1·7 3·5 2·7	3.8	3.6	Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper	3.7	4.5	4·2 3·4	2.5	2·9 3·7 4·2 1·8	3.3
Tools and Cutlery	2.2	4.2	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.2	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.2	3·5 2·3 4·0	2·9 2·2 2·9	2.2	3·4 3·0 2·5	2·7 2·3 2·2	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.5	5.4	4.3	2.5	4.3	3.2
Hollow-ware	3·1 3·5 3·4	5·3 6·0 4·9	4·3 4·4 3·9	2·5 2·5 3·2	4·5 4·0 4·2	3·6 3·0 3·5	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	3·4 4·4 2·6	5·3 5·1 4·2	4·0 4·6 3·4	2·3 2·4 1·5	3·9 4·0 3·5	2·8 2·7 2·5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.2	3.8	2.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.7	6.4	5.1	3.0	6.6	5.4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.2	4.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2·3 1·9	Production of Cinematograph Films	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	1.5	2·2 3·3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.  Musical Instruments	2.4	3·9 3·3 4·1	2·8 3·1 2·6 3·1	1·4 2·1 1·9	3·1 2·5 2·9 3·0	1·9 2·4 2·1	Other Manufacturing Industries  All the above Industries	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.3
AND		1 1 1						5	0.900			THE STATE OF	

<sup>\*</sup>The figures for October, which appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

### 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 19th January, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 15th December, 1953, and 20th January, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 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

	Nu	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Industrial Injury						
	19th Jan., 1954	15th Dec., 1953	20th Jan., 1953	19th Jan., 1954	15th Dec., 1953	20th Jan., 1953				
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Northern Scotland Wales	113·9 89·0 50·6 41·5 57·9 94·4 65·5 99·4 183·2 77·7 126·3 70·3	90·7 72·9 41·8 33·9 48·1 74·5 51·4 79·7 144·4 64·1 112·4 56·9	126·4 96·5 52·6 44·2 58·2 90·8 65·2 95·1 171·9 73·4 122·7 68·4	4·3 3·8 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·7 5·7 8·4 8·0 7·6 7·8 7·2	3·8 3·6 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·0 4·8 7·2 6·9 7·6 6·3	3·8 3·6 2·1 1·5 2·4 4·6 5·6 8·8 7·5 7·8 7·7				
Total, Great Britain	1,069 · 7	870.9	1,065 · 5	64 · 1	57.0	63 · 2				

Separate figures for insured males and females for 19th January,

and the second second second second	ri response	Marine Sulf		Thousands	
Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury		
in togethe boot set the	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	
London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern South-Western Watland Watland Watland Watland Watland Watland Wat	70 57 36 28 41 64 45 69 109 58 83 52	44 32 15 13 17 30 20 30 74 19 44 18	3·4 3·3 1·9 1·3 2·1 4·1 5·3 7·6 6·5 7·6 6·7	0·9 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·4 0·8 1·5 0·6 1·1 0·6	
Total, Great Britain	713	356	55.8	8.2	

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.9 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 6.2 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

### Work of Appointments Services

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

#### Technical and Scientific Register

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

Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town remaining 21,189 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below. planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th January was 4,725†; this figure included

\* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.
† This figure includes 507 registrants who were also registered at Appointments
Offices and 189 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment
Exchanges.

3,534 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,191 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 8th December, 1953, and 11th January, 1954 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancie	es outstanding at 8th Decen	iber			3,702
,,	notified during period		6.13	 	584
,,	filled during period			 	177
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			 	396
,,	unfilled at 11th January		10.00	 	3,713

#### **Appointments Register**

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices: the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th January was 15,168\*, consisting of 13,679 men and 1,489 women. The registrants included 6,165 men and 746 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,514 men and 743 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but seeking other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the

The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each

Appointments Office		Inemployed	In Emp	Total*	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	4,727 952 486	569 87 90	4,453 2,177 884	534 116 93	10,283 3,332 1,553
Total*	6,165	746	7,514	743	15,168

The registrants included 1,720 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,078 were wholly unemployed and 642 were in employment.

During the period 8th December, 1953, to 11th January, 1954, there were new registrations by 1,041 men and 175 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,453 men and 265 women

The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between

		Ment	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 8th December	1,773	186
,,	notified during period	598	65
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during period	419	36
	filled during period	229	29
	unfilled at 11th January	1.723	186

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13th October to 11th January were 666 men and 100 women, which included 90 filled by ex-Regular men and one filled by an ex-Regular

#### Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above, in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1953, are given below.

		Men	women	
Vacancies	outstanding at 1st October	3,680	20,543	
,,	filled during period	235‡	2,475‡	
,,	outstanding at 31st December	 3,730	19,710	

The total of 23,440 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 2,251 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the

Trained Nurses		5,526	Pupil Midwives	811
Student Nurses		10,375	Assistant Nurses	2,680
Midwives		580	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,217
	STATE OF STREET			ALC: NO PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PER

\* These figures include 2,015 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 107 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

† This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept

ther men or women.

‡ These figures include 339 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in December, 1953, 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 five weeks ended 2nd January was 709,500, compared with 709,200 for the four weeks ended 28th November, and 719,900 for the five weeks ended 3rd January,

The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 650,300 in December, 649,400 in November, and 659,800 in December, 1952; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in December, 1953, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with November, 1953, and December, 1952.

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

District‡	Average number of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-)† compared with the average for				
	books during 5 weeks ended 2nd January, 1954	28th 1	eks ended November, 1953	5 weeks ended 3rd January, 1953		
Northumberland	42,700 5,700			_	1,000 400	
Durham	104,000	+	100		2,600	
South and West Yorkshire	140,000	1	100	1350		
North Derbyshire	38,700	Time	100		1,100	
Nottinghamshire	47,100	+	100	+	400	
South Derbyshire and Leices-	47,100		100		400	
tanohina	14,700	The second				
Tananahina and Chashina	50,900	+	100		900	
Month Wolce	9,100	T	100	-1987	300	
Month Ctoffordohina	19,900			The state of	600	
Cannock Chase	15,800	201201		1000	400	
South Staffordshire, Worcester-	13,000	534553	10 111101	1000	400	
-1' 1 Ob1'	5,500	E S			100	
Warmielrobine	16,200		***	-	100	
South Wales and Monmouth-	10,200		***	+	200	
shire	102,500	+	100		1 400	
Forest of Dean and Somerset	6,000	+		-	1,400	
Vant	6,000 6,400		***	100	300	
Kent	0,400	The State of			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
England and Wales	625,200	+	400	010	8,800	
Scotland	84,300	( <del>-</del>	100	10 to	1,600	
Great Britain	709,500	+	300	-	10,400	

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of December, about 4,740 persons were recruited to the industry while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,870; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 870. During the four weeks of November there was a net decrease

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.66 in December, 5.08 in November, and 4.57 in December, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.05, 5.51 and 4.94

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in December and in November, 1953, and December, 1952. 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

	December, 1953	November, 1953	December, 1952
Coal-Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All Workers:	6·85	6·07	8·38
	7·83	8·53	7·56
Voluntary	4·96	4·47	6.19
Involuntary	6·84	7·40	

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.15 tons in December, compared with 3.18 tons in the previous month and 3·11 tons in December, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·22 tons in December; for November, 1953, and December, 1952, the figures were 1·24 tons and 1·19 tons, respectively.

\*Excluding from January, 1953, wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,000.

†"No change" is indicated by three dots.

The districts shown for England and Wales conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

### Employment Overseas

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,580,000 in October, 1953, an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 1.8 per cent. compared with October, 1952.

#### 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 November, 1953, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.9 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.4 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November, 1953, was 1.9 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.5 per cent. lower than at 1st November, 1952.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 325,912 in August, 1953, compared with 324,517 in the previous month and 319,291 in August, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 497,675, 492,042 and 509,315. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,490 at the end of August, compared with 12,089 at the end of the previous month and 13,393 at the end of

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1953, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,308,000. This was 0.7 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and slightly lower than for November, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 2·3 per cent. in November, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 2·3 per cent. compared with November, 1952 November, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November, 1953, was about 1,428,000, compared with 1,162,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,418,000 at the middle of November, 1952.

#### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November, 1953, was 185,999, compared with 163,607 in the previous month and 169,970 in November, 1952. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 51,426 working days. The number of persons wholly un-employed included 57,013, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was 5,401,754, while 1,488,066 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

#### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December, 1953, was 181,520, of whom 57,500 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 168,160 and 53,249 at the beginning of the previous month and 158,020 and 44,473 at the beginning of

#### **GERMANY**

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of December, 1953, was 1,524,758, compared with 1,121,273 at the end of the previous month and 1,687,719 at the end of December, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 222,999, 210,105, and 267,916.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd January was 79,081, compared with 66,542 at 19th December, 1953, and 86,640 at 24th January,

#### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of October, 1953, was 2,106,752, of whom 1,201,978 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 2,048,520, including 1,160,196 wholly unemployed, and at the end of October, 1952, it was 1,888,962, including 1,151,653 wholly unemployed.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

### WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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

#### Changes in January

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate

increase estimated at approximately £164,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 714,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed on goods transport by road, workers in industrial and staff canteens, merchant seamen, and bus and trolleybus drivers and conductors and maintenance staff employed by the London Transport Executive.

Others receiving increases included workers employed in a section of the heavy chemicals industry, and in biscuit manufacture, manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland, and workers employed in waterworks undertakings in

England and Wales, coal distribution in various regions in England and Wales, tin box manufacture, and rayon yarn production.

The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for adult workers employed on goods transport by road was increased by 4s. a week. There was a similar increase that the description of the countries in the standard rates of pay of the operating staff employed by British Road Services. In industrial and staff canteens the statutory minimum weekly rates were increased by 4s. for male workers 21 years or over and by 3s. for female workers 18 or over. For deck, engineroom and catering department ratings in the Merchant Navy there were increases which ranged generally from £1 10s. to £1 17s. 6d., according to occupation, for those on monthly rates, with increases of 7s. or 7s. 7d. for those on weekly rates. Bus, trolleybus and coach drivers and conductors employed by the London Transport Executive, and maintenance staff (assistant

craftsmen and general hands) in garages and depots, had an increase

The minimum rates agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1d. for women. In biscuit manufacture the minimum weekly rates were increased by 5s. for men and 4s. for women. For manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland there were increases of 3s. 6d. a week for men and 2s. 9d. for women. There was an increase of 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week in the consolidated rates of workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales. For workers engaged in coal distribution in various regions in England and Wales there was an increase in minimum rates of 4s. a week. In tin box manufacture the statutory general minimum time rates were increased by 1½d. an hour for male workers and 1d. for female workers, other than learners. In rayon yarn production there were increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 years and over and of 1d. for female workers 18 and over.

Of the total increase of £164,000, about £81,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £41,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act; about £39,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representa-tives; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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

(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, 1952," 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
Mining and Quarrying	Cornwall and Devon (11)	4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the china clay industry	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for male timeworkers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 4s. or 5s. 6d. a week (12s. to 16s. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, and 19s. 6d. to 25s. for those who work 42 hours). Basic rates after change: time workers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 120s. a week, landing 125s., maintenance (handymen and inclines) 125s., shift bosses 140s.; workers engaged full time in boring and blasting 2d. an hour above basic rate of 120s. a week; contract workers' basic rates—mill operators 105s. a week, stent 110s., sand and overburden 115s., loading and bagging 120s., drying—press kiln 120s., tank kiln 130s., plus in each case a bonus of 16s. or 25s.; youths and boys 1s. 4d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. at 17\frac{1}{2} years and 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. at 18; women's rates 80 per cent. (to nearest penny) of men's rate for the same work.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts)† (14)	From and including shift beginning 10 p.m. on 16 Jan.	Kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous process work employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and floor- ing tiles (unglazed), terra- cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Payment for shifts worked between 10 p.m. Saturday and 10 p.m. Sunday to be made at double time rate instead of time and a half, as hitherto.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	First full pay period commenc- ing on or after 1 Jan.	Workpeople (other than skilled maintenance workers) em- ployed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 1d. an hour, other districts 3s., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 4¾d., 3s. 3¾d., 2-shift system 3s. 3¾d., 3s. 2¾d., night workers 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 5d. or 1s. 4¾d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11d. or 2s. 10¾d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 1¾d., 2s. 1¼d., on 2-shift work 2s. 4d., 2s. 3¾d., girls on day work 1s. 2¾d. or 1s. 2d. at 15, rising to 2s. 0¾d. or 2s. 0¾d. at 20.‡
	or own, gift or it in the control of		Workpeople (other than skilled maintenance workers) em- ployed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 1d., other districts, Class 1 firms 3s., Class 2 2s. 11½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 3d., 2-shift system 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., night workers 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 5½d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 5d., 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 4½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11d., 2s. 10½d. or 2s. 10½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d. on 2-shift system 2s. 4d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3d., on men's work (1st month) 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d., thereafter 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., girls on day work 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d. or 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 0½d., or 1s. 11½d. at 20.‡
Bobbin Making	England and Wales (62)	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Jan.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 140s. 8d. a week, lesser skilled 132s. 2d., labourers 125s. 2d.; apprentices, youths and boys 50s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 102s. 8d. at 20; women 18 years and over 98s. 8d., girls 50s. 6d. at 15, 58s. 6d. at 16, and 72s. 6d. at 17.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire, Gloucestershire and

<sup>‡</sup>These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Finicipal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued									
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change					
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (203)	25 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 5d. to 2s. 11½d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 10d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20; women and girls employed on production 10d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 9½d. to 1s. 9½d.*					
	Control Campage		Pieceworkers	Increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Piecework basis time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. to 3s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 11\frac{3}{8}d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. at 20; women and girls employed on production 11\frac{3}{8}d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 10\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.*					
Tin Box and Metal Container Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (205)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers and of 1d. for female workers, other than learners, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed as knife hands or press hands 2s. 11d. an hour, all other male workers except learners 2s. 9d., male learners 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; all female workers except learners 1s. 11d., female learners 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.†					
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts)‡ (78)	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in scheduled minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and apprentices. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—unskilled labourers 118s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled (after 1 year's training) 121s. 4d., skilled (after 2 years) 127s., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 135s. 2d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 139s. 4d., § finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 145s. 8d., tuners (10 looms or less) 147s. 7d., § assistant tuners, dyers and carders (ex-apprentice) 134s. 10d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 139s. 4d., (1 ordinary loom) 121s. 4d.; women 18 years and over—unskilled 80s. 10d., semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year's experience) 84s. or 85s. 2d., according to occupation, after 1½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 89s. 11d. to 125s. 6d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates to continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.					
Shirtings and Costume Cloths Manufacture	Glasgow and West of Scotland and Carlisle	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 7½ per cent. on existing scheduled rates for male workers, and of 5 per cent. for female workers. Rates after change include: male timeworkers—tape dressers 155s. 2d. a week, beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers 141s. 1d., power loom tenters 141s. 1d. plus a production bonus with a guaranteed minimum of 22s. 7d. a week; piecework rates for beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers to yield at least 159s. 10d. a week; female timeworkers 18 years and over, weavers and winders 76s. 2d., pickers 78s., darners 81s. 9d.; juveniles 45s. 8d. at 15, rising to 71s. 1d. at 17½; piecework rates for weavers and winders to yield at least 88s. 9d. a week; production bonus to be 3s. a week for female pieceworkers whose earnings are 82s. (previously 80s.), with increase of 1s. for each additional 5s. earned.					
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (79)	First full pay week following 22 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 18 and over and for youths 18 and under 21, and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over 2s. 10d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s.					
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (203)	4 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and for female workers of all ages, and of 1½d. for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20; women 18 years or over 1s. 10½d. (England and Wales) or 1s. 10½d. (Scotland), girls 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7d. at 17.†					
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitute Goods Manufacture and Saddlery and Harness Making	Great Britain (96)	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for male workers 21 years and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (Metropolitan Police Area)—skilled men 21 years and over 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, skilled women 20 years and over 2s. 1d., youths and boys 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. at 16, rising to 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. at 20\frac{1}{2} and under 21, girls 1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11d. at 19\frac{1}{2} and under 20; elsewhere—skilled men 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d., skilled women 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., youths and boys 1s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 7\frac{3}{4}d., girls 11\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.					
		0.000	Saddlery and harness makers	Increase of 1d. an hour (2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. to 3s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.) in time rates for adult male workers in all districts.					
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain (203)	13 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 1s. to 5s. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 112s. 6d. to 155s. a week, according to experience, nailers 110s. to 127s. 6d., cleaners 122s., fur sorters 142s., fur sorters' assistants, or counters, stripers and sizers 116s. 6d., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 138s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 185s., skin packers 122s., other male workers 21 years or over—dressers' or dyers' section 122s., all other sections 111s.; women—cutters 108s. 6d. to 151s., nailers 105s. to 124s., fur machinists 98s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 89s., fur sorters 18 or over 80s., roller fleshing machine operators 94s. 6d., hand fleshing or rotary machine operators 125s., other female workers 19 or over—dressers' or dyers' section 77s. 6d., all other sections 68s.†					
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d. an hour (3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for male workers and (2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.) 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. making a total increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.†					
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture	Scotland (101) (203)	13 Jan,	Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increases of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in general minimum time rates for bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over, and of 1d. for all other workers including learners. General minimum time rates after change: qualified bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over—Area A 1s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, Area B 1s. 9d., learners 7\frac{1}{2}d. or 6\frac{3}{4}d. during first year of employment, rising to 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. or 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. in fourth year, all other workers 1s. 8d., 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.					
Corn Trade	Great Britain (108)	18 Jan.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 8d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—London 133s. 6d. a week, Grade "A" areas 131s. 6d., Grade "B" 128s. 6d., Grade "C" 125s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, two-thirds of the appropriate adult male rate.					
			Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: drivers of 1-horse vehicles—London area 135s. 6d. a week, Grade "A" areas 133s. 6d., Grade "B" 130s. 6d., Grade "C" 127s. 6d.; teamsmen 136s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 131s. 6d., 128s. 6d.					

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 68.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 32 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| As these increases in scheduled rates may not in every case result in an increase in earnings it has been agreed that all workers shall receive a general increase of 2½ per cent.

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

	1 Imolpai	Change	o in reacts of wages r	Reported during January—continued		
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change		
Corn Trade— (continued)	Great Britain (108)	18 Jan.	Transport workers (except drivers of horse-drawn vehicles)	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of "C" licensed vehicles (other than drivers of steam wagons and tractors), London 130s. to 145s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 1 areas 125s. to 140s., Grade 2 121s. to 136s., statutory attendants and mates (except mates on steam wagons) 127s., 124s., 120s., according to area; drivers of steam wagons or tractors in the London area 137s, to 145s., according to carrying capacity of vehicles, mates 129s.		
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (113)	First pay day following 10 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 5s. for male workers 21 years and over, of 4s. for male workers 18 and under 21 and for female workers 21 and over, of 3s. for female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 125s. a week, plus 4s. to 15s. according to grade of occupation, youths and boys 49s. at 15, rising to 103s. at 20; women 21 and over 88s., plus 4s. or 6s.,		
Slaughtering	England and Wales (116)	First full pay period following 21 Dec., 1953*	Adult workpeople	girls 48s. to 85s. Increase of 6s. a week in minimum time rates for adults; increase of 4s. 6d. a week in the fall back rates for piecework and head rate workers. Minimum rates after change; foremen slaughtermen 163s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 143s. 6d., gutmen 138s. 6d., other adult workers from 128s. 6d.; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 122s. 7½d. a week, slaughtermen 107s. 7½d., gutmen 103s. 10½d.		
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland	4 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 18 years or over and for female workers 17 years or over, and of ½d. for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 years or over 2s. 7d. an hour, female workers 18 or over 1s. 9½d., youths and boys 9½d. at under 15, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 9½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 4¾d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male		
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent (119)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	workers 2s. 9d., female workers 1s. 10\{\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{7}}\] Increases of 4s. 8d. a week in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—locomotive drivers 153s. 6d. a week, spare drivers first year 149s. 6d., second year 150s. 6d., third year 151s. 6d., stationary enginemen 148s., head shunters 143s., steam and petrol lorry drivers 142s., stokers 145s. 6d., cold-room workers 138s., steersmen and cellarmen 137s., ale loaders, firemen (including cleaners) and under shunters 135s., carters and drivers (2-horse) 134s., (1-horse) 132s., brewery labourers 132s.; women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar		
	East Midlands (119)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	work, women in bottling stores 92s.  Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 132s. a week, motor drivers 142s., two-horse drivers 138s., one-horse drivers and drivers' mates 134s.; women 20 years and over 82s. 9d.		
	Sussex (119)	8 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 2s. 8d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men—towns with a population of 50,000 or over 127s. a week, other areas 124s.; women 19 and over in bottling stores 84s. 8d., 82s. 8d.		
Wallpaper Manufacture	England (130–131)	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 64 per cent. for all workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—skilled, London 159s. 5d. to 189s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, Provinces 150s. 5d. to 181s. 4d.; semi-skilled, London 146s. 5d. to 168s. 4d., Provinces 138s. 6d. to 160s. 6d.; unskilled, London 136s. 5d., Provinces 128s. 6d.; women 18 and over—skilled, London 126s. 6d. to 137s. 6d., Provinces 119s. 6d. to 130s. 6d.; semi-skilled, London 112s. 6d. to 121s. 7d., Provinces 104s. 7d. to 114s. 7d.; unskilled, London 107s. 7d. to 114s. 7d., Provinces 100s. 7d. to 107s. 7d.		
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (142)	First full pay period commenc- ing on or after 18 Dec., 1953	Timeworkers	Increases in basic time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Grade A unskilled workers 2s. 9½d. an hour, Grade B semi-skilled 2s. 11d., Grade C skilled 3s. 0½d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 3s. 2d.; women 21 and over—2s. 0½d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 2d.‡  Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average ability not less		
	10 Harris 10 Har	2012 NO 25	by results	than the following amounts: men Grade A 40d. an hour, Grade B 42d., Grade C 44d., Grade D 46d.; women 21 and over 29d., 29.75d., 30.375d., 31d.‡		
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers 3s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 3s.		
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay week commenc- ing 4 Jan.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 3s. for semi-skilled workers, and of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 161s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled workers 125s. 6d., apprentices 67s. at 16, rising to 119s. 3d. at 20.		
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (156)	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 3 Jan.	Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings, other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Consolidated rates increased by 1½d, an hour or 5s. 6d. a week.§		
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (154)	First full pay period following 21 Jan.	Meter readers and collectors	Increase of 1d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change: London 3s. 10d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 6d.		
Railway Service	London	6 Dec.	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways:—  Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades	Increases of 4s. a week for men and for women employed in place of men, of 3s. 6d. for women in other grades, of 2s. 6d. for youths, and of 2s. for girls. Rates after change include: operating staff—stationmen including porters, station cleaners, mess room attendants, watchmen, lampmen, etc. 127s. a week, ticket collectors—class 1 137s., class 2 132s. 6d., guards—1st year 139s. 6d., 2nd year 144s., 3rd year 149s., motormen and drivers—1st year 157s. 6d., 2nd year 163s. 6d., 3rd year 169s. 6d., 4th year 175s. 6d., signalmen—class 3 139s., class 2 145s., class 1 151s., special 157s. 6d., 163s. 6d. or 169s. 6d., relief 175s. 6d.; permanent way staff—lengthmen, relayers 131s., sub-gangers 136s. 6d.; mechanical engineer's staff—carriage cleaners, watchmen, escalator machinery attendants (class 2), lift machinery attendants (class 2) 131s., escalator machinery attendants (class 1), lift machinery attendants (class 1) 134s. 6d.		
	A COLUMN TO COLU		Salaried and weekly rated staff, including general clerical and technical grades, railway supervisors, booking clerks, and shop and depot clerks, and women ticket staffs (including road services)	Increases of £10 10s. a year (4s. a week for weekly rated staff) for male workers 18 years and over, of £6 10s. (2s. 6d.) for those under 18, of £9 (3s. 6d.) for female workers 18 and over, and of 2s. a week for those under 18.		

\*These increases were the result of an Industrial Court award dated 22nd January, and made retrospective to the date shown.

†These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 32 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

‡These increases applied to workpeople covered by the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

§This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applied to the undertakings affiliated to the constitutent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted, the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district): Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, South Midlands 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d., 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d., South Eastern 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. (inner special area 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d., outer special area 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.), London (Metropolitan Water Board) 3s. 2\frac{3}{4}d.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Fransport Services	London (including outer London country omnibus zone) (160)	20 Jan.*	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive:— Trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors	Increase of 7s. a week. Standard rates after change: central buses and trolleybuses—drivers, starting rate 150s. 6d. a week, after 12 month 158s. 6d., conductors 148s. 6d., 154s. 6d.; country buses—drivers 141s. 6d. 149s. 6d., conductors 138s. 6d., 144s. 6d.; coaches (except Romford Garage where central bus rates apply)—drivers 150s. 6d., 153s., conductor 138s. 6d., 144s. 6d.
			Maintenance staff em- ployed in garages and depots	Increase of 7s. a week for adult workers. Standard rates after change include central buses—assistant craftsmen 139s. a week, general hands 130s. 6d. trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 139s., (group 2) 135s., general hands (group 3) 130s. 6d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 135s. general hands 126s. 6d.†
	Great Britain (162)	7 Dec., 1953‡	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed by municipal tramway, trolley- bus and omnibus under- takings	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts fo apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—Group I undertaking 3s. 9d. an hour, Group II and III 3s. 8d.
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (166, 167) (205)	18 Jan.	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 4s. a week for all worker 21 years and over, and for certain younger workers to whom adult rate apply, by 2s. 3d. at under 18 years to 3s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 for driver of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, by 2s. 9d. for statutory attendant under 18, and by 1s. 6d. at under 16 to 3s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 for othe road haulage workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 2 years and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London are 130s. a week, Grade 1 areas 125s., Grade 2 areas 121s.; drivers (all ages of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity 133s., 128s., 124s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 137s., 132s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 141s., 136s., 132s., over 12 and up to 15 tons 145s., 140s., 136s. over 15 tons 149s., 144s., 140s., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (othe than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) up to and including 8 tons, London area 137s. over 8 and up to 12 tons 141s., over 12 tons 145s., drivers of tractors no exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work London 133s., Grade 1 128s., Grade 2 124s., mates (all ages) on steam wagons London area 129s.; furniture warehousing and removing—foremen 132s. 127s. 6d., 125s. 6d., removal packers 127s., 124s. 6d., 122s. 6d., porters 125s. 122s. 6d., 120s.; other road haulage workers 21 years and over 127s., 124s. 120s.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—over 6 tons and up to and including 10 tons carrying capacity, London area drivers 145s. mates 127s., over 10 and up to 16 tons 152s., 127s., over 16 and up to 20 tons 158s., 129s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 163s., 133s., over 25 and up to 45 tons 168s., 133s., over 45 tons 193s., 133s., Grades 1 and 2 areas drivers 4s. les than London rates, mates 3s. less than London rates, heavy brakesmer and steersmen, London area 143s., Grades 1 and 2 areas drivers 4s.
	Great Britain (164-5)	do.	Operating staff employed by British Road Services	Increases in standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week of 4s. for workers 21 year and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standarr rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 130s. a week, Provinces 125s. over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 134s., 128s., over 5 and up to an including 8 tons 138s., 132s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 141s. 136s., over 12 and up to and including 15 tons 145s., 140s., over 15 tons 149s., 144s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity up to 3 tons 139s., 134s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 144s., 139s., over 5 tons 149s., 144s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 145s., 141s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 152s., 148s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 158s., 154s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 163s., 159s. over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 168s., 164s., over 45 tons 193s., 189s. over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 168s., 164s., over 45 tons 193s., 189s. over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 168s., 164s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 144s., 140s., over 10 tons 169s., 165s.; mates, general haulage 127s., 124s. mates, heavy haulage, London 129s. or 133s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Provinces 126s. or 130s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors of 8 tons and under carrying capacity 137s., 132s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 141s., 136s., over 12 tons 145s., 140s.; steam wagon mates 129s. 126s.; other heavy haulage workers—brakesmen or steersmen and leading hands 143s., 140s., general hands 133s., 130s., labouerrs 129s., 126s.; furniture warehousemen and removal workers—porters 125s., 122s. 6d., packers 133s., 130s. 6d. packers-in-charge 139s., 134s., general foremen 147s., 144s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair-horse), teamsmen, horsekeepers and stand wagonmer 131s., 129s., loaders at docks 130s., 126s., drivers (single
rotes has another of A to be battle has not spirite later than any development	Great Britain (168)	do.	Bankstaffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increase of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over. Rates after change unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan area 127s a week, Grade 1 areas 124s., Grade 2 areas 120s., semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and storage o loads 130s., 126s., 122s., fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and storage of goods 133s., 128s., 124s.
	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	do.	Drivers, etc., of mechanically propelled vehicles employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls) and on journey work outside the above radius	Increases of 4s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of a corresponding amount for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent merengaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton and under 125s. a week, over 1 ton and up to 2 tons 128s., over 2 and up to 5 tons 130s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 132s., over 8 and up to 12 ton 136s., over 12 and up to 15 tons 140s., over 15 tons 144s.; secondmen 126s. stand trailermen 128s.; trailermen 119s.; workpeople engaged on journer work: drivers of vehicles of 1 ton and under 125s., over 1 ton and up to 5 tons 128s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 132s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 136s. over 12 and up to 15 tons 140s., over 15 tons 144s.; secondmen 124s.
			Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 4s. a week of 44 hours for seniors and of 2s. for juniors in permanen employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 130s. a week, one-horse drivers 123s., juniors 66s. or 72s. 6d., according to type of vehicle or district steering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.

\* An additional payment of 21s. was made to each worker in lieu of retrospective pay from the beginning of January.

† For maintenance staff an output bonus is in operation, whereby semi-skilled and unskilled workers receive 16 per cent. on bonus earning rates, which vary for adult workers from 1s. 5½d. an hour for general hands in country bus garages to 1s. 9d. an hour for assistant craftsmen in central bus and trolleybus garages and depots.

‡ This increase was agreed in January, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 32 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services. In the London area rates in respect of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 8 tons carrying capacity are 1s. a week higher for drivers in employment as such on 8th June, 1932, who have remained in the service of the same employer.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued								
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change				
by Road (continued)	Bristol	18 Jan.	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles operating under "C" licences and horse carmen, horse keepers, stable and forage men	Increases of 4s. a week for horse drivers, horse keepers, stable and forage men workers 21 years and over employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and workers of all ages on vehicles of ove 1 ton, and of 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for workers under 21 year employed on vehicles of 1 ton or less. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 127s. a week, two-horse drivers 131s. 6d., horse keepers 129s., stable and forage men 127s.; the rates for workers operating under "C" licence are the current wages fixed for Grade 1 areas by the Road Haulage Wage Council.				
168641 Day 16475 11 7 6698, Al. 3684	Metropolitan Area	do.	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 131s. a week single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 127s.				
Merchant Navy	United Kingdom (169)	25 Jan.	Deck and engineroom ratings	Increases of £1 10s. to £1 17s. 6d. (junior ordinary seamen 20s., senior ordinary seamen 22s. 6d., deck boys 12s. 6d.), according to occupation, for ratings or monthly rates of pay, and of 7s. or 7s. 7d. (ordinary seamen 5s. 3d., deck boys 2s. 11d.) for those on weekly rates of pay. National standard rate after change include: monthly rates with free food in addition—able seamer £25 10s., boatswains £28 17s. 6d. to £34 5s., boatswains' mates £26 15s. o £27 17s. 6d., carpenters £31 2s. 6d. to £36 7s. 6d., assistant carpenter £28 17s. 6d. to £31 15s., firemen—leading (where carried) £26 10s., firemen with 6 months' sea service and over as fireman or trimmer £26, for firs 6 months' sea service as fireman £24 10s., greasers £26 10s., junior ordinary seamen £16 10s., senior ordinary seamen £19 2s. 6d., trimmers (6 months' sea service and over) £25 10s. (less than 6 months' sea service) £23 10s.; weekly rates, men finding own food—able seamen and firemen 141s. 2d., boatswain and carpenters 151s. 1d., greasers 144s. 1d., ordinary seamen 109s. 1d. trimmers (6 months' sea service and over) 139s. 5d., (less than 6 months' sea service) 122s. 6d. The above rates are subject to the addition of efficien service pay of £1 to £4 a month, or 4s. 8d. to 18s. 8d. a week, for continuou service and satisfactory conduct in a grade not below able seaman of trimmer with at least 6 months' sea service.*				
TANGE TO SELECT			Catering department ratings	Increases of £1 10s. to £1 17s. 6d. a month, according to occupation, for adulting on monthly rates, and of 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for boys; increases of 7s. or 7s. 7d. a week for adult ratings on weekly rates, and of 2s. 11d. for mess room boys (monthly and weekly rates are subject to the addition of efficient service pay for service in a grade not below assistant steward).				
Coal Distribution	Lancashire and Cheshire (includ- ing part of Derby- shire) (172)	First full pay week following 18 Jan.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: one-horse carters, Grades 1 and 2 areas 123s. a week drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of u to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 127s., Grade 2 areas 123s., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 128s., 124s., over 5 tons 132s., 128s. carriers-off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dropmen 124s., 120s. coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. above minimum rates.				
Construction of the second	Yorkshire region (172)	18 Jan.	do.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates afte change for adult workers: drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carryin capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade A areas 126s. 6d. a weel Grade B areas 122s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 128s., 124s over 5 tons 132s., 128s., one-horse drivers 124s., 120s., two-horse driver 128s., 124s., coal yard and drop workers, carriers-off, fillers and othe workers including lorry drivers on provisional licence during trainin 121s. 6d., 117s. 6d.; coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. a week above minimum rates.				
MELLE O	North-Midland Region (172)	do.	Motor roundsmen and other manual workers	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change motor roundsmen, Grade 1 areas 131s. a week, Grade 2 areas 125s. 6d horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 124s., 120s.				
	Eastern Region (172)	do.	Transport workers and loaders	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change lorry drivers 127s. a week, horsemen, loaders and other workers 123s.				
100 mm	Midland Region (172)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after changinclude: motor roundsmen 21 years and over, Grade 1 areas 132s. a week Grade 2 areas 126s. 6d., horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 18 year and over 127s., 121s. 6d.				
	Northern Region (172)	First full pay week following 18 Jan.	do.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, are of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: motor drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, Grade 1 areas 125s. a week, Grade 2 areas 121s over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 128s., 124s., over 5 and up to an including 8 tons 132s., 128s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 136s. 132s., over 12 tons 140s., 136s., horsemen (all areas) 124s., other worked 124s., 120s.				
	Southern Region (173)	do.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over and for bag-fillers and mates 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons, Group A areas 128s. a week, Group B areas 124s., over 5 and up and including 8 tons 132s., 128s., over 8 tons but gross laden weight nover 12 tons 136s., 132s., over 12 tons gross laden weight 140s., 136 lorry drivers' mates 21 years and over, yardmen, horse carmen, bag-fille and loaders 19 years and over 124s., 120s.; leading hands to receive 5s. week above bag-fillers' and loaders' rates.				
	South-Eastern Region (172)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and includin 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 124s. a week, Grade 2 areas 120s., over 2 and up and including 5 tons 128s., 124s., over 5 and up to and including 8 to 132s., 128s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 136s., 132s., over 12 to 140s., 136s., coal-yard workers, coal porters, horse carmen, mates and mat who act as coal porters 124s., 120s.				
	South-Western Region (173)	18 Jan.	do.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after chan for adult workers: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of up to an including 4 tons carrying capacity, X areas 127s. 6d. a week, Y areas 124 of over 4 and up to and including 6 tons 134s., 130s., of over 6 tons 136 132s., horse carters 126s., 122s., yard-men and other workers 124s., 120s.				
	South and West Wales (173)	First full pay week following 18 Jan.		Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after chan for adult workers: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton less, Grade 1 areas 125s. a week, Grade 2 areas 121s., over 1 and up to an including 3½ tons 128s., 124s., over 3½ and up to and including 12 to 136s., 132s., over 12 tons 140s., 136s., mates 124s., 120s., one-horse driver (all areas) 121s., two-horse drivers 126s.				
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 July,	La. (I.) North	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for workers 20 years and own and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin classers in charge of sor more men 162s. 6d. a week, acting in charge of five or less 157s. 6hide and/or skin classers 152s. 6d., assistant classers 137s. 6d., labours 20 years and over 130s. 6d.; youths and boys 59s. 6d. at 16 and und				

<sup>\*</sup> New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers and refrigerator engineers, etc. † These increases were awarded in January and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Authority Services	Scotland (185)	First full pay period commenc- ing after 1 Jan.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week for men, of 2s. 9d. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20 years of age. Rates after change for adult workers 20 years and over include: men in the basic grade, including scavengers, street sweepers, garden labourers and road labourers, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 126s. a week, Group II (burghs) 123s., (counties) 122s., male drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight, Group I 132s., Group II 129s., over 2 tons and not over 5 tons 135s., 132s.; women in the basic grade, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 94s. 5d., Group II (cities and burghs) 92s. 7d., (counties) 91s. 8d., female cooks, Groups I and II 106s. 8d., assistant cooks 101s. 8d.
Catering	Lurgan and Cole- raine and district	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Jan.	Male assistants and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week for male assistants, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: male assistants 78s. 6d. a week during 1st year after apprenticeship, 93s. 6d. during 2nd year, 107s. 6d. after 5 years (including 3 years apprenticeship); apprentices 32s. 6d. during 1st year of apprenticeship, 41s. 4d. during 2nd year, 56s. 11d. during 3rd year.
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (194) (204)	25 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 4s. for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. for female workers 18 or over, of 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards Grade A 133s. a week, Grade B 143s., Grade C 153s., Grade D 163s., head cooks 13ss., cooks 125s., assistant cooks 113s., porters 98s., all male workers under 21—37s. at under 16, rising to 83s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 or over—canteen supervisors, manageresses or stewardesses Grade X 88s., Grade A 96s., Grade B 106s., Grade C 116s., Grade D 126s., head cooks 98s. 6d., cooks 83s. 6d., assistant cooks 76s., cashiers 71s. 6d., canteen attendants 68s. 6d., all female workers under 18—37s. at under 16, rising to 55s. at 17 and under 18*. Rates in the London Area† are 2s. 6d. a week higher than the above rates.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 14s, a week, and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s, 6d, a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 21s, a week less for adult workers in the London area and 18s, 6d, less in all other areas, are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. These rates are applicable in all areas. Provision is also made for rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided. See page 32 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

† The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

### 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 carrings due to such factors as alterations in working hours or in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.\*

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

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

Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947 December		103	103	106	103	
1948 December		107	109	110	107	
1949 December		109	112	113	109	
1950 December		113	116	118	114	
1951 December		125	130	133	126	
1952 December		132	138	143	134	
March June September December		134 134 135 136	139 139 141 143	145 145 148 149	135 135 137 138	
1954 January	11.00	136	143	149	138	

\* As indicated on page 307 of the September, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1953, the latest available, was 152 for all workers combined as compared with 136 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 135 in all the principal industries and services).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

## Publications on Youth Employment

#### Juvenile Employment Service

Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B.) 1945. 2s. 0d.  $(2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.)$ 

#### Youth Employment, 1948

Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.)

#### Youth Employment Service

Report of the National Youth Employment Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1950-53. 2s. 0d. (2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord 9d.  $(10\frac{1}{2}d.)$ Piercy, C.B.E.) 1951.

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses shown on page 71 or through any bookseller at the prices indicated (those in brackets include postage)

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

#### DISPUTES IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 177. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 187 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 52,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during January at the establishments concerned was about 128,000.

Of the total of 128,000 days lost in January, 113,000 were lost by 49,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 46,200 were directly involved and 3,400 indirectly or these workers, 46,200 were directly involved an experiment of the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in January also included 15,000 days lost by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 178 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during January, 99, directly involving 10,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted two days; 23, directly involving 4,100 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 177 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began

### Industrial Disputes

in January, 12, directly involving 27,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 56, directly involving 7,400 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 2,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 84, directly involving 8,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

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

		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining	2	143	145	19,900	39,000
Building and Con-	2	10	12	26,300	70,000
Transport, etc		5	5	2,000	3,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	6	19	25	3,700	16,000
Total, January, 1954	10	177	187	51,900	128,000
Total, December, 1953	18	119	137	1,079,300	1,112,000
Total, January, 1953	4	139	143	25,700	67,000

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
Industry, Occupations and Locality	To the state of th		Began	Ended		State of the State	
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers—Elsecar, near Barnsley (one colliery)	950	160	12 Jan.	15 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with local application of a pay award	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Fillers and other colliery workers— Worksop (one colliery)	220	1,030	14 Jan.	22 Jan.	Fillers' dissatisfaction with allow- ances for working in special conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians and mates—various districts	21,800‡		11 Jan.	-	Rejection of a demand for a wage increase	No settlement reported.	
GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD:— Drivers and other operating staff— various districts in London	840		11 Jan.	13 Jan.	Refusal of a shop steward's request for permission to modify his duties in order to allow greater facilities for trade union activities	Work resumed pending negotiations.	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. ‡ A stoppage which began on 11th January involved about 1,900 workers in the first week. In the next week the number increased to about 20,000, the majority of whom resumed work after two days. In the third week 5,000 workers were involved of whom about 3,500 were employed in the London area. By the end of January about 21,800 workers had been involved at one time or another in this stoppage.

## Industrial Relations Handbook

The structure of British industry as it concerns the organisation and inter-relation of employer and worker. Price 4s. 6d. By post 4s. 10d.

### SUPPLEMENT No. 3: JOINT CONSULTATION IN INDUSTRY

Arrangements made by national joint organisations for the establishment of consultative machinery.

Price 3s. 6d. By post 3s. 8d.

### SUPPLEMENT No. 4: WAGE INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Safeguards devised to protect the worker under schemes of payment by results. Price 1s. 6d. By post 1s. 7½d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 71

### U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th JANUARY, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 140

At 12th January, 1954, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 15th December, 1953, compared with 138 at 13th January, 1953.

compared with 138 at 13th January, 1953.

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. The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items, but certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

The index figure for each month is first calculated as an index with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes, since 15th January, 1952, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". The "weights" used for this calculation are in proportion to the estimated consumption of the various items in 1950 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th JANUARY, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 12th January, 1954, 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. In accordance with the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", indices are also given for various sub-groups comprised within the main expenditure groups. Similar sub-group indices are published at quarterly intervals.

are published at quarterly	y interva				
Group A	TD.		IGURE FOR UARY, 1954		GROU
Group at Sub-Grou		(15th	January, 2 = 100)		WEIGH
I. Food: Bread, flour, bise Meat, bacon and Milk, cheese and Butter, margarir Vegetables and Tea and sugar, of Miscellaneous m	d ham, a d eggs ne and cofruit etc.	ces, etc nd fish	118 110 100 131 104 130		
Total—Food			110.2		399
II. Rent and rates			109.9		72
III. Clothing: Men's outer clot Men's underclot Women's outer Women's under Children's cloth Clothing materia Footwear	hing clothing clothing ing		103 89 97 91 98 93 94		
Total—Clothi	ng	dhios on d	96.1	•	98
IV. Fuel and light:  Coal and coke Other fuel and light	ight		111 111		
Total—Fuel a	nd light		110.7		66
V. Household durable Furniture Appliances, etc. Floor coverings, furnishings Hardware, potte	drapery	and soft	101 97 89 103		
Total—House			95.6 .		62
VI. Miscellaneous goo Soap and oth household goo toilet requisite Newspapers, boo toys	ds: er miso ods, med	cellaneous icines and	102		
Total—Miscel	laneous	goods	100.0	•	44
VII. Services: Travel Entertainment Other services			114 110 106		
Total—Service	es	/	109.5		91
VIII. Alcoholic drink			101.5		78
IX. Tobacco			100.3		90
All items			105.8 .		1,000

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 15th December, 1953, and 12th January, 1954, there were increases in the average prices of fish, tomatoes and green vegetables, cooking apples and tea. The effect of these increases was partly offset by a decrease of about 15 per cent. in the average price of eggs. For the food group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. but there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 110.

During the month under review there were increases in the prices of coal and coke in several areas to meet higher costs of distribution. The consequent rise in the average level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole was slight but it was sufficient to raise the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, from 110 at 15th December, 1953, to 111 at 12th January, 1954.

#### Household Durable Goods

Among the items in the household durable goods group, the principal change was a decrease in the average price of electric fires as the result of a reduction in the rate of purchase tax payable. For the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. but there was no change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 96.

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, miscellaneous goods, services, 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 110, 96, 100, 109, 101 and 100,

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 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 12th January, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 105.8. 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 12th January, 1954, 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 12th January, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	105.8
All items index at 12th January, 1954 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	105·8 132·5 × ——
=140·2 taken	100 as 140

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 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	104 109 113 117 132 138 140	106 109 113 118 133 139	106 109 113 119 133 140	108 109 114 121 135 141	108 111 114 124 135 140	100 110 111 114 125 138 141	101 108 111 114 126 138 141	100 108 111 113 127 137 140	101 108 112 114 128 136 140	101 108 112 115 129 138 140	103 109 112 116 129 138 140	104 109 113 116 130 138 140		

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation", is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 71 of this GAZETTE.

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 66.

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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### Fatal Industrial Accidents

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 132, compared with 116 in the previous month and 100 (revised figure) in January, 116 in the previous month and 100 (revised lighte) in January, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 16 in the previous month and 15 in January, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January,

1954.	The state of the s
Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act:	Electrical Stations
Underground 29	Other Industries 1
Surface 5	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Ouarries 7	Аст, 1937
	Docks, Wharves, Quays
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 41	and Ships 5 Building Operations 14
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Building Operations 14
	WOLKS OF Engineering
Factories	Construction 6
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses 1
tery and Glass 4	TOTAL FACTORIES ACT 67
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 67
Metal Extracting and	D-il Couries
Refining 1	Railway Service
Metal Conversion and	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 4
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Rolling Mills and Tube	men 2
Making) 5	Firemen 2 Guards (Passenger) 1
Engineering, Locomotive	
Building, Boilermaking,	Labourers Mechanics 1
etc 10 Railway and Tramway	Mechanics 1 Permanent Way Men 9
Kallway and Hallway	Porters 2
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-	Porters 2 Shunters 1
craft Manufacture 2	Other Grades 1
Shipbuilding 4	Contractors' Servants 1
Other Metal Trades 4	_
Cotton	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1	CHARLES SEE ST. S. S. S. S. S.
Other Textile Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen) 132
Textile Printing, Bleaching	—
and Dyeing	Seamen
Tanning, Currying, etc	Trading Vessels 5
Food and Drink 2	Fishing Vessels 1
General Woodwork and	
Furniture 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 6
Paper, Printing, etc	Total (including Seamen). 138
Rubber Trades 1	Total (including Seamen) 138
Gas Works 2	

### Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases			I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisonia Operatives engaged in			Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Electric Accumu Works White and Red		2	Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	
Works Shipbreaking		1 1	TOTAL	_
Other Industries			Chrome Ulceration	
TOTAL		4	Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating	2
Other Poison	ing		Other Industries	
Toxic Anaemia Aniline Poisoning			TOTAL	2
TOTAL		Nil	Total, Cases	4
Anthrax				
Wool Hides and Skins		1	II. Deaths Anthrax	
Other Industries		i	Other Industries	
TOTAL		2	TOTAL	

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th January, 1954.

### Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 26th December, 1953, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 87, compared with 86 in the 13 weeks ended 26th September, 1953, and 107 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 27th December, 1952. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 475, 445 and 598 (revised figure). For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

REFERENCE SENSON	K	iber of Per illed during weeks end	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended					
Nature of Accident	26th Dec., 1953	26th Sept., 1953	27th Dec., 1952	26th Dec., 1953	26th Sept., 1953	27th Dec., 1952			
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-		8 38 19	1 42 30	10 180 101	7 168 108	28 207 131			
cluding shaft acci- dents)	12	10	21	133	106	177			
Total	75	75	94	424	389	543			
Surface : All causes	12	11	13	51	56	55			
Total, underground and surface	87	86	107	475	445	598			

### Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 7th December, 1953.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 647, and 3,945 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,383 males and 562 females; of the total 2,468 were disabled persons. During the period 499 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below

THY LITTING	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during			
period: Able-bodied Disabled	215 360	15 57	230 417
Total	575	72	647
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	SON WEST	STATE OF	
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	1,295 1,164	45 87	1,340 1,251
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied Disabled	53 338	23 275	76 613
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied	22 64	39 8	61 72
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	447	85	532
Total	3,383	562	3,945
Trainees placed in employment during			
period: Able-bodied Disabled	210 216	6 67	216 283
Total	426	73	499

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 7th December, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 111,451, of whom 99,800 were males and

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 4th January, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	457	65	522
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,092	174	1,266
Persons who completed courses during period	487	69	556

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 4th January, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 47,251.

# Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1953, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and

quarter ended 31st December, 1953, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 313, with a gross tonnage of 2,173,709 tons, compared with 316 vessels of 2,190,329 tons gross at the end of September, 1953, a decrease of 16,620 tons. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 604,881 at the end of December. This figure, which was 11,110 tons more than at the end of September, represented 27·8 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 263,529 tons for Norway, 102,170 tons for Panama and 98,053 tons for Liberia. The tonnage at the end of December intended for registration abroad included 109,956 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 6,294,876 tons gross, of which 34·5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 4,121,167, an increase of 320,067 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers of 100 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 3,548,907 tons or 56·4 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage oil tankers of 100 tons gross and upwards being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,151,404, representing 53·0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and

figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1953 were 15 steamers, of 126,642 tons, and 40 motorships, of 207,809 tons, a total of 55 vessels of 334,451 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 28 steamers, of 143,186 tons, and 27 motorships, of 222,959 tons, a total of 55 vessels of 366,145 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 22 steamers, of 178,814 tons, and 35 motorships, of 184,873 tons, a total of 57 vessels, of 363,687 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

### Reinstatement in Civil **Employment**

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1953, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944

THE PERSON OF TH	December Quarter, 1953	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	6	1,706
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	12	866
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	11	2,095
Total of orders made	29	4,667
No orders made against the employers concerned	28	4,534
Total of cases determined	57	9,201

Included in the total figure of 9,201 were 505 cases determined during the period 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1945, 4,277 during 1946, 1,777 during 1947, 1,387 during 1948, 431 during 1949, 280 during 1950, 93 during 1951, 248 during 1952, and 203 during 1952. 203 during 1953.

Of the total of 9,201 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 552 under the National Service Act, 1948, 17 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and two under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 57 cases determined during the December quarter, 1953, 56 were dealt with under the 1948 Act and one under the 1950 Act.

Appeals against five determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter and all these determinations were reversed. Appeals against 29 determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the year and of these eight were upheld, seven were varied and 14 were set aside. During the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1953, the Umpire decided 1,176 appeals, and in 463 cases he reversed the Committee's determinations.

The total number of cases determined by Northern Ireland Reinstatement Committees up to the end of the year 1953 was 39, of which 23 were determined in favour of the applicant. Eight appeals have been decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland; in seven cases the Committees' determinations were confirmed. During this period the Isle of Man Reinstatement Committee determined ten cases. One appeal was made to the Umpire, the Committee's determination being upheld.

Umpire, the Committee's determination being upheld.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provision of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the 1948 Act. During the quarter 16 applications for compensation under the 1948 Act were determined by Reinstatement Committees, orders for compensation being made in nine of these cases. There was one appeal decided by the Umpire during the quarter, the Committee's determination being reversed. During the year compensation was awarded in 14 out of the 27 cases determined by the Committees, and three appeals were decided by the Umpire, the determinations of the Committees being reversed in each case. being reversed in each case.

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
	is given		Month before	Year before				
European Countries								
Belgium	1936-38 = 100	418	- 1	1 1				
All Items*	Dec., 1953	400	- 1 - 2	+ 1 + 2				
Denmark	1935 = 100	100						
All Items	Jan., 1954	219	Nil†	- 2				
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			STAN THE STAN				
All Items	Nov., 1953	141.3	+ 0.3	- 3.1				
Food	1949 = 100	132.4	+ 0.5	- 7.6				
Netherlands All Items	Dec., 1953 (middle)	120	Nil	Nil				
Food		122	- 2	Nil				
Norway	" 1949" = 100"							
All Items	Nov., 1953 (middle)	137 150	Nil Nil	+ 1				
Food Switzerland	Äug., 1939 = 100	150	NII	- 1				
All Items	Nov., 1953 (end)	170-4	Nil	- 0.8				
Food	,, ,, ,,	186.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1				
Other Countries	1022 27 1 000							
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923–27 = 1,000							
All Items	June, 1953	2,293	+25	+87				
Food		2,605	+33	+38				
Canada	1949 = 100							
All Items	Dec., 1953 (beginning)	115.8	- 0·4 - 1·3	Nil - 2·0				
Food	July, 1933-June, 1934	112.1	- 1.3	- 2.0				
India (Bombay)	= 100							
All Items	Nov., 1953	361	- 7 -13	+14				
Food		445	-13	+13				
Pakistan	Apr., 1948-Mar., 1949			A PROPERTY.				
All Items	= 100 Oct., 1953	113	Nil	+11				
Food		112	Nil	+ 8				
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100	2000	59% NO. 10	History Co.				
All Items	Oct., 1953	179	+ 1	+ 5				
Food	Oct., 1949 = 100	225	+ 2	+11				
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100 Nov., 1953	129	Nil	<b>±</b> 3				
All Items	The state of the s	149	Nil	+ 3 + 5				
South Africa, Union	" "							
(9 urban areas)	1938 = 100		1					
All Items	Oct., 1953	196.0	- 0.5	+ 4.9				
Food	1947-49 = 100	233 · 1	- 1.7	+10.5				
United States All Items	Nov., 1953	115.0	- 0.4	+ 0.7				
Food	" "	112.0	- 1.6	- 3.0				

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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	Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration	Tribun	als	TO STA	67	Wages Councils Acts						 68
	Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal		3000		67	Agricultural Wages Act						 68
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#### Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1954

#### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During January the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twelve awards, *Nos.* 475 to 486.\* Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 475 (1st January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Hide and Skin Market Trade in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 12s. 6d. a week in the scheduled rates of all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juniors. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the scheduled rates for all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juniors, effective as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 6th July, 1953.

Award No. 476 (8th January).—Parties: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a difference regarding the revision of wage rates for nylon countering and for the bagging of various classes of goods. Award: The Tribunal awarded specified wage rates for the countering of nylon hose and for bagging, details of which are set out in the award.

Available 477 (11th January).—Parties: Employers represented

out in the award.

Award No. 477 (11th January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Regional Joint Council for the Clay Industries, and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an amendment to the existing agreement between the parties to provide for double time payments for Sunday work performed by kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the agreement should be amended to provide for double time payments for work performed between 10 p.m., Saturday, and 10 p.m., Sunday, and that certain permissive arrangements as to reduced working hours could be made by local agreement.

made by local agreement.

Award No. 478 (11th January).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: That the scheduled wage rates of all adult workers be increased That the scheduled wage rates of all adult workers be increased by 6s, a week for men and 4s, a week for women. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the scheduled minimum time rates should be increased by 4s, a week for men and 3s, a week for women, with proportionate increases for young persons and apprentices; group minimum average piece rates to be, as at present, 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.

Award No. 479 (15th January).—Parties: Members of the Independent Theotree Association Limited and members of the

Award No. 479 (15th January).—Parties: Members of the Independent Theatres Association Limited and members of the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association, and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Claim: For conditions of employment equivalent to those agreed between the Theatrical Managers' Association and the Musicians' Union. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the employers should apply to the musicians in their employment the conditions of employment set out in the agreement between the Theatrical Managers' Association and the Musicians' Union, subject to certain variations of the provisions of that agreement as set out in the award.

Award No. 485 (27th January).—Parties: Members of the Cornish and Devon Granite Masters' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a claim by the employers that, as from 1954, Good Friday should no longer be regarded as a statutory holiday

Good Friday should no longer be regarded as a statutory holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 486 (28th January).—Parties: Members of the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the Sheffield United Cutlery Council in their employment. Claim: That outworkers should be paid in their employment. Claim: That outworkers should be paid in respect of Bank Holidays in accordance with the recommendation made to their members on 12th December, 1946, by the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association. Award: The Tribunal awarded with effect as from and including the Whitsun Bank Holiday, 1953, that outworkers should be paid in respect of Bank Holidays or customary holidays holiday remuneration on the same basis and of the same amount as is payable to inworkers under the provisions of the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 71.

Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952, namely, "in the case of a pieceworker, for 8 hours at a time rate equal to the piecework basis time rate applicable to him."

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this Gazette was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued four awards, three of which are summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1072 (11th January).—Parties: Certain member firms of the Ulster Provincial Licensed Traders' Defence Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: For an increase of 10s. a week in the wages of barmen, with proportionate increases to apprentices, employed in Coleraine and district. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of barmen to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 3s. 6d. a week with proportionate increases for apprentices; the award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1073 (11th January).—Parties: Certain member firms of the Ulster Provincial Licensed Traders' Defence Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: For an increase of 7s. a week in the wages of barmen employed in Lurgan. During the course of the hearing the claim was taken to include an application for proportionate increases to apprentices where appropriate. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of barmen to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 3s. 6d. a week with proportionate increases to apprentices; the award to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1075 (28th January).—Parties: Certain members of

beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1075 (28th January).—Parties: Certain members of the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Dental Association and certain members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. Claim: That the current minimum rates of remuneration as set forth in the agreement between the British Dental Association (Northern Ireland), the North of Ireland Dental Laboratory Owners' Association and the Northern Ireland Dental Technicians' Branch of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, constituting the Joint Committee for the Craft of Dental Mechanics (Northern Ireland), dated 1st March, 1951, be increased by 30s. a week in the case of dental technicians, with a pro rata increase for apprentice dental technicians. Award: The Tribunal found the claim as made not established, but awarded that the minimum rates of wages for apprentice dental technicians and dental technicians covered by the claim should be as follows:—Apprentice Dental Technicians: 1st year, £1 10s.; 2nd year, £1 16s.; 3rd year, £2 5s.; 4th year, £3 2s. 6d.; 5th year, £3 17s. 6d. Dental Technicians: After the completion of five years' apprenticeship technicians shall be paid at the rate of £6 10s. a week for one year, after which the minimum weekly rate shall be £8 10s. This award is without arguides to the kircht of £6 10s. a week for one year, after which the minimum weekly rate shall be £8 10s. This award is without prejudice to the right of any person who, at the date of the award, is in receipt of higher any person who, at the date of the award, is in receipt of higher wages than the wages provided in the award to continue to receive such higher wages. The award is to have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

#### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued

one award, No. 240,\* which is summarised below.

Award No. 240 (14th January).—Parties: The Civil Service

Union and the Forestry Commission. Claim: For payment of

overtime rates to foresters and foremen employed by the Forestry

Commission. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During January the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2492 to 2495. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers or individuals.

Award No. 2492 (4th January).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: To ask the Industrial Court to determine the application of the Employees' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council that the existing scales of chargehands' differentials, as set out in the Agreement in Railway Shopmen's National Council Minute No. 650, dated 18th March, 1949, be increased, such increase to be paid "out of office" in cases where chargehands are working in piecework gangs. Award: The Court chargehands are working in piecework gangs. Award: The Court

The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 71.

awarded that the existing scales of chargehands' differentials as set out in the Agreement in Railway Shopmen's National Council Minute No. 650, dated 18th March, 1949, be increased as follows: Minute No. 650, dated 18th March, 1949, be increased as follows: chargehands Group 1 by 2s., chargehands Group 2 by 3s., chargehands Group 3 by 4s. Such increases shall, in respect of chargehands in charge of pieceworking gangs, be paid "out of office" while piece rates currently operating continue to apply. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award following the date of the award.

following the date of the award.

Award No. 2493 (8th January).—Parties: The Workers' Side and the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin Making Industry. Claim: To determine a claim by the Workers' Side for an advance in wages for all adult workers in the industry of 4d. an hour, with proportionate advances to apprentices, boys and girls. Award: The Court awarded that the wage rates of all adult workers in the bobbin industry be increased by Id. an hour and proportionately for apprentices, boys and girls. by 1d. an hour and proportionately for apprentices, boys and girls. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised

Parties: The two Sides of the Joint Industrial Council for Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Claim: To determine the claim of the Employees' Side for an increase of 15s. a week for adult weekly wage workers, with appropriate adjustments for juniors, and the consequential increase in the fall-back wage rates; also for a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. increase on all the head and piece rates (including gut) and emergency slaughtering rates. Award: The weekly wage rates for adults shall be increased by 6s. with appropriate adjustments in the rates for juniors and in the fall-back rate. The award shall take effect from the first full pay period following 21st December, 1953. No award was made on the second part of the claim dealing with head and piece rates, the parties having accepted that, if they are unable to reach a settlement, the Arbitrator will be asked to make an award.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z. (64), dated 8th January, for increased holiday remuneration to fleshers, shavers

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (73), dated 8th January, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 19 (C.T. (55)), dated 8th January and effective from 25th January. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 58.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 56 (A.S. (40)), dated 18th January and effective from 3rd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 89 (A. 49), dated 26th January and effective from 10th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and niecework basis. prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

#### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

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

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.172) and N.I.Bk. (N.173), dated 8th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.125), dated 22nd January, for fixing a revised provision for the allowance of customary holidays.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 71.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.A. (N.42)), dated 18th January and effective from 1st February, 1954. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

#### Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

#### Orders relating to Wages in England and Wales

The following Orders were made on 6th January by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales:—

No. 1984, effective from 1st March, 1954, fixes the statutory minimum time rates of wages at 1s. 11d. an hour during the period 1st March to 30th September and at 2s. 3d. during the period 1st October to 31st December for male and female workers, 17 years and over, employed in agriculture in England and Wales, and working from Volunteer Agricultural Camps organised by County Agricultural Executive Committees or by the National Union of

No. 1985, effective from 1st March, 1954, fixes the statutory minimum time rates of wages at 1s. 5d. an hour for employment in agriculture in England and Wales of male and female workers, agriculture in England and Wales of male and female workers, aged 14 and under 19 years, who are members of parties or teams organised with the approval of County Agricultural Executive Committees or the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with schools and other youth institutions, and working from camps or otherwise than from their homes, under conditions where the composition of the actual teams sent out to the farmers is arranged by the camp organiser or person otherwise responsible, and where the wages of the worker are paid direct to the organiser or other responsible person for subsequent pooling.

No. 1986, effective from 18th January, 1954, applies (a) to agricultural workers in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire

and provides that "where a worker employed as a shepherd is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed a dog or dogs, the appropriate minimum rate of wages shall be increased by 2s. 6d. per dog per week for not more than two dogs"; and (b) to agricultural workers in all counties in England and Wales and provides (i) that, in addition to holidays at the rate of one day for each month of regular employment in a holiday year, "a worker who is required to work seven days a week in 16 or more weeks in a holiday year shall be allowed one Sunday holiday, and a worker who is required to work seven days a week in 33 or more weeks in a holiday year shall be allowed two Sunday holidays", and (ii) that the value at which milk may be reckoned as a benefit or advantage in payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash shall be increased to 4½d, a pint for whole milk and 3d, a pint for skimmed milk

#### Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948— Technical Breach of Statutory Duty by Employers

Technical Breach of Statutory Duty by Employers

The plaintiff, an experienced steel erector, was employed by the first defendants as foreman in charge of the work to which the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, No. 1145, applied. In accordance with trade custom, the plaintiff decided what gear would be required, including ladders, which would be suitable for the job. The plaintiff knew that the employers had delegated this responsibility to him, but nevertheless decided to make use of some light ladders which were on the premises of the second defendants, who gave their permission. He did not ask his employers to supply ladders which would have been stronger and more suitable for the job to be done. While using one of these light ladders it broke and the plaintiff fell to the ground and injured himself. He claimed damages against his employers alleging a breach of their statutory duty under the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, and/or negligence at common law. In the alternative, the plaintiff claimed damages against the second defendants alleging a breach of the duty they owed to him as an invitee upon their ladders.

The case came before Mr. Justice Pilcher in the Queen's Bench Division. In the course of his judgment he said that the employers

invitee upon their ladders.

The case came before Mr. Justice Pilcher in the Queen's Bench Division. In the course of his judgment he said that the employers were in technical breach of their statutory obligation under Building Regulation 29(1) which required them to provide a ladder of good construction and adequate strength for the purpose for which it was to be used. He pointed out that there was, however, a statutory duty placed upon the plaintiff to co-operate by reason of Regulation 4. The employers could delegate their statutory duty to an experienced employee and this they had done. The plaintiff understood the position and should have appreciated that the ladder was unsafe and therefore not have made use of it. Had it been a fellow workman of the plaintiff who had been injured, the employers could not have escaped liability. In his view, the the employers could not have escaped liability. In his view, the

sole cause of the accident was the plaintiff's error of judgment and

he only was to blame. He could not therefore succeed in his claim either for breach of statutory duty or at common law.

His claim against the second defendants was based upon the contention that he was an invitee when using the ladder. The facts did not support this view since there was merely a general

permission given to use any plant which he, the plaintiff, thought suitable. There was no guarantee that the ladders were suitable for the job, which was a matter entirely for the decision of the plaintiff, and accordingly his claim against the second defendants also failed.—Johnson v. Croggan and Company Limited. Queen's Bench Division, 14th December, 1953.

#### Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and 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) 35/53 (8th October)

A workman was summarily dismissed for misconduct and paid wages for four days in lieu of notice. The insurance officer imposed a period of disqualification for unemployment benefit to commence on the day following the last day for which wages had been paid. Held that this was correct. Decision C.U. 155/50 (KL) applied. The fact that the claimant obtained work on the fifth day did not affect the position.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant was disqualified under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit from 5th May, 1953, to 15th June, 1953, both

"The claimant had been employed as a fitter by an engineering company from 1st January, 1953, to 28th April, 1953. He was summarily dismissed, without wages other than those earned up to the time of his dismissal, on Tuesday, 28th April, 1953, for what his employers have described as gross negligence; whether the cause of his dismissal amounted to industrial misconduct is a matter

cause of his dismissal amounted to industrial misconduct is a matter with which I deal later on. His trade union took up his case and on 8th May, 1953, he was paid wages for 34 hours in lieu of notice; this payment covered the period from Wednesday, 29th April, to Monday, 4th May, 1953, both days included.

"On Friday, 1st May, 1953, he made a claim for unemployment benefit. The local insurance officer decided that he was disentitled to unemployment benefit from 29th April, 1953, to 4th May, 1953, both days included, under regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] on the ground that he had received compensation for the loss of earnings on those days. This decision was undoubtedly correct and has not been contested by the claimant or his Association.

It was also necessary for the insurance officer, in adjudicating on the claim for unemployment benefit for 1st May, 1953, to consider whether the claimant was disqualified under section 13(2)(a) sider whether the claimant was disqualified under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had lost his employment through his misconduct. This issue had been clearly raised by the employers when answering questions addressed to them on form U.I.85, and it had to be determined. The insurance officer decided that industrial misconduct had been proved against the claimant but, since the claimant was disentitled to benefit from 29th April, to 4th May, 1953, under the regulation which I have mentioned above, the insurance officer decided that the period of disqualification on the ground of misconduct began on 5th May, 1953, and ran for six weeks ending on 15th June, 1953. In so deciding the insurance officer correctly followed and applied Decision C.U.155/50 (reported), in which it was held that, although disqualification is normally to begin on the day following the end of employment, where there are exceptional circumstances which employment, where there are exceptional circumstances which would render ineffective part of the disqualification (as here, where the claimant has received wages for four days following the end of the employment), the disqualification is to begin on the day after the exceptional circumstances cease to be of effect, i.e., in the present case on the day after wages have ceased. While still adjudicating on the claim for benefit for 1st May, 1953, the insurance officer therefore decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving benefit from 5th May to 15th June, 1953, on the ground that he had lost his employment through his misconduct,

"I have dealt at some length with this matter because in the observations of the insurance officer now concerned with the appeal the point is raised that a decision relating to 5th May, 1953, may have been *ultra vires* inasmuch as, after claiming benefit on 1st and 2nd May, 1953, the claimant took up new employment on 4th May, 1953, and in fact made no claim for benefit on 5th May, 1953, or on any day in the period beginning on 5th May, and ending on 15th June, 1953. The local insurance officer's procedure was, however, in my view entirely correct. The present issue all arose on the claim for benefit of 1st May, 1953, and all flows from that claim.

"I have so far dealt with matters of procedure, in which I hold that the local insurance officer acted correctly. I now come to the substantial issue in the case, namely, whether the local insurance officer's decision (which has been upheld by the local tribunal) that the conduct which brought about the claimant's dismissal amounted to industrial misconduct was correct. The claimant was employed as a fitter. He was instructed on 27th April, 1953, to open up the crank case of a compressor and check the bottom end bearings. He worked till 6.30 p.m. and when asked by the charge-hand if it was complete said yes. On the following morning he told those in charge not to work the compressor, but could give no reasonable explanation why it should not be worked except to say that he suspected that someone had tampered with it. This suggestion that the machine had been tampered with has been disproved and was dropped at the local tribunal's hearing. The compressor was started for a trial run but it was at once obvious that something was wrong in the crank case and it was stopped. The claimant was then ordered to re-open the crank case, and the top half of the bearing shell was found lying in the crank case, although the split pins and nuts which should have secured it were all in position. It is plainly gross negligence on the part of a fitter that he should close up the crank case and report the work as complete after leaving one of the principal bearings in the condition I have described.

"This is not a case of bad workmanship due to a natural lack of skill but of culpable negligence on the part of a man professing to possess the necessary degree of skill and knowledge for his work. I have no doubt that the decision that he lost his employment through his industrial misconduct, and thereby incurred disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks, was correct. 'I have so far dealt with matters of procedure, in which I hold

through his industrial misconduct, and thereby incurred disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks, was correct. The appeal of the claimant's Association is dismissed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 36/53 (24th September)

As a protest against the discharge, on redundancy, of 12 men, the other employees stopped work for two hours to attend a mass meeting. The employers refused to allow them to recommence work and discharged them, offering subsequent reengagement to the majority of them. Held that the action of the employers was a step taken in furtherance of the dispute which concerned the employment or non-employment of certain workers. Claimant therefore lost his employment a consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, as he was a member as the grade or class of those who participated in or were directly interested in the dispute.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 21st March, 1953, to 16th April, 1953, both days included.

"The question to be decided in this appeal, from a majority decision of the local tribunal, is whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit on and for a certain period after 21st March, 1953, on the ground that he lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

The claimant was one of about 220 labourers employed by a company of public works contractors on a building site near Chester. In the morning of Friday, 20th March, 1953, twelve labourers were discharged, or were told that they were about to be discharged, as being redundant. These men protested that there was no cause for their discharge because there was work to be done, and they called on their shop stewards to present their case to the employers. The local manager, I understand, would not accede to whatever requests were made to him, and a mass meeting of labourers was held during were made to him, and a mass meeting of labourers was neld duffing their lunch hour which lasts from 12 noon to 1 p.m. The meeting went on until nearly 3 p.m., that is long after the time at which work should have been resumed. Eventually the representatives of the men met the employers' agent and received an assurance that they and the trade union officials could meet the management on the following day to discuss any grievance arising from the suggested following day to discuss any grievance arising from the suggested redundancy. The men on their side agreed to return to work by 3 p.m. The site covers a large area and it was impossible for most of the men to reach their work places until after 3 p.m. When they reached their places, they were all told by their various foremen that there would be no more work that day. They therefore went home. When they came to work on the following morning, Saturday, 21st March, 1953, all the 220 labourers were told that their employment had been terminated and that their cards and money were in the post. Labouring work was at a stand-still until 17th April, 1953, when a substantial number of the men involved

<sup>\*</sup> 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 71.

returned to work, and this has been treated by the local insurance officer as the end of the stoppage. Ultimately, 180 of the 220 labourers were taken back. None of the 12 men declared redundant are parties to this appeal. Under the working rules of the building trade either side can terminate the contract of employment by giving two hours' notice on a Friday.

The first question is whether the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work. Clearly he did. There was a stoppage of work at the instance of the men from 1 p.m. to nearly 3 p.m. on Friday afternoon and thereafter at the instance of the employers. on Friday afternoon and thereafter at the instance of the employers. The claimant's contract of employment continued until it was terminated on Saturday morning. He lost employment on Saturday morning and afterwards because he was stopped from working by the employers. Unquestionably he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work. The next question is whether the stoppage was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. I merely have to consider whether the stoppage was due to a trade dispute or to some other cause. I am not concerned with whether one side was right and one was wrong, or whether either side is to blame, but merely with whether a dispute, as defined by section 13 (6) (b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, existed. It appears to me to be plain that there was a trade dispute and that it caused the stoppage. There had been a dispute on the Friday afternoon between employers and employees concerning the employment or non-employment of and employees concerning the employment or non-employment of the twelve men declared to be redundant. This dispute gave rise to the stoppage of work from 1 p.m. to nearly 3 p.m. on Friday, which occurred at the instance of the men, and also to the stoppage, which occurred at the instance of the employers, for the last part of Friday afternoon and on Saturday and thereafter.

"The dissenting member of the tribunal reasons that there was no trade dispute in being at the end of the mass meeting shortly before 3 p.m. on Friday afternoon, because the men had then received an assurance that their grievances would be discussed and had agreed on their part to return to work; he further reasons that no agreed on their part to return to work; he further reasons that no fresh dispute had sprung up on Saturday morning to cause a stoppage, and that the stoppage was due, not to a trade dispute, but to the employers exercising their right to terminate their contracts of employment. He suggests that the employers took the course of solving their redundancy problem by dismissing everyone and subsequently re-engaging such men as they required from day to day and thus avoided the need for negotiating with the trade union the order of the men's dismissal or re-engagement. In other words the order of the men's dismissal or re-engagement. In other words he suggests that the short dispute which had ended before 3 p.m. on the Friday was not the true cause of the stoppage but has been used as a pretext, and that the true cause of the stoppage was the employers' need to get rid of redundant workmen in an easy manner.

employers' need to get rid of redundant workmen in an easy manner.

"This view does not appear acceptable to me. It presupposes that the employers, who on Friday had thought only 12 men to be redundant, had suddenly found by Saturday that the whole force of about 220 men was redundant. It is furthermore contradicted by the fact that the employers subsequently re-engaged 180 men. There evidently was a redundancy problem, which the employers sought to meet by the simple method of dismissing batches of men from time to time but which the men thought should be dealt with in some other way. This difference gave rise to the dispute and stoppage on Friday afternoon, and although the dispute seemed to have been laid to rest at the end of the mass meeting, the employers evidently determined to assert their claim to solve the redundancy problem in the way which seemed best to them. They did this by dismissing the whole labouring force, with the undoubted intention of re-engaging later such men as were required and were ready to work. I have no doubt that the dismissal of the whole force was nothing but a step taken in furtherance of the trade dispute, or in other words that the stoppage was directly due to the trade dispute.

"The claimant says that he does not see why the dispute should

other words that the stoppage was directly due to the trade dispute.

"The claimant says that he does not see why the dispute should affect him as he was on road maintenance work for the Ministry of Supply; he was one of a gang of seven men and a ganger who were placed by the employers under the control of a clerk of works of the Ministry for road repairs and who were working under the Ministry's rules and orders. He agrees however that he was employed and paid by the public works contractors (whom I have called the employers) as one of their labourers and the local tribunal found that he had attended the mass meeting. It is clear that he belonged to a grade or class of workers members of which were participating in or directly interested in the dispute, and he is therefore not saved from disqualification by the proviso to section 13 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is not controverted that the stoppage of work ended on 17th April, 1953. In my judgment the decision of the local tribunal is correct and the appeal of the claimant (made with the support of his Association) must be dismissed."

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#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 19; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 8th January; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 56; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 18th January; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 89; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 26th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 68.

(i) The Police Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 27; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (ii) The Police (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 75 (S.17); price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). These Regulations were made on 14th January by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland, respectively, under the Police Act, 1919. They (i) amend the Police Regulations, 1952, by increasing the scales of pay of inspectors, sergeants and constables and by increasing the rates of overtime allowance, detective duty allowance and London allowance; and (ii) make amendments to the Police (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, which deal with the conditions of service of members of police forces in Scotland, including provision for an increase in the rates of overtime allowance and detective duty allowance and in the scales of pay of inspectors, sergeants and constables.

The Mersey Channel (Collision Rules) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1906; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 22nd December, 1953, by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and subsequent legislation. This Order makes Rules concerning the lights and signals to be carried and the steps for avoiding collision to be taken by vessels navigating the River Mersey and the sea channels or approaches thereto. The Rules supplement the Collision Regulations made by the Collision Regulations (Ships and Seaplanes on the Water) and Signals of Distress (Ships) Order, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953, page 447).

(see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953, page 447).

(i) The National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 55; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 18th January; (ii) The National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 77 (S.18); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 22nd January. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, respectively, under (i) the National Health Service Act, 1946, and (ii) the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. They prescribe the qualifications required by medical auxiliaries under the National Health Service, for employment in the hospital service and in certain ancillary services, or by a local health authority, or, in the case of Scotland, education authority.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 5; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 4th January by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 43.

Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 43.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1953 No. 161; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th November; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 165; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 9th December; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 166; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 29th December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.

—See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1953, page 445, and January, 1954, page 32.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Accidents.—Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1952. Report to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 42.

Atomic Energy Production.—Britain's Atomic Factories. The Story of Atomic Energy Production in Britain. Ministry of Supply and Central Office of Information. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

Careers.—(i) Choice of Careers. New Series. No. 51: The Speech Therapist. (ii) Men and Women Series. No. 41: Town and Country Planning. (Revised July, 1953.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7½d.) each.

Census of Production.—Censuses of Production for 1950, 1949 and 1948. Summary Tables. Part I. Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 43.

Collisions at Sea.—International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948. London, 10th June, 1948. Treaty Series No. 4 (1954). Cmd. 9050. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

Disabled Persons.—Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1953. Cmd. 9021. H.M. Treasury. Price 2d. (3½d.).

Food Survey.—Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure. Report of the National Food Survey Committee. Ministry of Food. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

International Labour Office.—Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1953. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1; price £1 10s.—See page 44.

Local Government.—Guides to Official Sources No. 3. Local Government Statistics. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

Social Security.—Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Denmark regarding payment of compensation or benefit in respect of industrial injuries (including occupational diseases). London, 15th December, 1953. Cmd. 9044. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 9.

Statistics.—The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. 73rd Statistical Abstract 1949–1952. Board of Trade. Price 15s. (15s. 6d.).—See page 42.

Youth Employment.—Report of the National Youth Employment Council on the work of the Youth Employment Service, 1950–1953. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—

#### MINING OUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th May, 1954, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The Examination for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th May, 1954, at

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres

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on 19th May, 1954, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in July, 1954. Intending candidates should apply after 26th February for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and the statement of the secretary as soon as possible.

and must in any case be received not later than 23rd March, 1954. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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

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

#### **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.)

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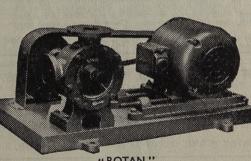
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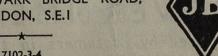


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<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 71.

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