POLITICAL AND linistry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXI, No. 3

MARCH, 1953 Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET Annual subscription 19s. 6d. post free

CONTENTS

Page		Page
Special Articles:	Special Articles—continued:	
Earnings and Hours in October, 1952	Irish Republic Factory Inspection and Accidents in 1931	88
Review of Monthly Statistics		90
Statement on Defence, 1953 80	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	101
Activities of National Joint Advisory Council	Manager Lamour Contraction	107
Industrial Modernisation in South Wales	The sales of the s	108
National Insurance: Sickness Benefit for Men Drawing Workmen's Compensation: Insurance of Married	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	111
Women 8 International Labour Organisation: Second Session of		. 111
Plantations Committee; Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations	8 FACTORY FORMS	. 111

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

Earnings and Hours in October, 1952

N October, 1952, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-arners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for September, 1952). In the enquiry of October, 1952, forms were sent to employ-

ers who had previously supplied information and to about 3,000 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1952, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week classified under the following headings: men. 21 in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers. The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1952, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 64,500, of

earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 64,500, of

which approximately 62,100 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was about 6½ million, employed and wages earned in the week was about 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these work-people. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others much less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1952, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 81 and 82, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in October, 1952, worked in each industry in the same week in October, 1952, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 83 and 84.

Weekly Earnings in October, 1952

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average The Table in the first column overleat snows the average weekly earnings in October, 1952, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in October, 1952. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries

In computing the averages for October, 1952, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The earnings of these women averaged 49s. 4d. and the hours worked averaged 22·0. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 96s. 4d. would have been altered by only 2d. (to 96s. 2d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 7d. The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1952*

The state of the s		the selection	ST. B. PINS		The Man
Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
liferous mining pro- ducts other than coal	183 5	86 6	92 2	62 8	158 5
Chemical and allied trades	176 3	79 11	97 2	62 8	154 6
Metal manufacture	201 11	85 7	99 5	61 4	188 4
Engineering, shipbuilding					
and electrical goods	188 3	71 0	101 8	61 10	164 7 173 8
Vehicles	193 0	67 3	108 3	69 2	173 8
Metal goods not else- where specified	186 11	74 11	94 1	60 11	151 2
Precision instruments,	100 11			00 11	THE REAL PROPERTY.
jewellery, etc	185 2	71 7	100 6	60 10	148 2
Textiles	171 4	77 9	98 4	70 2	124 7
Leather, leather goods and fur	169 11	76 5	92 5	58 7	132 6
Clothing	166 1	71 6	93 3	55 8	106 2
Food, drink and tobacco	163 4	70 7	91 3	58 5	130 6
Manufactures of wood	A Brid me	10250300			150 5
and cork	177 2 196 5	76 1 69 5	103 3	59 1 57 8	152 7 155 0
Paper and printing Other manufacturing in-	190 3	69 5	99 11	57 8	133 0
dustries	182 4	79 10	95 2	61 2	144 3
All manufacturing in-	104 0	72 1	06.10		150 10
dustries	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
Mining and quarrying			GOLD OF TANK		CHARLES CONTRACTOR
(excluding coal)	173 9	88 7	97 4	§	168 4
Building and contracting	174 6	81 6	85 9	www	165 9
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi-	169 10	75 9	94 9	8	163 7
cation (excluding rail-					
ways, London Trans-			CATCHER !		CHUTAIG
port and British Road					
Services)	166 11	72 7	127 6	56 4	160 8
National and local government servicel	140 11	77 5	87 0	50 0	131 10
go vermient service	1.0 11				
All the above, including					
manufacturing indus-	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
tries¶	178 6	/4 11	96 4	00 9	131 11

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 81 and 82, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, directives in the ardinary transfer of the statement of the statem disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under

Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1952

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in October, 1952, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 83 and 84. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by dustries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1952

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
other than coal	49.0	44.4	41.4	42.9	47.1
Chemical and allied trades	47.0	43.5	42.6	42.8	45.9
Metal manufacture	47.8	43.7	41.3	41.9	47.1
Engineering, shipbuilding					
and electrical goods	48.4	44.0	42.3	42.5	47.1
Vehicles Metal goods not else-	46.8	43.7	42.0	42.4	46.1
where specified	47.6	44.2	41.1	42.3	45.4
Precision instruments,	10.	12.	44 7	40.0	44.5
jewellery, etc	46.1	43.6	41.7	43.0	
Textiles	47.6	44.9	42.0	43.2	44.4
and fur	46.9	45.4	41.4	43.7	44.8
Clothing	44.7	43.5	40.5	42.1	41.8
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	48.5	44.7	43 · 1	43.1	46.4
1	46.4	44.6	42.1	42.9	45.5
D	45.6	43.4	42.2	42.7	44.4
Other manufacturing in-					
dustries	47.7	44.4	42.4	42.2	45.6
All manufacturing in- dustries	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	48.4	44.9	43.5	e	48.2
Building and contracting	48.1	45.9	39.1	anono	47.9
Gas, electricity and water	47.8	43.9	40.5	8	47.5
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road	47.0	44.2	40.3	3 40 323	47.3
Services)	49.2	44.7	44.4	42.6	48.6
National and local government service	45.4	43.6	40.4	39.8	44.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
		T CONTRACTOR		TO CONTRACT	OV CONTRACTOR

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 83 and 84 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1952, ranged between 44 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in October, 1952

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1952, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 83 and 84.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1952

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡	
Treatment of non-metal-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
liferous mining products	1610.930	55. 10050	and the second	Service Control	ST COOK	
other than coal	44.9	23.4	26.7	17.5	40.4	
Chemical and allied trades	45.0	22.0	27.4	17.6	40.4	
Metal manufacture	50.7	23.5	28.9	17.6	48.0	
Engineering, shipbuilding						
and electrical goods	46.7	19.4	28.8	17.5	41.9	
Vehicles	49.5	18.5	30.9	19.6	45.2	
Metal goods not else-						
where specified	47-1	20.3	27.5	17.3	40.0	
Precision instruments.	10 F 23 40 5	mornistain	Bern		Contractor Contractor	
jewellery, etc	48.2	19.7	28.9	17.0	40.0	
Textiles	43.2	20.8	28.1	19.5	33.7	
Leather, leather goods	18 18 3 D 3	The second second				
and fur	43.5	20.2	26.8	16.1	35.5	
Clothing	44.6	19.7	27.6	15.9	30.5	
Food, drink and tobacco	40.4	18.9	25.4	16.3	33.8	
Manufactures of wood	10	10	23 4	10 5	33 0	
and cork	45.8	20.5	29.4	16.5	40.2	
Demand and the	51.7	19.2	28.4	16.2	41.9	
Other manufacturing in-	31'	17 2	20 4	10 2	41.3	
4	45.9	21.6	26.9	17.4	38.0	
dustries	43.3	21.0	20.9	17.4	30.0	
All manufacturing indus-			ACCOUNT OF THE	WILL STREET	MANUAL PROPERTY.	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6	
tries	40.0	19.9	21.1	11.2	39.0	
Mining and quarrying				100 July - 67 4 6 7	0.609533.0054	
(excluding coal)	43.1	23.7	26.9		41.0	
Building and contracting	43.1	21.3	26.3	8	41.9	
	43.5	20.6		8000	41.5	
Gas, electricity and water	42.0	20.0	28 · 1	8	41.3	
Transport and communi-					A STATE OF	
cation (excluding rail-	THE POST OF THE PARTY.	1000 03	3000ELEC	ENGE OF STREET	75320092	
ways, London Trans-		A STATE OF THE STA	A Second		2000	
port and British Road	10 -	10 -		1-0	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
Services)	40.7	19.5	34.5	15.9	39.7	
National and local govern-	-		-	1	100 m	
ment service	37.2	21.3	25.8	15.1	35.5	
colors was made you be	100000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE		
All the above, including	-	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		The same of the sa	
manufacturing indus-			BIN SERVICE	Cally and all	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
tries¶	44.9	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5	

^{† ‡ § || ¶} See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in October, 1952, compared with Earlier Years

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and October, 1952, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date			Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers'		
			Average Weekly Earnings						
938 October	Section Sectio		s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3		
946 October 947 April	9:0	::	120 9 123 5	46 6 47 4	65 3 67 4	38 8 40 2 43 9 48 4	101 0 103 6 108 2		
October 1948 April	60.11	::	128 1 134 0 137 11	51 10 57 2 58 9	69 7 72 11 74 6	43 9 48 4 49 5	103 6 108 2 114 0 117 4 119 4		
October 1949 April		::	137 11 139 11 142 8	58 9 58 6 60 1	74 6 77 2 78 9	50 3			
October 1950 April		::	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10 53 5	121 9 124 1 128 0		
October 1951 April	::	1:	150 5 160 2	63 9 66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2		
October 1952 April October	::	!:	166 0 173 7 178 6	69 1 71 9 74 11	90 1 92 2 96 4	57 11 57 9 60 9	141 1 147 3 151 11		
			Pe	ercentage I	ncrease since	e October,	1938		
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent		
1946 October 1947 April			75 79	78 81	101	109	90		
October			86	99	114	136	103		
1948 April			100	119	124	161	114		
October 1949 April	::		103	124	137	172	124		
October			107	130	142 148	179	129		
1950 April October			111	136	154	189	140		
1951 April			132	157	169	202	156		
October			141	165 175	177	213	165		
1952 April									

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

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 111 per cent. higher in October, 1952, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 185 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers.—The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 104 and 106) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in October, 1952, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 147. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:-

	D	ate		250	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
1947	April		. 11	500	100	100	100	100 405
1948	October April	11.8	iorais.	colis i	109	108	121	110
	October		alberi.	11.11	112	111	124	113 115
1949	April October	22.0	214	HOW.	113	115	125 128	118
1950	April	0.1		00.25	118	120	130	120 124
1951	October April				122	123	135	132
1931	October	2019	00000	900	135	134	147	136
1952	April October		000	1	141	137 143	151	142 147

The index of wage rates was 131 at October, 1952, showing a rise of 31 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 47 points in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that n the industries covered by the earnings enquiry the index was 132 at October, 1952, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and October, 1952.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

	Date	Date Men Boys		Women*	Girls	All*		
1938	October			47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1946	October		1	47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46.2
1947	April		1	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
-	October			46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948	April	03.0		46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
	October			46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45:3
1949	April		1000	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
000	October		10.00	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950	April			47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
	October	535	.0.	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951	April			47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
	October	530		47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
1952	April		10.2	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
	October			47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October,

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*		
- 11		11.2	T FREE	Average Hourly Earnings						
1938	October		.,	d. 17·4	d. 6.8	d. 9.0	d. 5.0	d. 13·7		
1946	October			30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26:2		
1947	April October		.,	32·0 33·0	13·0 14·1	19.5	11.5	27·6 28·7		
1948	April		::	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2		
1949	October April			35·4 36·0	16·0 16·0	21.5	14·0 14·2	31.1		
	October	1:		36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2		
1950	April October			37.2	16·7 17·2	23.1	14·6 15·0	32·7 33·3		
1951	April	::	1	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3		
1052	October			41.7	18.6	26·0 27·0	16.5	36·7 38·8		
1952	April October	::		44.0	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5		
				Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October, 1	938		
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent		
1946	October			75	84	105	119	91		
1947	April			84	92 108	117	131 150	101		
1948	October April			90	130	134	175	120		
1740	October			104	136	140	182	126		
1949	April			107	135	147	184 192	131		
1950	October April			110	141 146	152 157	192	139		
1930	October		.:	118	153	162	200	143		
1951	April			130	165	178	214	158		
1052	October			140 153	174	189	230	168 183		
1952	April October			158	197	208	242	188		

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. Since 1946, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women has risen gradually since 1947 to a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand the proportion of juvenile workers has been declining and the proportion at October, 1952, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

Manufacturing Industries Only

The figures given in the Tables immediately preceding include all manufacturing industries but only a portion of the non-manufacturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries alone the figures of average earnings and hours at various dates from October, 1938, are as follows:—

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
					Average	Weekly I	Barnings	eddiv:
1938	October			s. d. 70 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 50 4
1750	October			Access to the second	Park Trans			
1946	October			126 7	45 4	65 10	39 0	100 10
1947	April			129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
	October			134 5 138 8	49 8	73 8	48 8	113 3
1948	April October		13:30	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949	April			145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
1545	October	*		148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950	April			151 8 156 8	59 10	81 0	52 0 52 2 53 9	123 4
Trong.	October			156 8	62 1	83 2		127 5
1951	April			165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4 58 4	134 2
	October			172 1	66 10	92 6	58 2	145 11
1952	April			179 4 184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
	October		200.10	104	1 10	1 32 34 3	TO ME LUST CO	LAT TAR
			T design	Pe	ercentage In	crease since	October, 1	938
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1946	October			78	75	101	110	100
1947	April			82	77 92	107	118	115
	October			90 96	110	124	162	125
1948	April			102	122	128	168	132
1949	October April			105	120	136	173	135
1949	October		1.1	109	125	141	180	140
1950	April		(F)	114	131	147	181	145
	October			121	140	153	189	153
1951	April			133	148	168	203	167 178
	October			143	158	176 182	214 213	190
1952	April			153 161	168 182	195	229	200
	October			101	102	173	1	200

* See footnote in the previous column.

(57266)

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

[†] Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 81 to 84, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 52s. 11d. in October, 1952, and the hours worked averaged 15·7.

[‡] In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as represent-

[§] The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

^{||} So far as national government service is concerned, industrial employees have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

[¶] Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 82 and 84.

^{*} In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in October, 1952, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Boys Girls 1938 October 47.8 44.0 44.9 46.3 46·0 44·5 44·7 44·8 44·9 45·0 45·2 45·7 45·6 45·0 45·7 42·7 42·0 42·1 42·3 42·3 42·4 42·3 42·5 42·7 42·7 46.0 46.2 46.3 46.5 46.6 46.9 47.5 47.6 47.6 1948 April 1949 1950 1951

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*	
			Average Hourly Earnings					
1938	October		d. 17·8	d. 6·8	d. 9·0	d. 5·0	d. 13·0	
1946	October		31.8	12.2	18.5	11.0	26.3	
1947	April		33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27·8 29·1	
1948	April October		35.9	15·0 15·8	21.2	13·8 14·1	30·3 31·2	
1949	April October	::	37·4 38·1	15·6 16·0	22.2	14.3	31.6	
1950	April October	::	38.8	16·4 16·9	23 · 2 23 · 7	14·7 15·1	32.7	
1951	April October	::	41.6	17·5 18·2	25·1 26·2	15·8 16·6	35.2	
1952	April October		45·7 46·6	19.0	27.2	16·8 17·2	38.9	
			P	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938	
1946	October		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 102	

				Pe	Percentage Increase since October, 1938						
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
1946	October			79	79	106	120	102			
1947	April			89	87	118	132	114			
17.11	October			96	101	124	152	124			
1948	April			102	121	136	176	133			
1740	October	1400		108	132	140	182	140			
1949	April			110	129	147	186	143			
1545	October			114	135	153	196	148			
1950	April			118	141	158	194	152			
1930	October			122	149	163	202	158			
1951			1000	134	157	179	216	171			
1951	April			144	168	191	232	183			
1050	October			157	179	202	236	199			
1952	April						244	205			
	October			162	193	208	244	203			

Increases in Wages since October, 1952

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a large number of industries since the last pay-week in October, 1952, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of these increases has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by three per cent during the four months November, 1952, to February, 1953, inclusive. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services: heavy chemicals manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering and allied industries, light castings industry, electric cable making, vehicle building, motor vehicle retail and repairing, wool textile industry in Yorkshire, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, surgical dressings manufacture. leather goods manufacture, biscuit manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales, tobacco manufacture, paper making, general printing, brush and broom manufacture, building and civil engineering construction, electrical installation, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, electricity supply, and local authority services in England and Wales.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

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

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in October, 1952, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Move it the Ransomes way Kansomes RANSOMES SIMS & JEFFERIES LTD. ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH

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

		Average Weekly Earnings				
Date	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls			
Half-yearly periods		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1947 April -1947 September 1947 October-1948 March 1948 April -1948 September	::	 97 7 104 4 108 71	62 3 67 8 71 2	65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 72 9		
1948 October-1949 March 1949 April -1949 September 1949 October-1950 March		 105 1½ 114 9 110 9½ 115 5½	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 68 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 77 & 0 \\ 72 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 77 & 10\frac{1}{6} \end{array} $	72 9 76 6 76 6 75 3		
1950 April -1950 September 1950 October-1951 March 1951 April -1951 September		 115 51 115 71 123 31 126 8	74 10 79 5 83 0	77 11 82 2½ 85 5		
1951 October–1952 March 1952 April –1952 September		133 01	86 5	86 8		
Yearly periods 1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March		100 11½ 106 10¾	64 11½ 70 0½	67 9 73 1		
1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March 1951 April -1952 March		 $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	74 8½ 76 4½ 81 2½	76 6 76 7½ 83 9½		

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

British Railways

A wage census is taken annually by the Railway Executive to obtain, for one week in April, the number of employees of British Railways receiving wages for the full week, the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where the employees are paid for less than the complete week, and the aggregate wages paid in the week. Computed on this basis, the average earnings in the week ended 26th April, 1952, of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades were 162s. 1d. and in the workshop grades 175s. 2d. The average earnings in the same week of all categories of employees in the wages grades, *i.e.*, conciliation and workshop grades, were 165s. 4d. for male adults, 64s. 11d. for male juniors, 95s. 6d. for female adults and 62s. 2d. for female juniors.

The averages shown include piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

British Road Services

The Road Haulage Executive took a wage census in respect of the British Road Services staff for the first time in April, 1952. The census was conducted on the same basis as those taken by the Railway Executive. The average earnings in the week ended 26th April, 1952, for all categories of staff (excluding Officers, etc.) were 183s. 3d. for male adults, 68s. 8d. for male juniors, 112s. for female adults and 54s. 3d. for female juniors.

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings per manshift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 9d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 3d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 41s. 8d. in the week ended 18th October, 1952. For the week ended 6th October, 1951, the corresponding cash earnings were 37s. 0d.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 226s. 9d. in the week ended 18th October, 1952, and 202s. 10d. in the corresponding week in the previous year.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 18th October, 1952, averaged 238s. 1d. and in the corresponding week of 1951, 211s. 11d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (10s. 3d. in 1952 and 8s. 10d. in 1951) is not included in these figures.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 82 and 84 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last pay-week in October, 1952, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 187s. 6d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months October-December, 1952, the average earnings were 183s. 7d. a week.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1952

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

	Num		ige-earners irns receive		by the	Ave	erage earn in	ings* in the October, 1	last pay-	week
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	5,061 13,587 3,596 7,518 6,408	269 536 266 380 394	26 41 8 35 623	- 1 - 7 87	5,356 14,165 3,870 7,940 7,512	s. d. 192 5 173 5 143 6 173 5 177 3	s. d. 96 2 88 3 64 8 94 2 96 5	s. d. — — — — 100 0	s. d.	a. d. 187 1 169 11 137 11 169 2 165 5
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	44,038 17,955 16,407 13,983 8,799 34,289	3,540 1,702 1,583 891 261 1,823	4,188 22,881 3,841 2,678 186 2,266	388 2,994 330 207 13 277	52,154 45,532 22,161 17,759 9,259 38,726‡	185 10 175 1 181 6 174 1 212 11 182 1	91 8 81 3 81 4 81 0 87 8 88 1	99 7 90 7 91 8 94 6 — 94 1	72 2 61 3 55 8 55 11 71 11	171 8 121 7 156 11 156 0 206 7 171 9
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	12,291 82,573 7,158 17,571 10,668 11,263 15,899 13,294	297 3,431 390 501 471 736 708 464	30 12,798 7,796 8,210 2,696 8,199 839 1,879	1,394 1,230 672 197 1,780 18 151	12,622 100,414‡ 16,574 26,954 14,032 21,978 17,464 15,788	184 4 178 1 161 1 174 11 162 11 182 3 184 6 166 11	85 4 81 11 75 5 82 4 75 5 74 5 77 7 78 5	91 3 93 1 117 7 89 1 93 11 101 2 88 8	58 6 62 10 76 1 — 63 4	181 8 161 11 119 9 153 3 144 2 136 1 176 1 153 11
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	17,735 156,798 64,330 12,131 11,509 27,267 63,683	478 10,132 5,048 1,116 861 1,416 2,266	163 6,281 6,774 1,873 457 2,377 7,469	5 194 576 224 15	18,381 173,405 76,728 15,344 12,842 31,170 73,774	205 4 211 2 192 3 208 10 208 10 191 10 194 4	91 4 89 4 77 11 90 5 91 8 84 9 84 7	98 2 97 4 93 10 105 6 98 9 103 8	60 10 61 0 - 62 2	201 5 199 9 175 4 184 0 197 1 179 5 181 2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Mires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	139,103 60,367 17,759 11,309 36,597 17,178 40,308 33,072 39,970 335,269 68,453 23,533 23,533 18,963 8,619 5,889 36,946	16,731 10,063 2,413 1,112 4,697 1,252 4,043 1,660 3,646 36,329 9,386 1,462 1,451 1,886 529 144 4,400	1,728 793 944 330 4,463 1,622 4,617 9,226 1,142 43,166 23,021 11,874 18,303 11,687 2,565 19,924	159 49 54 7 7 217 32 298 136 42 2,267 1,493 706 1,014 1,284 113 1,401	157,721 71,272 21,170 12,758 45,974 20,084 49,266 44,094 44,800 418,734‡ 102,353 36,910 33,043 40,166 22,119 8,711 62,671	190 9 178 8 159 8 190 7 204 3 190 4 175 7 191 6 189 8 188 11 193 1 188 9 189 8 184 1 175 9 185 10	72 6 68 7 63 66 70 6 70 6 68 5 67 66 6 72 72 1 71 5 70 2 76 76 2 77 76 8 75 2 70 5 74 8	98 8 99 6 93 0 91 8 101 9 106 5 93 9 109 11 94 3 102 2 102 9 96 0 106 11 99 11 102 7 106 8 100 6	60 10 58 8 63 11 57 6 57 6 65 8 62 1 69 7 60 5	177 1 162 2 145 5 177 6 180 4 175 9 158 4 169 4 177 7 169 0 159 6 153 8 152 0 137 4 128 6 165 2 147 7
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	164,610 56,816 2,950 59,766 88,495 50,820 12,261 18,446 1,987	11,730 11,278 835 12,113 7,544 2,660 1,901 1,918 378	15,177 2,686 119 2,805 7,674 14,692 280 459 900	782 166 13 179 219 805 10 29 72	192,299 70,946 3,917 74,863 103,932 68,977 14,452 20,852 3,337	211 0 156 8 147 5 156 2 212 11 202 2 180 9 187 6 163 8	81 6 59 1 55 3 58 9 72 7 76 2 70 2 74 7 70 11	95 4 94 10 109 7 108 2 107 11 84 7 92 5	77 7 — 62 8 71 2 —	195 1 138 7 125 6 137 11 194 9 175 9 164 8 174 8 131 9
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	17,257 12,935 19,741 18,028 12,774 14,339 71,133	1,498 1,116 1,542 1,087 1,141 1,420 5,746	7,884 9,002 2,445 3,972 14,457 6,459 29,791	723 602 115 359 1,895 510 2,483	27,362 23,655 23,843 23,446 30,267 22,814‡ 109,159‡	182 6 180 4 195 8 189 6 177 5 181 7 189 1	72 3 76 3 82 11 76 9 73 7 72 0 74 2	90 11 98 4 94 9 94 1 89 6 96 3 95 4	52 2 64 5 60 7 57 11 63 4 64 2	146 8 141 3 177 5 166 1 124 0 147 10 154 7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	26,803 3,312 5,670 2,782	3,502 354 466 523	12,048 2,486 3,595 430	836 280 543 30	43,189 6,432 10,274 3,765	186 4 178 4 188 0 177 10	72 4 71 5 70 7 63 0	103 5 108 0 89 0 95 4	63 5 61 2 58 5	151 7 140 2 141 2 151 7
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	38,777 23,898 62,675 55,239 18,205 8,882 9,162 5,304	2,066 1,167 3,233 3,284 586 476 3,068 413	65,903 41,577 107,480 62,378 6,337 11,950 21,484 7,028	5,263 3,218 8,481 7,700 592 1,386 4,920 556	112,495± 69,952± 182,447± 128,601 25,720 22,694 38,634 13,301	161 10	92 1 82 1 88 6 77 8 83 2 79 6 63 9 81 7	99 7 107 0 102 5 96 7 105 11 111 0 78 1 94 3	78 6 76 3 77 8 73 6 69 8 75 1 57 9 70 3	123 11 121 0 126 1 161 0 131 1 88 8

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

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

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

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

| Excluding railway workshops.

the comment of select and annually a piece, and in the contract of the piece of the contract o	Nun		age-earner turns recei		by the	Ave	rage earni in	ings* in the October, 1	last pay-	week
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2,947 17,939 3,235 7,841 3,004 2,696 35,805 7,326	576 1,373 343 924 255 322 2,229 445	4,983 42,400 3,737 7,671 6,990 8,553 13,443 3,533	882 8,729 480 2,237 1,095 1,951 1,461 279	9,579‡ 70,441 7,795 18,673 11,344 13,522 52,938 11,583	s. d. 152 7 210 1 163 5 187 2 162 5 153 7 178 2 176 10	s. d. 63 0 73 0 77 5 84 6 71 2 68 3 85 4 87 5	s. d. 80 9 106 8 87 3 106 0 90 8 82 8 92 8 94 9	s. d. 55 8 73 6 60 8 71 5 65 6 55 11 68 7 77 2	s. d. 99 10 128 3 116 10 134 10 106 10 92 7 149 6 145 11
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	18,162 3,742 1,591	1,143 501 91	3,270 7,440 1,273	276 1,518 107	22,851 13,201 3,062	170 1 155 6 193 8	78 4 73 8	93 3 88 5 109 10	65 7 57 3	153 3 103 3 151 1
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	27,798 1,055 429 1,484 2,232 47 2,279 2,391 3,317 3,209 33,154 4,445 1,024 5,469	2,859 90 13 103 242 3 245 317 223 356 2,872 978 174 1,152	87,769 2,277 633 2,910 31,420 776 32,196 22,893 5,323 11,811 29,070 822 65 887	17,074 590 93 683 7,291 108 7,399 6,255 553 2,612 3,431 167 13 180	135,500 4,012 1,168 5,180 41,185 934 42,119 31,912‡ 9,416 17,988 68,527 6,412 1,276 7,688	174 1 163 1 146 6 158 3 170 6 170 3 152 5 151 7 173 6 148 9 137 2 146 7	69 1	93 3 87 1 81 0 85 9 95 4 93 1 95 4 87 4 90 0 86 9 106 2 85 7 84 10	57 4 43 9 42 5 52 7 52 5 56 65 9 58 2 66 11	104 10 100 1 101 1 100 4 91 9 90 2 91 8 85 11 113 2 93 9 135 10 124 7 122 5 124 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	19,571 42,589 3,198 45,787 8,139 10,148 18,156 11,784 17,121 9,962 18,819 38,779 7,212 11,374 11,300	776 4,530 4,969 1,194 1,003 1,184 426 1,616 677 1,007 1,890 869 1,439 671	3,468 15,071 969 16,040 13,351 5,814 3,915 2,743 25,093 18,302 10,535 5,913 5,603 4,940 15,592	404 3,891 228 4,119 3,401 749 508 5,911 1,799 1,327 620 817 688 2,847	24,219 66,081 4,834 70,915 26,085 17,714 23,754 15,461 49,741 30,740 31,688 47,202 14,501 18,441 30,410	168 0 163 5 157 0 162 11 167 0 161 6 161 9 195 8 181 8 165 11 153 10 151 8 150 1 164 3	82 2 64 3 66 0 64 5 67 6 76 8 72 6 95 3 73 4 77 7 74 7 76 2 72 11 63 10 77 8	84 0 84 10 79 9 84 6 92 10 88 6 89 10 107 5 99 6 90 7 89 5 85 8 87 2 81 3 101 6	53 2 48 11 52 11 58 2 60 2 78 0 58 3 60 9 60 8 63 2 68 7 57 2 64 5	151 6 132 2 128 2 131 11 110 3 128 6 143 2 173 5 122 1 113 4 133 2 141 0 117 4 121 5 120 10
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	37,840 52,569 1,216 53,785 5,763 8,797 7,367	5,903 8,404 243 8,647 991 1,968 1,334	2,906 14,518 347 14,865 567 2,364 1,824	266 2,000 43 2,043 48 337 184	46,915 77,491 1,849 79,340 7,369 13,524‡ 10,709	157 1 198 10 165 6 198 1 187 2 161 9 165 3	73 9 79 8 74 4 79 6 83 7 69 1 74 1	93 11 109 10 96 1 109 6 93 3 91 5 94 3	60 8 59 4 59 2 58 0	142 2 165 7 137 10 165 0 165 2 133 3 139 11
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.	38,900 2,142 7,706 9,326 28,101 62,291	2,706 308 708 938 1,914 9,447	8,827 689 10,978 11,732 1,689 31,507	1,911 101 2,234 2,192 265 7,364	52,344 3,240 21,626 24,188 31,969 111,023‡	176 5 153 4 176 4 176 7 220 0 198 10	85 5 78 6 72 0 72 4 66 1 66 6	92 8 93 9 94 10 97 8 109 4 103 2	70 2 61 8 57 9 51 6 54 1	153 9 130 9 119 8 123 6 203 7 150 8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36,559 5,986 1,850 4,449 2,789 17,130	1,464 290 229 615 264 1,133	12,928 799 2,292 7,090 3,071 11,656	777 58 385 1,305 272 1,317	51,728 7,133 4,756 13,459 6,396 31,236	189 1 177 5 154 4 170 8 168 11 181 4	85 0 81 2 70 8 76 10 75 0 79 1	101 10 92 4 84 10 94 4 95 9 92 7	66 3 61 10 59 1 61 1 60 7	
Building and Contracting Building	428,943 19,683 84,227	42,676 8,194 2,553	1,777 295 299	198 69 7	474,945‡ 28,244‡ 87,086		84 7 59 6 95 4	85 6 90 4 84 8	=	162 8 141 8 188 0
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	97,840 110,060 25,076	4,838 6,868 353	2,172 3,143 185	10 22 7	104,860 120,093 25,621	171 6 171 5 155 8	80 5 71 7 87 7	91 1 97 10 —	Ξ	165 7 163 9 154 3
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road§ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Other Transport and Communication¶ Storage	149,995 19,089 23,838 58,843 18,867	3,023 730 785 4,641 669	27,604 264 597 610 2,713	18 24 9 42 269	180,640 20,107 25,229 67,915‡ 22,518	161 10 168 7 176 1 179 10 167 6	76 5 69 7 79 1 72 5 79 3	134 8 94 0 87 8 103 7 92 6	= = 56 8	156 3 163 11 170 11 172 6 154 6
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)** Local Government Service†	80,647 259,738	1,505 5,656	12,059 46,795	289 673	94,500 312,862	148 8 138 4	72 1 79 0	102 4 82 8	58 2 42 9	141 3 128 8
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc	16,218 3,766	3,109 319	53,384 7,326	6,710 1,112	79,421 12,523	151 2 156 2	66 1 71 4	81 1 84 11	51 11 57 2	92 4 103 7

*† \$ See footnotes on previous page.

§ Excluding British Road Services.

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

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

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

†† Excluding police and fire service.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1952

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

	last	age numbe pay-week earners cov	in Octobe	r, 1952, t	y the		in Octobe	y earnings* r, 1952, of by the return	the wage-	-earners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 47·0 49·7 42·3 49·4 46·4	Hours 45.8 45.2 41.9 46.3 43.4	Hours	Hours	Hours 46·9 49·5 42·2 49·2 46·1	d. 49·1 41·9 40·7 42·1 45·8	d. 25·2 23·4 18·5 24·4 26·7	d. 	d	d. 47.9 41.2 39.2 41.3 43.1
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	49·2 47·7 46·5 46·4 56·3 49·5	44·2 44·0 43·1 42·9 47·6 45·7	42·1 40·9 43·0 42·1 — 41·3	42·3 43·2 42·0 42·4 — 41·6	48·2 43·9 45·5 45·5 55·8 48·7	145·3 244·0 (46·8 45·0 45·4 44·1	24·9 22·2 22·6 22·7 22·1 23·1	28·4 26·6 25·6 26·9 — 27·3	20·5 17·0 15·9 15·8 ————————————————————————————————————	42·7 33·2 41·4 41·1 44·4 42·3
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	48·4 46·5 46·3 46·9 46·3 48·7 47·9 47·8	45·8 43·5 43·3 42·3 43·8 43·1 43·7 44·2	42·1 42·9 43·1 42·1 42·9 43·1 41·9	42·9 42·0 43·4 	48·3 45·8 44·3 45·5 45·3 45·9 47·5 47·0	9 45·7 2 46·0 3 41·7 4 44·8 5 42·2 * 6 44·9 1,746·2 8 41·9 *	22·4 22·6 20·9 23·4 20·7 20·7 21·3 21·3	26·0 26·0 32·7 25·4 26·3 28·2 25·4	16·4 18·0 21·0 	45·1 42·4 32·4 40·4 38·2 35·6 44·5 39·3
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47·8 48·5 47·2 45·4 47·7 47·8 47·3	45·4 43·8 43·8 43·1 44·2 43·3 43·2	41·3 41·2 41·8 42·7 40·5 41·5	42·1 43·2 — 41·3	47·6 47·9 46·4 44·7 47·2 47·0 46·6	51-5 152·2 348·9 55·2 -52·5 248·2 4,549·3	24·1 24·5 21·3 25·2 24·9 23·5 23·5	28·5 28·3 26·9 29·6	17·3 16·9 — 18·1	50·8 50·0 45·3 49·4 50·1 45·8 46·7
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	48 · 8 48 · 8 46 · 1 49 · 6 48 · 8 46 · 8 46 · 8 47 · 1 50 · 2 48 · 5 50 · 4 47 · 6 47 · 6 47 · 3 47 · 0 47 · 5	44·4 44·0 44·0 43·7 43·6 43·1 43·8 42·1 44·7 44·0 43·7 44·0 44·2 43·4 44·4	43·2 40·9 41·3 41·5 42·0 42·2 41·2 42·4 42·0 42·2 42·5 43·2 42·8 42·1 42·9 42·1		48·2 48·0 45·6 48·9 47·6 46·2 45·7 46·0 49·5 47·6 45·8 45·8 45·8 45·7 45·5	46.9 -43.9 141.6 46.1 2.50.2 448.8 545.4 1148.8 6.745.3 1246.7 147.4 1544.9 1647.8 1746.6 -44.6 -49.7 8.746.9	19·6 18·7 17·3 19·4 20·4 19·0 18·5 19·1 19·4 19·5 20·9 20·4 19·5 20·2 ——————————————————————————————————	27·4 29·2 27·0 26·5 29·1 30·3 31·1 26·7 29·2 29·2 29·2 27·1 29·7 28·0 29·2 29·8 28·6	16·7 17·3 — 18·0 16·2 16·5 18·5 17·7 19·6 — 17·1	44·1 40·5 38·3 43·6 45·5 45·6 41·6 44·2 43·1 42·8 40·9 38·7 39·8 36·6 34·9 43·4 38·9
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture§ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§ Carts, Perambulators, etc.	46·2 46·1 49·5 47·8 47·6	43·2 44·1 44·0 44·1 43·4 42·6 43·8 44·1 44·4	41·8 42·2 — 42·1 42·8 41·9 42·5 39·4 41·8	42·2 — 42·6 42·6 — —	44·8 45·6 45·5 45·6 48·6 46·3 47·0 47·5 44·4	1 55.9 40.8 38.3 40.7 3 51.6 50.8 445.6 2,546.9 43.1	22·6 16·1 15·1 16·0 20·1 21·5 19·2 20·3 19·2	33·4 27·1 27·0 30·7 31·0 30·5 25·8 26·5	22·1 — 17·7 20·0 —	52·3 36·5 33·1 36·3 48·1 45·6 42·0 44·1 35·6
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	48·2 47·6 49·1 47·6 47·1	44·2 43·8 43·6 45·3 44·5 43·8 44·2	40·7 41·7 40·9 42·4 41·1 40·5 41·0	42·0 42·5 	44·4 45·4 46·6 47·7 44·0 44·9 45·5	247·4 344·9 49·3 446·3 544·7 7(46·3 47·7	19·6 20·9 22·8 20·3 19·8 19·7 20·1	26·8 28·3 27·8 26·6 26·1 28·5 27·9	14·9 18·2 ————————————————————————————————————	39·6 37·3 45·7 41·8 33·8 39·5 40·8
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	44.8	43·6 43·5 42·8 45·4	42·0 43·1 40·3 39·3	42·7 43·2 43·3	45·0 44·0 43·3 45·1	\$ 48.0 \$ 47.8 49.9 46.5	19·9 19·7 19·8 16·7	29·5 30·1 26·5 29·1	17·8 17·0 16·2	40·4 38·2 39·1 40·3
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	45.9 45.8 49.3 46.2 46.5 47.3	43·9 44·6 44·1 45·4 43·0 44·9 44·8 46·5	40·9 42·3 41·5 42·3 42·5 42·5 42·7 43·1 43·3	41·5 43·3 42·2 43·8 40·9 42·4 43·4 43·7	42.7 43.6 43.1 45.5 45.1 44.2 44.3 45.3	2 41·8 342·3 442·1 441·3 4 48·2 43·8 35·2 5 37·8	20.5	29·2 30·4 29·6 27·4 29·9 31·2 21·7 26·1	22·7 21·1 22·1 20·1 20·4 21·3 16·0 19·3	

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

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

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

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in October, 1952—continued

	last	pay-week	er of hours in Octobe vered by th	er, 1952, l	by the		k in Octob	rly earnings per, 1952, o by the retu	f the wag	e-earners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d. '
Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	48·3 45·4 46·7 47·1 46·9 48·1 49·9 48·1	43·9 45·0 44·5 44·9 44·8 44·4 45·6 44·4	42·4 42·2 41·1 43·2 42·0 41·2 42·5 40·1	42·5 43·7 42·3 44·3 43·5 42·5 43·8 42·4	44·3 43·3 43·7 45·1 43·5 42·9 47·7 45·4	37.9 55.5 42.0 747.7 841.6 938.3 1742.8 1144.1	17·2 19·5 20·9 22·6 19·1 18·4 22·5 23·6	22·9 30·3 25·5 29·4 25·9 24·1 26·2 28·4	15·7 20·2 17·2 19·3 18·1 15·8 18·8 21·8	27·0 35·5 32·1 35·9 29·5 25·9 37·6 38·6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	47·5 45·9 45·5	45·7 44·9	42·2 41·5 40·2	43·7 43·7	46·6 43·1 43·0	43·0 40·7 -51·1	20·6 19·7 —	26·5 25·6 32·8	18·0 15·8	39·5 28·7 42·2
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.2	43.4	40.4	42.1	41.7	-46-2	19.1	27.7	16.3	30.2
Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	44·1 43·2 43·8	=	41·7 39·9 41·3	42.1	42·4 41·3 42·1	-44-4 -40-7 1 43-4	Ξ	25·1 24·4 24·9	12.5	28·3 29·4 28·6
Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	43·3 43·3 45·7 42·5 45·8 44·7	42·2 42·2 43·8 40·7 44·2 44·2	39·9 40·0 39·9 40·5 38·2 41·3 41·9	41·5 41·5 42·0 41·2 42·8 43·6	40·4 40·1 40·4 41·2 39·9 42·4 43·4	2347·2 40·0 45·9 4 39·7 546·6	20·8 20·7 16·8 22·2 17·9 22·8	28·7 27·9 28·7 25·9 28·3 25·2 30·4	15·2 15·2 16·1 16·2 16·3 18·4	27·3 27·0 27·2 25·0 34·0 26·5 37·6
Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	44·9 45·0 44·9	43.9	43·6 	Ξ	44·5 44·4 44·5	39·8 36·6 39·2	16.5	23.6	=	33·6 33·1 33·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	48·6 49·0 48·7 49·0 49·4 49·1 49·2 51·8 48·8 47·1 47·2 47·9 46·0	45·0 45·0 43·6 44·9 45·4 44·1 45·9 44·8 46·0 43·8 44·1 44·3 44·3 44·2	41·0 43·8 42·8 43·8 43·5 43·4 42·9 43·7 42·1 42·6 43·0 43·0 42·4 43·7	41·2 43·5 43·0 43·5 43·0 43·4 42·1 43·3 42·8 42·5 43·5 43·5	47·3 47·2 46·8 47·1 45·4 46·8 47·8 50·0 45·2 44·5 46·3 46·4 45·2 46·0 44·5	1 41·5 40·0 38·7 72·39·9 340·6 439·5 539·5 645·3 445·2 840·5 1,040·8 439·2 38·6 1,37·6 1,37·6 1,342·8	21·9 17·1 18·2 17·2 17·8 20·3 19·7 24·9 19·6 20·2 20·4 20·7 19·8 17·1 21·1	24·6 23·2 22·4 23·2 25·6 24·5 25·1 29·4 27·3 25·8 25·2 23·9 24·3 23·0 27·9	18·7 14·7 13·7 14·6 16·2 16·6 14·9 21·6 17·0 17·1 17·4 19·0 15·9	38·4 33·6 32·9 33·6 29·1 32·9 35·9 41·6 32·4 30·6 34·5 36·5 31·2 31·7 32·6
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	46·6 46·1 44·6 46·0 49·2 45·8 46·3	44·5 45·1 44·3 45·1 45·6 43·0 44·7	42·5 42·2 39·6 42·2 41·2 42·0 41·7	43·6 43·0 43·2 43·2 41·9	46·1 45·2 43·6 45·1 48·0 44·6 45·2	140.5 51-8 44-5 251.7 45.7 342.4 42.8	19·9 21·2 20·1 21·2 22·0 19·3 19·9	26·5 31·2 29·1 31·1 27·2 26·1 27·1	16·9 16·5 16·4 16·6	37·0 44·0 37·9 43·9 41·3 35·9 37·1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	48·8 48·4 47·2 46·2 42·2 45·6	44·0 45·7 43·9 43·9 42·0 43·5	41·4 42·6 41·9 42·5 41·5 42·5	42·1 43·0 42·5 42·5 42·7	47·1 46·8 44·0 44·0 42·2 44·3	43·4 	23·3 20·6 19·7 19·8 18·9 18·3	26·9 26·4 27·2 27·6 31·6 29·1	20·0 	39·2 33·5 32·6 33·7 57·9 40·8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	47·8 49·4 45·6 47·2 45·3 47·9	44·6 44·3 43·2 44·8 42·7 44·7	43·4 43·4 40·7 42·7 41·8 41·9	42·8 41·1 42·2 42·1 42·5	46·5 48·5 42·8 44·2 43·4 45·3	47·5 43·1 40·6 43·4 44·7 45·4	22·9 22·0 19·6 20·6 21·1 21·2	28·2 25·5 25·0 26·5 27·5 26·5	18·6 	41·9 40·4 30·7 31·3 34·7 36·9
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	47·6 48·6 50·6	45·9 45·7 46·1	38·7 40·4 40·7		47·4 47·6 50·4	43·1 43·7 45·3	22·1 15·6 24·8	26·5 26·8 25·0		41·2 35·7 44·8
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	47·7 48·1 47·3	44·1 44·3 44·7	39·7 41·2	Ξ	47·4 47·7 47·2	43·1 42·8 39·5	21·9 19·4 23·5	27·5 28·5		41·9 41·2 39·2
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport). Goods Transport by Road‡ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication	48·3 51·6 49·6 47·9 47·9	44·0 47·5 46·0 43·7 44·7	45·0 41·3 41·6 42·2 42·4	- - - 42·5	47·7 51·3 49·3 47·4 47·1	40·2 39·2 42·6 45·1 42·0	20·8 17·6 20·6 19·9 21·3	35·9 27·3 25·3 29·5 26·2	- - 16·0	39·3 38·3 41·6 43·7 39·4
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service**	46·2 45·1	43·7 43·6	43·3 39·6	43·2 36·4	45·7 44·2	38·6 36·8	19·8 21·7	28·4 25·1	16·2 14·1	37·1 34·9
Other Services Laundries	47·5 46·2	44·2 43·6	41·5 42·1	42·0 42·5	42·8 43·4	38·2 40·6	17·9 19·6	23·4 24·2	14·8 16·1	25.9 28.6

* † See footnotes on previous page.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

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

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

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

** Excluding police and fire service.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 7,000 (2,000 males and 5,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,012,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 6,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 16,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 17,000. 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 12,000 from 23,292,000 to 23,280,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 413,759 to 387,967 between 12th January, and 16th February, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 38,731 to 40,853. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 14,537 among males and 9,133 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as employed in motor car manufacture at Birmingham.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 90 to 106.

100), was 135 at the end of February, compared with 134 at the end of January. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated. at £543,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,635,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building, civil engineering construction and coal mining.

Retail Prices

At 17th February, 1953, the retail prices index was 139 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), compared with 138 at 13th January and with 133 at 12th February, 1952. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of vegetables.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during February in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes), was about 36,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was 152,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 165, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers

THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, 1948-1952: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 40 to 47) Tables were published showing the estimated numbers of employees in ease of comparison. Corresponding figures are now available for each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1952, with comparable figures for each of the years 1948 to

ease of comparison. Corresponding figures are now available for each of the Administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and 1951. It had been found necessary to revise some of the figures females for each of the five years are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—1948-1952

Region 18 and over Under 18	1949 00 3,273,000 00 710,000 00 627,000 00 1,294,000 00 945,000 00 1,853,000 00 884,000 00 1,389,000 00 676,000 00 13,535,000 00 293,000	3,220,000 699,000 634,000 718,000 1,296,000 934,000 1,885,000 1,394,000 685,000 13,485,000
London and South-Eastern	00 627,000 00 719,000 1,294,000 00 945,000 00 1,185,000 1,833,000 884,000 00 1,389,000 676,000 00 13,535,000 00 293,000	634,000 718,000 1,296,000 934,000 1,186,000 1,885,000 1,394,000 685,000
Eastern 694,000 39,000 733,000 722,000 724,00 Southern 617,000 33,000 650,000 641,000 636,00 South-Western 693,000 35,000 728,000 715,000 721,0 Midland 1,263,000 47,000 1,330,000 1,317,000 1,301,000 1,301,000 995,000 950,00 950,00 1,120,000 1,120	00 627,000 00 719,000 1,294,000 00 945,000 00 1,185,000 1,833,000 884,000 00 1,389,000 676,000 00 13,535,000 00 293,000	634,000 718,000 1,296,000 934,000 1,186,000 1,885,000 1,394,000 685,000
Northern Ireland 272,000 25,000 297,000 295,000 294,00	00 293,000	
United Kingdom 13,286,000 711,000 13,997,000 13,915,000 13,939,00		293,000
London and South-Eastern	00 13,828,000	
London and South-Eastern	The second secon	13,778,000
Eastern 317,000 38,000 355,000 352,000 342,0 Southern 282,000 33,000 315,000 305,000 299,0 South-Western 307,000 36,000 343,000 341,000 339,0 Midland 624,000 66,000 690,000 693,000 671,0 North-Midland 397,000 50,000 447,000 454,000 448,0 East and West Ridings 542,000 64,000 606,000 612,000 599,0 North-Western 994,000 99,000 1,093,000 1,100,000 1,072,0 Northern 308,000 48,000 356,000 352,000 345,0 Scotland 636,000 86,000 722,000 726,000 711,0 Wales 215,000 31,000 246,000 243,000 6,945,0 Great Britain 6,405,000 695,000 7,100,000 7,085,000 6,945,0		
	00 334,000 00 292,000 00 330,000 00 655,000 00 434,000 00 584,000 00 1,053,000 00 335,000 00 697,000	1,838,000 334,000 296,000 332,000 659,000 425,000 585,000 332,000 696,000 235,000
Northern Ireland 144,000 25,000 169,000 171,000 170,0	00 6,785,000	6,785,000
	00 169,000	169,000
United Kingdom 6,549,000 720,000 7,269,000 7,256,000 7,115,0	00 6,954,000	6,954,000
Total, Males and Females		opelied St. Observed to
London and South-Eastern 4,976,000 283,000 5,259,000 5,184,000 5,180,00 Eastern 1,011,000 77,000 1,088,000 1,074,000 1,066,00 Southern 899,000 66,000 965,000 946,000 935,0 South-Western 1,000,000 71,000 1,071,000 1,071,000 1,056,000 Midland 1,887,000 133,000 2,020,000 2,010,000 1,972,0 North-Midland 1,306,000 99,000 1,405,000 1,404,000 1,398,0 East and West Ridings 1,669,000 126,000 1,795,000 1,821,000 1,797,0 North-Western 2,749,000 193,000 2,942,000 2,956,000 2,915,0 Northern 1,139,000 98,000 1,237,000 1,237,000 1,241,0 Scotland 1,930,000 172,000 2,102,000 2,105,000 2,105,000 912,000 Wales 853,000 63,000 916,000 20,705,000 20,590,00	00 919,000 1,049,000 1,349,000 1,379,000 1,769,000 2,886,000 1,219,000 2,086,000 911,000	5,058,000 1,033,000 930,000 1,059,000 1,955,000 1,771,000 2,887,000 1,217,000 2,090,000 920,000
Northern Ireland	00 462,000	462,000
United Kingdom 19,835,000 1,431,000 21,266,000 21,171,000 21,054,00	MARKET BUILDING STREET	20,732,000

(57266)

STATEMENT ON DEFENCE, 1953

The Statement on Defence, 1953, has been presented to Parlia-The Statement on Defence, 1953, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Defence and published as a White Paper by H.M. Stationery Office. This year's annual Statement gives the results, so far as they affect the situation in the financial year 1953–54, of the review of defence policy and of the rearmament programme which the Government have been carrying out during the past year. A summary is given below of some of the main facts and decisions on matters of policy contained in the Statement, concerning man-power, call-up for the Armed Forces, and production, research and development.

The total active strength of the Armed Forces will, it is estimated.

The total active strength of the Armed Forces will, it is estimated. The total active strength of the Armed Forces will, it is estimated, be 879,800 on 1st April, 1953, and 866,400 at 1st April, 1954. The total male strength of the Regular forces included in these figures is estimated at 541,700 at 1st April, 1953, and 552,500 at 1st April, 1954. The number of men available for call-up for National Service in 1952–53, when there were five registrations, was 237,000, a larger figure than in a normal year. It is proposed to revert to four registrations in 1953–54 and the number of men estimated to be available for call-up is 206,000. The size of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces increased from 273,000 at the beginning of 1952 to about 427,000 by 1st January, 1953, owing to the entry into the Reserves of National Service men on completion of their full-time service. tion of their full-time service.

to the entry into the Reserves of National Service men on completion of their full-time service.

Important Government decisions have been made about the future of National Service and the liability of reservists. The existing powers, under the National Service Acts, 1948–50, to call up men reaching the age of 18 will lapse after 31st December, 1953, unless, with Parliamentary approval, a later date is substituted by Order in Council. A rapid depletion of the Armed Forces and of their Reserves would occur if power to call up were allowed to lapse, and accordingly, it is stated, the Government will propose in due course to Parliament that the present National Service scheme should be extended for a further five years. The Government also consider that, having regard to the present international and oversea situation, the period of 24 months' whole-time service must continue, though the possibility of shortening the period, should the situation permit, will be reviewed from time to time. Other proposals relate to an extension of the reserve liability of National Service men, who, under existing legislation, are free of all further reserve liability on completion of 2 years with the Colours and 3½ years part-time service in the Reserves. The effect of present legislation would be that, from about the middle of 1954, young ex-National Service reservists called up since 1949 would, in increasing numbers, have no liability for recall at the beginning of an emergency. By about mid-1954 the number of men in the National Service Reserve is expected to be between 400,000 and 500,000; but even so, the Statement continues, and allowing for Regular and Volunteer reservists the Services would still need to 500,000; but even so, the Statement continues, and allowing for Regular and Volunteer reservists, the Services would still need to recall large numbers of Class Z and Class G reservists in the early stages of an emergency. The military value of the Class Z and G reservists will decline as the men grow older and their experience becomes out-of-date; and, on military grounds as well as on grounds of equity, a situation in which the young ex-National Service reservists had no liability for recall while the older men in Class Z and G continued to be liable would be indefensible. The Government therefore consider that National Service men called up for whole-time service during the period of five years beginning 1st January, 1949, and ending 31st December, 1953, should, after completing their terms of whole-time and part-time service under

the 1948 Act, remain registered for a further period of five years as liable to recall in a military emergency. It is not intended to call them up for part-time or annual training during this period.

The Statement also clarifies the position of Class Z reservists, of whom about 330,000 have been given 15 days' refresher training with the Army during the past two years, and of Class G reservists, of whom 11,000 have received refresher training with the Royal Air Force. As the Reserve and Auviliary Forces are steadily Air Force. As the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces are steadily filling up with ex-National Service men, the annual call-up for training of Class Z and G reservists is to be discontinued. It is intended also, in the proposed legislation extending the reserve liability of National Service men, to provide with regard to Class Z and G reservists that their liability will be limited to recall in a military emergency and will cease when they have reached their

In reviewing conditions of service and resettlement, reference is made to the work, in resettling ex-Regulars, of the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Forces and Civilian Life. The special arrangements made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to encourage and facilitate the employment of older men and women will also, it is hoped, be of increasing value to long service Pagulars. increasing value to long-service Regulars.

increasing value to long-service Regulars.

The White Paper refers to the statement made by the Prime Minister on 4th December, 1952, announcing the decision not to allow any substantial rise above the high level of 1952–53 in expenditure on defence production. Expenditure on production in 1953–54 under the original three-year rearmament programme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1951, page 49) would have been over £850 million. The effect of the decisions which have now been taken will be that expenditure on production in 1953–54 will be about £650 million.

During the past year many firms and Government establishments

During the past year many firms and Government establishments have found difficulty in obtaining enough skilled workers for defence production, although they have been able to recruit enough unskilled workers. The operation of the Notification of Vacancies Order has helped to provide the labour required and schemes of up-grading and training in industry have mitigated the shortage of skilled workers. The total labour force engaged on production for the Services and on research and development in 1953 will be about 850,000, and the changes made in the defence programme are not expected to result in redundancies on any considerable scale. Owing to the marked improvement in supplies of raw materials, defence production during 1953 is unlikely to be substantially delayed by shortages. Expenditure on research and development in 1953–54 will be about 40 per cent. more than in 1951–52 and amount to well over £100 million (not including the cost of atomic

The Statement gives details of the Defence Estimates for 1953–54, which amount in total to £1,636,760,000. It contains sections giving information, in addition to that relating to expenditure and giving information, in addition to that relating to expenditure and estimates, on the main features of the production programme for the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force in 1953–54, on military aid from the United States and Canada, on co-operation within the Commonwealth and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the European Defence Community, and on Civil Defence. Copies of the White Paper (Cmd. 8768) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

The Statement on Defence, 1953, was approved by the House of Commons on 5th March

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Joint Advisory Council, representing the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the nationalised industries, held a quarterly meeting on 25th February, 1953, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. The Secretary of State for War attended the meeting. Notes on some of the subjects considered are given below.

The Council agreed in principle to proposals for introducing sub-units of the Home Guard in industry and decided to invite all concerned to co-operate in the formation of sub-units if asked to do so by local Home Guard Commanders. It is intended that the

The sub-units shall be on a cadre basis only.

The sub-units will be formed in static organisations, the personnel of which is unlikely to be constantly changing. These organisations include main railway depots and workshops, power organisations include main railway depots and workshops, power plants, civilian-manned service depots and installations, certain B.B.C. stations, and industrial premises likely to be engaged in essential war work. The main function of the sub-units is to protect their own particular premises. They will form part of the local Home Guard battalion, which will take responsibility for training and general organisation in consultation as necessary with the management concerned. The employment of the sub-units on their special tasks will be fitted into local defence schemes drawn up by the military commander concerned.

up by the military commander concerned.

The Council considered draft rules for the mustering of the Home Guard which will be incorporated in Regulations for the

Double Day-Shift Working

The Council considered the desirability of extending double dayshift working. There was no suggestion that there should be an immediate change to double-shift work, because British industry in general is equipped for single-shift working. It was suggested, however, that the introduction of shift working could be of great

value in some cases—for example, where a firm has expensive plant and equipment lying idle for the greater part of the 24 hours and markets and labour can be found to enable this plant to be brought into productive use; or where a factory extension on single shift is proposed in order to increase output; or where there is need to modernise and re-equip in order to improve competitive efficiency. In circumstances such as these, the Council considered that a change-over to double day-shift working might be desirable, but it was emphasised that this was a matter for local settlement between the two sides of industry. It was thought that firms should be encouraged to examine their costs and see for themselves whether and to what extent there would be economic advantages in arranging double day-shifts.

The Council realised that adjustments had to be made in transport

and other social services to meet the needs of double day-shift

Human Relations in Industry

The Council considered a paper containing suggestions made to encourage the further development of good human relations in industry. After discussion, it was decided that the subject be held over for further consideration.

The Council had before it an appreciation of the economic situation including a review of the man-power position, and statistics illustrating the trends in short-time and overtime working.

The Council took note of the recent increase in the price of coal and the possible effect on other basic industrial and manufacturing

It was agreed that consideration should be given to the need for creating a sense of urgency about the country's economic problems, including particularly the question of increasing our exports. The Council recognised, however, that this subject is linked with the whole question of productivity, and that it was desirable to await the forthcoming Conference of the British Productivity Council, which would be likely to cover a wide field in its discussions.

Payment of Wages for Coronation Day

The Minister said that it was clearly undesirable that the proclamation of Coronation Day as a public holiday should result in workers losing a day's wages. The Government had already decided to make Coronation Day an additional paid holiday so far as their own employees were concerned. It was noted that the British Employers' Confederation had already asked its members to give sympathetic consideration to this question and that over important sections of industry joint agreements had already been made which would secure that Coronation Day would be a paid

INDUSTRIAL MODERNISATION IN SOUTH WALES

It has been announced that a Committee is to be set up, under the Chairmanship of the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, to advise the Government on the industrial modernisation of the west of South Wales. In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 20th February the Secretary of State for the Home Department said that the following had accepted invitations to serve on the Committee:—Sir George Briggs, Director, Tube Investments Limited; Captain H. Leighton Davies, C.B.E., Director, The Steel Company of Wales (Tinplate Division); Alderman Huw T. Edwards, Chairman, Council for Wales and Monmouthshire; Mr. A. H. Gale, Transport and General Workers' Union; Mr. J. S. Havard, National Union of General and Municipal Workers; Mr. E. H. Hickery, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation; Mr. W. F. Martin Hurst, Managing Director, Teddington Controls Limited; Mr. E. H. Lever, Chairman, The Steel Company of Wales; Mr. P. J. Owen, Transport and General Workers' Union; Sir Archibald Rowlands, G.C.B., M.B.E., formerly Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Supply; Mr. R. B. Southall, General Manager, National Oil Refineries Limited; Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., J.P., LL.D., Chairman, Welsh Board for Industry; and Mr. A. E. Vincent, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. It has been announced that a Committee is to be set up, under the

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

A new edition of the "Industrial Relations Handbook", compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 10d.

The original edition of the book, written primarily for the use of the Ministry's own staff, was issued for general publication in 1944 in the belief that it would interest others. The demand for copies has been widespread and continuous and a revised edition therefore been issued.

The 1944 edition summarised the legislation affecting industrial The 1944 edition summarised the legislation affecting industrial relations, outlined the development of collective bargaining, and described the joint negotiating machinery existing in certain selected industries. Other chapters dealt with workshop collaboration, State provision for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes, war-time industrial policy and legislation, the Fair Wages Resolutions of the House of Commons, statutory wage regulation, holidays with pay, systems of wage payment, the official Cost of Living Index, and the work of the International Labour Organisa. tion. Subsequently four supplements were published, dealing with Joint Consultation, Wage Incentive Schemes, Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates, and the Interim Index of Retail Prices.

All the information contained in the 1944 edition has now been brought up to date, certain material hitherto available only in the Supplements has been incorporated in the main work, and an account is given of developments since 1944, such as the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, the Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948, and the Fair Wages Resolution of October, 1946.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Sickness Benefit for Men Drawing Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations entitled the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1953. These Regulations would remove the restrictions imposed by the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948, on the receipt of full sickness benefit by certain persons drawing workmen's compensation. Under the provisions of the principal Regulations a person entitled to compensation for total incapacity may have his sickness benefit reduced for the first six months; and after the six months the amount of any compensation for dependants continues to be deducted from any increase of sickness benefit payable for them.

Copies of the draft amending Regulations may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Insurance of Married Women

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations which would amend and simplify the rules relating to insurance of

Under existing regulations, a married woman with less than

INTERNATIONAL SUPERELECTRIC

Time Systems are providing accurate uniform time in every type of commercial building. Equipments include clocks, attendance and job time recorders, and time signals. These are controlled from International Master Clocks which send out impulses each minute, reinforced by hourly AUTOMATIC SUPERVISIONan exclusive feature of the International System.

Ask for Booklet "On Time" 1564/5 sent without cost or obligation

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.

formerly trading as

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO. LTD. BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.I Telephone: MAYfair 2004

Where the clock chimes in Berkeley Square Showrooms and offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVOR LANE, HAMMERSMITH, W.6



THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED . RUCKY . ENGLAND A 4523

45 contributions to her credit for any contribution year cannot take into account, in order to become eligible for sickness or unemployment benefit, any contributions she pays after the end of that contribution year until she satisfies a re-qualifying condition of 52 employed or self-employed contributions paid and credited, of which at least 26 must be contributions actually paid. The same requalifying condition must be satisfied by a married woman who decides to pay contributions for employment after a period as a non-payer. The Regulations now proposed would revoke these provisions, and would also remove the present rule that a married woman must have at least 45 contributions a year to her credit to preserve her right to pay contributions when she is non-

The removal of these restrictions would not allow married women who are not now entitled to pay contributions during non-employment (e.g., housewives who have never contributed to the National Insurance Scheme) to begin paying contributions as non-employed persons. These women would, as at present, only acquire the right to contribute during non-employment after a substantial

Copies of the draft Regulations, the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1953, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free). The Committee will consider written representations on the Regulations sent before 31st March to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Second Session of Plantations Committee

The Second Session of the Plantations Committee set up by the

Governing Body of the International Labour Office opened in Havana on 16th March. The agenda is as follows:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the First Session; (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 affecting work on

- (2) Definition of the term "plantation".(3) Regulation of wages on plantations.(4) Health and social services on plantations.

As in the case of the Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation, this Committee, which is operated on similar lines, is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country lines, is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part may include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom is represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. N. D. Watson, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, and Mr. H. A. N. Brown, Labour Attaché, British Embassy, Mexico City. Employers' representatives: Mr. G. M. Eccles, Director of the British West Indies Sugar Association, and Mr. C. R. Harrison, Vice-Chairman of Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Co., Limited., Chairman of Johore River Rubber Plantations Limited, Director of Lanadron Rubber Fstates Limited, Hon. Fellow and Chairman of Industrial Advisory River Rubber Plantations Limited, Director of Lanadron Rubber Estates Limited, Hon. Fellow and Chairman of Industrial Advisory Committee of Ross Institute, and Member of Rubber Growers' Association Council. Workers' representatives: Mr. F. L. Walcott, General Secretary, Barbados Workers' Union, and Hon. V. M. N. Menon, O.B.E., Member of the Central Committee of the Malaya Trade Union Council, General Secretary, Federation of all Malayan Estates Staff Unions. The Government and Workers' Pearseentatives are accompanied by advisors from Workers' Representatives are accompanied by advisers from territories having a substantial interest in work on plantations.

The first session of the Committee was held in Bandoeng, Indonesia, from 4th to 16th December, 1950, and was attended by delegations from 16 countries. It adopted a number of resolutions aimed at improving the living and working conditions of plantation workers throughout the world (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1951, page 58).

Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

In a White Paper* recently issued the Government announce their proposals on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 34th Session at Geneva in June, 1951, the texts of which were presented to Parliament in Cmd. 8484 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April,

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery in Agriculture

Her Majesty's Government propose to ratify the Convention (No. 99) and to accept, subject to a reservation, the Recommendation (No. 89) which supplements the Convention.

Ratifying States have an obligation to create or maintain adequate machinery for the fixing of minimum rates of wages in agricultural undertakings and related occupations. They are free to decide for themselves the nature and form of the wage-fixing machinery to be provided, but the Convention provides for preliminary consultation of employers' and workers' organisations. Provision is also made for the participation of employers and workers concerned in the operation of the machinery. The minimum rates fixed by the machinery are not subject to abatement, but an exception is made in the case of individuals physically or mentally handicapped.

The Recommendation contains provisions of a more detailed

nature, some of which refer to factors to be taken into account in determining minimum wages, and the reservation is made because, in the United Kingdom, these matters are left to the discretion of the Agricultural Wages Boards.

Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value

Her Majesty's Government have accepted the general principle of equal pay in relation to their own employees and intend to give effect to it as soon as the economic and financial circumstances of the country make it possible. The White Paper points out that the wider implications of the Convention (No. 100) and the Recommendation (No. 90) will need careful consideration, but until circumstances are such as to make possible the application of equal pay to the Government Service the Government propose to defer a decision on both instruments. The Convention lays down certain general principles in regard to equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value; the Recom-mendation deals with procedures for the progressive application of

Collective Agreements

The Recommendation (No. 91) provides that machinery should be set up, by agreement or by laws or regulations, to negotiate collective agreements or to assist the parties to do so. It also deals with a number of other matters in relation to collective agreements. The Wnite Paper says that subject to certain points the Government regard the Recommendation as generally acceptable but make it clear that they do not propose to introduce legislation in regard to any of the matters dealt with in it. While, to a considerable to any of the matters dealt with in it. While, to a considerable extent, the Recommendation embodies principles with which the Government, for their part, are generally in accord, some of its provisions appear to imply a degree of interference with the independent working of machinery of negotiation which would be out of keeping with the traditions of this country. As regards the major objective of the Recommendation, machinery has already been provided by legislation to assist the parties in the negotiation, conclusion, registion and renewal of collective agreements. conclusion, revision and renewal of collective agreements

Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration

Her Majesty's Government propose to accept the Recommendation (No. 92). It provides for voluntary conciliation machinery to be available to assist in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, the procedure to be free of charge, expeditious, and capable of being set in motion by either party to the dispute or by the voluntary conciliation authority

It is recommended also that the parties in a dispute should be encouraged to refrain from strikes and lock-outs whilst the conciliation procedure or arbitration is in progress and to accept the arbitration award. It is specified that the Recommendation does not purport to limit the right to strike.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Man-Power Distribution in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has carried out a survey of the The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has carried out a survey of the volume and distribution of the labour force in Canada at quarterly intervals since November, 1945.† An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1950 (page 127), quoted figures, obtained as a result of the quarterly surveys, for 1948 and 1949. Statistics in the same series, extracted from the Bureau's quarterly publication The Labour Force and relating to August, 1952, together with comparative figures for some earlier surveys made in 1952 and 1951, are given below.

Information concerning the civilian labour force is collected for the purpose of the survey from approximately 30,000 households

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by H. M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 34th Session, 1951. Cmd. 8786. H. M. Stationery Office: price 3d. net (4\frac{1}{2}d. post free).

† Monthly surveys are now being made from November, 1952.

chosen by scientific sampling methods in over 100 different areas in Canada, which now includes Newfoundland. The final estimates of the labour force are obtained by weighting the sample survey results to the official estimates of total population in age and sex groups in each province. The population estimates used for the survey in November, 1951, and for surveys carried out during 1952 were based on 1951 Census data. Estimates for previous surveys based on 1941 Census figures were found to need adjustment in the light of revised population estimates for the inter-censal years and the whole series of labour force estimates before November, 1951, the whole series of labour force estimates before November, 1951, has now been revised. The statistics quoted in this article are those prepared on the revised basis and are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those previously published. Information regarding distribution by industry groups is not yet available. For the survey week ended 16th August, 1952, the estimated total number of persons aged 14 and over, excluding those serving in the Armed Forces or living in institutions, in Canada was 9,940,000. Of this total, 5,419,000 persons, who were in employment or

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

seeking employment, constituted the civilian labour force. The remaining 4,521,000 who were not in the labour force included those persons attending school or keeping house, persons too old or unable to work, and persons voluntarily idle or retired.

The total civilian labour force of 5,419,000 persons included 5,333,000 employed persons (of whom 4,606,000 were working 35 hours or more weekly and 384,000 had jobs but were not working at the time of the survey) and 86,000 who were unemployed and seeking work. Persons, including housewives, students and others, who were working part-time or seeking employment were included in the labour force. The number engaged in agriculture as in the labour force. The number engaged in agriculture as employers, persons working on their own account, paid workers or

employers, persons working on their own account, paid workers or unpaid family workers was 1,007,000. Non-agricultural workers numbered 4,326,000. In addition to these figures, it was estimated that persons living in inaccessible areas and Indians living on reservations, whom the survey did not cover, numbered 180,000. The Table below shows the distribution of civilian non-institutional man-power, aged 14 years and over, in Canada, including Newfoundland, at the survey relating to the week ended 16th August, 1952, with comparative figures for 1st March, 1952, and 18th August and 3rd March in 1951.

Population Class	16th	1st	18th	3rd
	August,	March,	August,	March,
	1952	1952	1951	1951
Workers on Own Account Paid Workers	108	62	54	30
	478	482	577	536
	143	87	130	68
	278	194	306	200
Total, Agricultural	1,007	825	1,067	834
Workers on Own Account Paid Workers	224	220	140	130
	235	230	339	367
	3,804	3,638	3,668	3,560
	63	54	52	53
Total, Non-Agricultural	. 4,326	4,142	4,199	4,110
TTOOLUGE	5,333	4,967 212	5,266 77	4,944 170

9.940

9.887

Total Civilian Non-Institu-tional Man-power (Persons aged 14 years and over) . . .

The total of 5,419,000 in the civilian labour force at 16th August, 1952, which was 76,000 higher than that at the August, 1951, survey, was, it is stated, 90,000 higher than at the May, 1952, survey. The labour force customarily reaches a seasonal peak in August and most of the increase between May, 1952, and August, 1952, was due to the temporary employment of students in agriculture during the summer vacation period. Between August, 1951, and August, 1952, the number of persons with jobs increased by 67,000; there was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1951

A Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1920, in the Republic of Ireland during 1951 has been issued by the Irish Department of Industry and Commerce. The Report shows that at the end of 1951 there were about 12,700 factories, workshops, docks, warehouses and other premises on the official register and that Factory Inspectors made 11,000 visits during the year, compared with 10,400 in 1950.

During 1951, the total number of accidents reported under the Acts was 1,282 (of which 18 were fatal); in 1950 the corresponding figure was 1,422 (14 fatal). With the exception of the docks, buildings and warehouses group, where the number reported was 29, the same as in 1950, all industry groups in 1951 showed a decrease in the number of accidents notified. The largest decrease, from 383 in 1950 to 328 in 1951, was in the metals, engineering and vehicles group. In the textiles and clothing group the number of accidents fell from 163 to 129, and in the food, drink and tobacco group from 365 to 338. Of the total number of persons injured in reported accidents, 1,042 were men, 116 women, 73 youths and boys, and 51 girls. The 18 fatal accidents involved men only.

Of the 1,282 accidents reported in 1951, 315 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power and 165 in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power and 165 in connection with the handling of goods or articles; 207, which included ten of the 18 fatal accidents reported, were caused by persons falling and 131 by blows from falling bodies. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 376, 196, 200 and 151.

During 1951, examinations by certifying surgeons for certificates of fitness of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age for employment in factories and certain workshops numbered 5,478. Of those examined, 1,718 boys and 3,674 girls were certified as fit and 54 boys and 69 girls were rejected. The rejections included 86 cases of medical unfitness; the remaining rejections were on non-medical grounds. The number of

A NEW WAY TO SAVE ON P.A.Y.E.

5,179 5,343 5,114 4,708 4,401 4,574

9.744

You will probably be thinking of effecting economies on April 1.

Here is a way to save on P.A.Y.E.—to cut down work and clerical expenses . . .

First use multicopying—and make out wages sheet, receipt and pay roll with the one entry. That is the first step towards economy.

The next is to use visible records, so that the eye can pick out any employee's sheet and check any entry in an instant. In addition, you can make space for a new record at any point and transfer records of old employees.

Pay roll, pay slip and visible wages sheets . . . all these are part of the one system. Hitherto, you could only have multicopying OR visible records separately. Now, you can have both togetherwith the advantages of both and the savings Let us summarize the advantages:—

- 1. Speed of reference and posting to the records.
- 2. Signalling of information (pay changes, holidays, sickness, etc.).
- 3. Simplicity of operation and SECURITY of
- 4. Simultaneous posting of 3 records.
- 5. PROOF of posting, from TIME Sheets, Clock Cards (to both individual record and Pay Roll).
- 6. Proof of mathematical accuracy on all records. Less cross-checking.
- 7. Proved figures available for posting to the Nominal Ledger.
- 8. At the end of the Fiscal Year all that is necessary is to transfer the totals to the card provided by the Government.

Now . . . just jot "New P.A.Y.E. Scheme" on your letterheading and full details will be sent you



The Shannon Ltd., 376, Shannon Corner, New Malden, Surrey

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in January, 1953:			Page	Unemployment at 16th February, 1953—continued	Pag
General Summary	B 770	A	90	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	9
General Man-power Position			90	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	9
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment			90	to satisfacts at her messence of T seem the deter	-
Industrial Analysis			90	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	9
Unemployment at 16th February, 1953: Summary for Great Britain			93	Labour Turnover	9
	nal Anal	lysis	00	Work of Appointments Services	
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns			94	Coal Mining, Employment in January	10
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1953			94	Employment Overseas	10

Employment in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* fell by 12,000 (4,000 men and 8,000 women) during January.

The strength of the Forces rose by 1,000 during January to a total of 873,000 and the number of ex-Service men and women on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month was about 6,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th February was 428,800 (of whom 40,900 were temporarily stopped). This represented a decrease of 23,700 (which included a decrease of 9,700 young persons), compared with the number of unemployed persons at 12th January. Of the total, 175,900 persons had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment represented 2·1 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 2·2 per cent. in January, 1953, and 1·9 per cent. in February, 1952.

The number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) fell during January by 7,000 (2,000 men

Employment in the basic industries declined by 6,000 during the month; this was mainly accounted for by a seasonal decrease in agriculture and fishing. There was an increase of 1,300 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries rose by 16,000 (4,000 men and 12,000 women) during January. An increase of 21,000 in textiles and clothing was partially offset by decreases elsewhere, including 5,000 in food, drink and tobacco.

In building and contracting there was little change during the

Employment in the distributive trades fell seasonally by 18,000 and employment in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group showed little variation in January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1951 and the end of January, 1953, and in recent months, are shown in the following Table:—

			(2) 10	Ossier s	housands
in Yaanuayiis h	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	Change during Jan., 1953
Total Working Population* Men	23,314 15,860 7,454	23,373 15,894 7,479	23,292† 15,873† 7,419	23,280 15,869 7,411	- 12 - 4 - 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	852 829 23	874 850 24	872 848 24	873 849 24	+ 1 + 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	3	8	5	6	+ 1
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,164 14,849 7,315	22,124 14,805 7,319	22,019† 14,767† 7,252	22,012 14,765 7,247	- 7 - 2 - 5
Registered Unemployed: :— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	350 295 55	400 367 33	430 396 34	430 389 41	- · · 7 + 7

^{*} 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.

			Prostative.	7	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	Change during Jan., 1953
Basic Industries				STALL THE	tally at you
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	854	875	876	877	+ 1
Books)	(698) 372	(719) 374	(720) 375	(721) 376	(+ 1) + 1
tion	1,754 1,074	1,737 1,062	1,729 1,052	1,726 1,047	- 3 - 5
Number in Basic Industries	4,054	4,048	4,032	4,026	- 6
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades . Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	495 558 1,084 2,587 1,004 677 850 1,551	487 561 1,112 2,565 944 681 1,494	485 559 1,112 2,558 950 683 850 1,486	485 557 1,113 2,558 962* 692 845 1,487	- 2 + 1 + 12 + 9 - 5 + 1
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,806	8,705	8,683	8,699	+ 16
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,407 2,622	1,422 2,670	1,392† 2,645	1,393 2,627	+ 1 - 18
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,922	3,950	3,939	3,941	+ 2
National Government Service Local Government Service	617 736	600 729	601 727	600 726	- 1 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,164	22,124	22,019†	22,012	- 7

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-1951, November and December, 1952, and January, 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 again months executive. 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.

* Cotton—279.000. Wool—213,000. Other textiles—470,000. † Revised figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

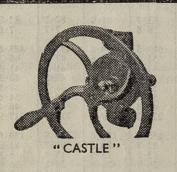
	1			(Thouse	ands)							
Industry		M	ales	1		Fer	males			т.	otal	
467 (1) 468 (1) 668 (1) 667 (1) 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	758 · 2	779 · 2	780.0	781 · 3	13.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	771 - 7	793.5	794-3	795.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	255·0 75·1 36·1 34·2 21·1 13·9 74·6	248·0 77·4 33·5 29·3 19·6 14·2 74·0	247·4 77·4 33·4 29·4 19·5 14·1 73·6	247·5 77·6 33·1 29·6 19·6 14·1 73·5	88·0 8·4 46·6 13·3 6·3 1·2 12·2	81·8 8·7 44·8 10·9 5·7 1·2 10·5	81·3 8·6 44·7 10·8 5·6 1·2 10·4	81·2 8·6 44·6 10·8 5·6 1·2 10·4	343·0 83·5 82·7 47·5 27·4 15·1 86·8	329 · 8 86 · 1 78 · 3 40 · 2 25 · 3 15 · 4 84 · 5	328·7 86·0 78·1 40·2 25·1 15·3 84·0	328·7 86·2 77·7 40·4 25·2 15·3 83·9
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.	352·8 17·1 171·8 20·6 29·7 27·9 30·2 28·6 26·9	346·5 17·6 163·0 20·4 32·6 26·7 29·1 30·7 26·4	346·6 17·6 163·2 20·3 32·9 26·7 28·8 30·9 26·2	347·7 17·7 164·0 20·3 33·0 26·6 28·7 31·3 26·1	139·7 0·4 50·4 27·8 16·0 11·5 20·5 5·4 7·7	138 · 8 0 · 4 48 · 3 27 · 3 17 · 7 10 · 7 20 · 3 6 · 1 8 · 0	136·6 0·4 48·0 26·5 17·7 10·6 19·3 6·1 8·0	135·6 0·4 47·8 26·3 17·6 10·6 18·9 6·1 7·9	492·5 17·5 222·2 48·4 45·7 39·4 50·7 34·0 34·6	485·3 18·0 211·3 47·7 50·3 37·4 49·4 36·8 34·4	483·2 18·0 211·2 46·8 50·6 37·3 48·1 37·0 34·2	483·3 18·1 211·8 46·6 50·6 37·2 47·6 37·4 34·0
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	489·3 20·4 193·6 112·9 15·6 18·5 38·8 89·5	494·1 22·3 200·4 110·7 15·9 18·5 38·8 87·5	493·3 22·3 200·7 110·4 15·9 18·5 38·6 86·9	491.6 22.3 201.0 110.0 15.4 18.5 38.6 85.8	67·6 0·5 18·5 17·3 3·0 1·1 7·9 19·3	65·8 0·6 18·8 16·2 3·0 1·2 7·6 18·4	65·1 0·6 18·7 16·0 3·0 1·2 7·4 18·2	64.9 0.6 18.9 16.0 2.9 1.2 7.3 18.0	556.9 20.9 212.1 130.2 18.6 19.6 46.7 108.8	559·9 22·9 219·2 126·9 18·9 19·7 46·4 105·9	558·4 22·9 219·4 126·4 18·9 19·7 46·0 105·1	556·5 22·9 219·9 126·0 18·3 19·7 45·9 103·8
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 Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,479·3 195·6 70·8 37·5 27·0 76·4 23·1 64·9 42·4 72·3 503·6 127·3 38·2 31·2 51·9 17·2 11·6 88·3	1,498 · 4 202 · 8 72 · 1 35 · 2 27 · 2 82 · 1 21 · 2 59 · 4 73 · 0 503 · 4 132 · 1 40 · 0 33 · 4 54 · 9 17 · 7 10 · 9 86 · 3	1,498·1 201·4 71·8 35·0 27·3 82·6 21·2 59·3 46·5 73·1 504·1 132·5 40·0 33·4 55·1 17·6 10·9 86·3	1,501·0 204·2 72·5 34·7 27·3 82·7 21·1 58·9 46·6 73·2 504·6 132·6 132·6 132·6 132·6 17·5 10·8 85·9	423·3 8·6 4·1 5·2 2·7 18·2 3·7 12·1 11·8 6·5 116·0 45·2 23·2 20·9 47·6 25·1 8·7 63·7	406·1 8·9 4·4 5·0 2·8 18·7 3·3 10·9 13·1 6·4 111·8 43·3 22·9 22·3 45·5 21·7 8·3 56·8	402.6 8.8 4.4 4.9 2.8 18.5 3.3 10.7 13.0 6.4 110.8 22.8 22.1 45.3 21.3 8.2 56.2	401·5 8·9 4·5 4·8 2·8 18·3 3·3 10·6 13·1 6·4 110·7 42·9 22·5 22·5 22·0 9 8·1 55·8	1,902·6 204·2 74·9 42·7 29·7 94·6 26·8 77·0 54·2 78·8 619·6 172·5 61·4 52·1 99·5 42·3 20·3 152·0	1,904·5 211·7 76·5 40·2 30·0 100·8 24·5 70·6 59·5 79·4 615·2 175·4 62·9 55·7 100·4 39·4 19·2 143·1	1,900·7 210·2 76·2 39·9 30·1 101·1 24·5 70·0 59·5 79·5 614·9 175·6 62·8 55·5 100·4 38·9 19·1 142·5	1,902·5 213·1 77·0 39·5 30·1 101·0 24·4 69·5 59·7 79·6 615·3 101·1 38·4 18·9 141·7
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	897·3 257·6 225·1 149·3	921·5 253·1 224·6 173·9	922·6 252·1 224·3 175·2	923·6 250·2 224·5 177·1	153·0 45·9 31·7 27·2	156·0 44·2 33·0 30·9	155·5 43·8 32·9 31·0	155·1 43·0 33·1 31·3	1,050·3 303·5 256·8 176·5	1,077·5 297·3 257·6 204·8	1,078·1 295·9 257·2 206·2	1,078·7 293·2 257·6
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	98·3 59·2 22·2	104·5 59·2 23·0	105·2 59·3 23·0	105·4 59·4 23·0	36·4 2·5 2·4	36·6 2·4 2·5	36·5 2·4 2·5	36·4 2·4 2·5	134·7 61·7 24·6	141·1 61·6 25·5	141·7 61·7 25·5	208·4 141·8 61·8 25·5
and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	79·8 5·8	78·0 5·2	78·3 5·2	78·9 5·1	3.9	3·9 2·5	3·9 2·5	3·9 2·5	83·7 8·8	81·9 7·7	82·2 7·7	82·8 7·6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	319·9 32·7 22·7 33·5 28·3 26·7 32·2 143·8	315·5 28·9 22·8 34·3 29·1 26·5 31·3 142·6	315·2 28·8 22·8 34·4 29·0 26·5 31·2 142·5	314·1 28·5 22·7 34·5 28·9 26·4 30·9 142·2	189·6 22·3 18·7 5·6 10·3 32·3 17·2 83·2	175·1 18·7 18·9 5·8 9·8 28·8 15·9 77·2	172·7 18·4 18·7 5·8 9·7 28·2 15·7 76·2	171.5 18.2 18.5 5.8 9.6 28.2 15.5 75.7	509·5 55·0 41·4 39·1 38·6 59·0 49·4 227·0	490·6 47·6 41·7 40·1 38·9 55·3 47·2 219·8	487.9 47.2 41.5 40.2 38.7 54.7 46.9 218.7	485.6 46.7 41.2 40.3 38.5 54.6 46.4 217.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	85·4 53·8 8·8 15·6 7·2	83·1 53·1 8·5 14·9 6·6	82·9 53·2 8·4 14·8 6·5	82·7 53·3 8·4 14·7 6·3	49·8 29·5 7·1 11·3 1·9	47·9 27·7 7·0 11·4 1·8	47.6 27.5 7.0 11.3 1.8	47·9 27·7 7·1 11·3 1·8	135·2 83·3 15·9 26·9 9·1	131·0 80·8 15·5 26·3 8·4	130·5 80·7 15·4 26·1 8·3	130 · 6 81 · 0 15 · 5 26 · 0 8 · 1
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	421·1 64·6 44·6 89·3 31·2 23·0 5·3 7·7 6·2 33·8 5·2 12·9 6·9 7·9 64·4 18·1	390·5 54·7 39·5 89·4 25·6 19·5 4·8 7·5 5·5 32·7 4·6 12·8 7·2 8·2 60·7 17·8	393·9 55·0 39·7 90·4 26·2 19·7 4·8 7·7 5·5 33·0 4·6 12·9 7·3 8·3 61·0 17·8	397·0 55·3 40·0 91·4 26·9 19·9 4·8 7·6 5·5 33·2 13·1 7·3 8·3 61·4 17·7	573·7 118·6 89·3 109·8 11·3 34·8 9·2 11·0 9·7 83·3 6·0 14·6 15·2 16·8 32·2 11·9	544·8 99·6 80·9 115·3 9·5 30·2 8·3 10·9 9·0 85·3 5·4 14·7 15·8 17·9 30·4 11·6	547·3 99·7 81·1 116·1 9·8 30·4 8·3 11·0 8·9 86·1 5·4 14·9 15·8 17·9 30·5 11·4	556·4 100·8 82·0 119·0 10·1 30·8 8·3 11·1 9·1 87·9 5·4 15·3 16·2 18·2 30·8 11·4	994·8 183·2 133·9 199·1 42·5 57·8 14·5 18·7 15·9 117·1 11·2 27·5 22·1 24·7 96·6 30·0	935·3 154·3 120·4 204·7 35·1 49·7 13·1 18·4 14·5 118·0 27·5 23·0 26·1 9·1	941·2 154·7 120·8 206·5 36·0 50·1 13·1 18·7 14·4 119·1 10·0 27·8 23·1 26·2 91·5 29·2	953·4 156·1 122·0 210·4 37·0 50·7 13·1 18·7 14·6 121·1 10·0 28·4 23·5 26·5 92·2 29·1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	45·2 30·0 10·0 5·2	43·1 28·1 10·0 5·0	43·4 28·4 10·0 5·0	43·8 28·6 10·1 5·1	28·2 7·7 15·4 5·1	29·7 7·8 16·4 5·5	29·5 7·8 16·2 5·5	29·6 7·8 16·3 5·5	73·4 37·7 25·4 10·3	72·8 35·9 26·4 10·5	72·9 36·2 26·2 10·5	73·4 36·4 26·4 10·6
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	186·3 73·2 10·9 8·2 7·6 8·8 60·1 17·5	183·0 72·5 10·9 8·3 7·5 8·5 58·0 17·3	183·7 72·9 10·8 8·3 7·5 8·5 58·6 17·1	185·1 73·5 10·9 8·4 7·6 8·5 59·1 17·1	441·0 194·8 80·4 58·8 13·1 29·5 60·9 3·5	449.6 196.0 83.3 62.3 13.6 30.3 60.4 3.7	450·7 196·3 83·1 62·7 13·6 30·4 61·0 3·6	459·1 199·5 84·7 64·0 13·9 30·9 62·5 3·6	627·3 268·0 91·3 67·0 20·7 38·3 121·0 21·0	632·6 268·5 94·2 70·6 21·1 38·8 118·4 21·0	634·4 269·2 93·9 71·0 21·1 38·9 119·6 20·7	644·2 273·0 95·6 72·4 21·5 39·4 121·6 20·7
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	472.4 32.6 112.1 16.8 21.9 39.6 17.9 30.7 20.3 43.6 73.4 15.8 27.2 20.5	477·2 32·9 112·5 17·9 23·9 39·5 17·4 30·8 21·5 44·2 72·8 16·0 28·0 19·8	475·0 32·9 112·2 18·0 24·0 39·5 16·8 30·8 21·1 43·7 72·6 16·0 27·6 19·8	471·3 32·9 112·1 18·2 24·2 39·8 13·8 30·8 21·0 43·7 71·9 15·7 27·4 19·8	353·4 7·8 82·5 29·7 14·4 17·1 5·1 53·5 42·5 31·6 18·1 12·0 13·9 25·2	360·3 7·9 83·9 31·5 15·3 17·0 5·0 55·3 46·0 31·5 17·7 11·7 14·8 22·7	350·7 7·9 82·2 31·0 14·9 17·0 4·8 54·4 42·2 30·0 17·6 11·5 14·5 22·7	349·0 8·1 81·2 32·1 15·1 17·4 4·5 53·8 42·6 29·6 11·1 14·0 22·9	825·8 40·4 194·6 46·5 36·3 56·7 23·0 84·2 62·8 75·2 91·5 27·8 41·1 45·7	837·5 40·8 196·4 49·4 39·2 56·5 22·4 86·1 67·5 75·7 90·5 27·7 42·8 42·5	825·7 40·8 194·4 49·0 38·9 56·5 21·6 85·2 63·3 73·7 90·2 27·5 42·1 42·5	820·3 41·0 193·3 50·3 39·3 57·2 18·3 84·6 63·6 73·3 88·5 26·8 41·4 42·7

(57266)

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1		C.	l'housands,		ESTAL DATE AND			•		-	
	1000	М	ales			Fen	nales			То	tal	
Industry	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 1953	End- 1951	End- Nov., 1952	End- Dec., 1952	End- Jan., 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	235·8	230·0	229·2	229·3	58·3	59·1	58·2	57·8	294·1	289·1	287·4	287·1
	85·0	82·0	82·1	82·2	12·4	11·3	11·3	11·3	97·4	93·3	93·4	93·5
	97·5	98·0	97·7	97·6	30·4	33·7	33·0	32·8	127·9	131·7	130·7	130·4
	14·8	14·5	14·0	14·2	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·4	17·3	16·9	16·4	16·6
	22·0	20·4	20·3	20·3	7·3	6·6	6·4	6·3	29·3	27·0	26·7	26·6
	16·5	15·1	15·1	15·0	5·7	5·1	5·1	5·0	22·2	20·2	20·2	20·0
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.	329·8	321·6	321·5	322·1	200·1	183·1	181·3	181·3	529·9	504·7	502·8	503·4
	62·5	57·5	57·6	58·0	19·8	17·6	17·6	17·7	82·3	75·1	75·2	75·7
	4·6	3·7	3·7	3·7	2·5	1·4	1·4	1·4	7·1	5·1	5·1	5·1
	19·0	17·8	17·8	17·9	30·3	26·2	26·0	26·0	49·3	44·0	43·8	43·9
	18·4	17·1	17·1	17·2	29·0	25·4	25·3	25·4	47·4	42·5	42·4	42·6
	83·3	84·8	84·9	84·9	20·5	21·5	21·5	21·6	103·8	106·3	106·4	106·5
	142·0	140·7	140·4	140·4	98·0	91·0	89·5	89·2	240·0	231·7	229·9	229·6
Other Manufacturing Industries	155·6	146·9	147·1	147·3	111·6	107·7	104·0	104·2	267·2	254·6	251·1	251·5
	73·5	68·4	68·7	68·7	38·5	35·2	34·7	35·1	112·0	103·6	103·4	103·8
	12·3	11·0	11·3	11·5	2·9	2·9	3·0	3·2	15·2	13·9	14·3	14·7
	8·8	8·3	8·2	8·3	8·8	7·8	7·7	7·7	17·6	16·1	15·9	16·0
	11·1	10·4	10·2	10·2	17·3	19·4	17·5	17·3	28·4	29·8	27·7	27·5
	5·8	4·8	4·8	4·8	9·0	7·6	7·3	7·2	14·8	12·4	12·1	12·0
	6·5	7·3	7·3	7·3	2·1	2·0	2·0	2·0	8·6	9·3	9·3	9·3
	37·6	36·7	36·6	36·5	33·0	32·8	31·8	31·7	70·6	69·5	68·4	68·2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,725 - 2	5,699 · 4	5,699 . 9	5,704 · 1	2,877-3	2,805 · 8	2,783 · 1	2,795 · 1	8,602.5	8,505 - 2	8,483 · 0	8,499 · 2
Building and Contracting	1,234·4	1,247·2	1,217·4	1,217·7	41·9	44·2	44·2	44·3	1,276·3	1,291·4	1,261 · 6	1,262·0
	1,173·8	1,187·7	1,157·7	1,157·7	34·3	36·3	36·3	36·3	1,208·1	1,224·0	1,194 · 0	1,194·0
	60·6	59·5	59·7	60·0	7·6	7·9	7·9	8·0	68·2	67·4	67 · 6	68·0
Gas, Electricity and Water	334·6	336·6	337·5	338·0	37·4	37·8	37·8	37·9	372·0	374·4	375·3	375·9
	136·3	136·4	136·9	136·9	13·2	13·6	13·6	13·6	149·5	150·0	150·5	150·5
	166·9	168·0	168·4	168·8	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·6	189·4	190·5	190·9	191·4
	31·4	32·2	32·2	32·3	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	33·1	33·9	33·9	34·0
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	230·3	229·0	228·3	227·7	49·3	50·9	50·0	49·6	279·6	279·9	278·3	277·3
	21·8	21·5	21·5	21·4	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·2	23·8	23·7	23·7	23·6
	170·1	157·8	156·9	156·1	15·2	14·4	14·4	14·4	185·3	172·2	171·3	170·5
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale	1,093·6 113·3 70·2 115·7	1,092·0 112·8 69·1 118·8	1,092·9 114·2 68·7 118·9	1,094·8 115·1 69·4 119·4	29·8 27·7 54·3	31·0 27·4 54·9	31·2 27·3 54·8	31·4 27·2 55·4	2,142·8 143·1 97·9 170·0	2,196·8 143·8 96·5 173·7	2,172·1 145·4 96·0 173·7	2,153·9 146·5 96·6 174·8
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	303·1	297·5	298·0	298·6	277·0	282·3	280·3	279·3	580·1	579·8	578·3	577 · 9
	160·5	157·2	157·1	157·5	93·9	97·0	95·3	95·3	254·4	254·2	252·4	252 · 8
	313·3	318·9	318·3	317·2	534·4	580·3	559·1	540·0	847·7	899·2	877·4	857 · 2
	17·5	17·7	17·7	17·6	32·1	31·9	31·2	30·5	49·6	49·6	48·9	48 · 1
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	61·6	57·5	58·8	58·0	75·9	76·0	75·3	75·4	137·5	133·5	134·1	133 · 4
	39·6	36·3	36·1	36·1	39·3	40·7	40·3	41·4	78·9	77·0	76·4	77 · 5
	174·0	173·2	173·4	171·8	464·9	471·4	463·6	461·8	638·9	644·6	637·0	633 · 6
	31·3	31·3	31·4	31·8	110·1	105·2	104·6	106·4	141·4	136·5	136·0	138 · 2
	11·4	10·6	10·5	10·6	29·9	28·2	27·9	28·4	41·3	38·8	38·4	39 · 0



"ROTAN" PORTABLE

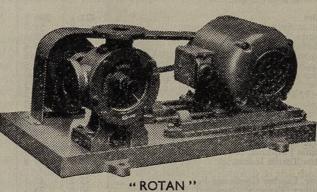
PUMPS HAND & POWER

for

THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS

"NORFOLK"





ADVICE freely given on any PUMPING PROBLEM



Engineers and Manufacturers
62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,

LONDON, S.E.I

'Phones: WATerloo 7102-3-4.
Telegrams: "JOBECLIM, SEDIST, LONDON".

--*--



Unemployment at 16th February, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th January and 16th February, 1953, were as follows:—

 —
 Men 18 and over
 Boys under 18 under 18
 Women 18 and over
 Girls under 18
 Total

 12th January
 ... 274,460 264,260
 12,724 148,315 16,991 11,583 428,820
 16,991 11,583 428,820

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th February represented 2·1 per cent, of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th January was 2·2.

An analysis of the figures for 16th February according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Unemployed	d (including	(Casuals)		
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	57,949 3,600	67,376 2,880	115,228 1,261	240,553 7,741	23,707 646	264,260 8,387
over Girls under 18	30,714 4,027	41,246 4,314	57,193 2,179	129,153 10,520	15,437 1,063	144,590 11,583
Total	96,290	115,816	175,861	387,967	40,853	428,820

The total of 428,820 includes 75,280 married women.

The changes between 12th January and 16th February in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Wholly Unemployed

				nemploye g Casuals)			
Region		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	32,733 24,708	24,670 24,542	26,735 27,139	84,138 76,389	3,032 2,455	87,170 78,844
	Inc. or Dec.	- 8,025	- 128	+ 404	- 7,749	- 577	- 8,326
Eastern	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	6,294 4,743	7,177 7,008	6,652 7,423	20,123 19,174	661 1,514	20,784 20,688
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,551	- 169	+ 771	- 949	+ 853	- 96
Southern	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	5,785 4,869	4,719 5,546	6,610 6,588	17,114 17,003	219 243	17,333 17,246
	Inc. or Dec.	- 916	+ 827	- 22	- 111	+ 24	- 87
South- Western	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	6,486 4,478	6,708 7,310	9,130 9,295	22,324 21,083	600 746	22,924 21,829
	Inc. or Dec.	- 2,008	+ 602	+ 165	- 1,241	+ 146	- 1,095
Midland	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	9,197 7,641	5,613 6,099	6,463 6,840	21,273 20,580	4,428 6,596	25,701 27,176
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,556	+ 486	+ 377	- 693	+ 2,168	+ 1,475
North- Midland	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	4,292 3,362	3,651 3,228	3,996 3,752	11,939 10,342	1,158 939	13,097 11,281
	Inc. or Dec.	- 930	- 423	- 244	- 1,597	- 219	- 1,816
East and West Ridings	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	7,146 6,169	6,889 6,963	10,642 10,079	24,677 23,211	3,336 3,110	28,013 26,321
Kidings	Inc. or Dec.	- 977	+ 74	- 563	- 1,466	- 226	- 1,692
North- Western	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	18,664 15,079	19,571 20,359	33,725 31,656	71,960 67,094	14,804 13,187	86,764 80,281
	Inc. or Dec.	- 3,585	+ 788	- 2,069	- 4,866	- 1,617	- 6,483
Northern	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	8,207 6,670	9,817 9,169	17,322 16,787	35,346 32,626	1,231 1,667	36,577 34,293
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,537	- 648	- 535	- 2,720	+ 436	- 2,284
Scotland	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	15,302 13,307	20,729 18,243	41,006 41,223	77,037 72,773	4,498 4,587	81,535 77,360
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,995	- 2,486	+ 217	- 4,264	+ 89	- 4,175
Wales	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	5,982 5,264	6,610 7,349	15,236 15,079	27,828 27,692	4,764 5,809	32,592 33,501
	Inc. or Dec.	- 718	+ 739	- 157	- 136	+ 1,045	+ 909
Great Britain	12th Jan. 16th Feb.	120,088 96,290	116,154 115,816	177,517 175,861	413,759 387,967	38,731 40,853	452,490 428,820
	Inc. or Dec.	-23,798	- 338	- 1,656	-25,792	+ 2,122	-23,670
The second second second	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.						Sales Street Street Street

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th February, 1953, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pered as uner	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-								
Eastern	55,200	23,644	78.844	1.7	1.2	1.5		
Eastern	13,322	7,366	20,688	1.8	2.1	1.9		
Southern	10,213	7,033	17,246	1.6	2.2	1.8		
South-Western	13,890	7,939	21.829	1.9	2.3	2.0		
Midland	17,368	9,808	27,176	1.3	1.4	1.3		
North-Midland	6,470	4,811	11,281	0.7	1.1	0.8		
East and West Ridings	16,710	9,611	26,321	1.4	1.6	1.5		
North-Western	46,618	33,663	80,281	2.5	3.1	2.7		
Northern	21,228	13,065	34,293	2.4	3.7	2.8		
Scotland	49,043	28,317	77,360	3.5	3.9	3.7		
Wales	22,585	10,916	33,501	3.4	4.4	3.7		
Great Britain	272,647	156,173	428,820	2.0	2.2	2.1		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th February, 1953, was 475,502, including 294,462 men, 10,784 boys, 157,248 women and 13,008 girls. Of the total, 432,004 (including 4,972 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 43,498 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 16th February, 1953, are shown below:—

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	Wi	nolly Unemp	oloyed (inclu	ding Casual	s)
London and South- Eastern	51 012	1 600	21 404	1.570	
Eastern	51,813 12,182	1,600 419	21,404 6,021	1,572 552	76,389 19,174
Southern	9,784 13,078	300	6,332	587	17,003
South-Western	12,806	388 305	7,029 7,060	588 409	21,083 20,580
North-Midland	5,836	196	3,836	474	10,342
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	14,493 39,463	311 1,512	7,584 24,800	823	23,211
Northern	19,473	589	11,331	1,319 1,233	67,094 32,626
Scotland Wales	44,433	1,558	24,940	1,842	32,626 72,773
	17,192	563	8,816	1,121	27,692
Great Britain	240,553	7,741	129,153	10,520	387,967
Northern Ireland	29,644	2,397	10,571	1,425	44,037
United Kingdom	270,197	10,138	139,724	11,945	432,004
		Temp	orarily Stop	ped	
London and South- Eastern	1,755	22	620	40	2 455
Eastern	696	32 25	628 607	40 186	2,455 1,514
Southern	123	6	103	11	243
South-Western	4,147	17 110	299 2,250	23 89	746 6,596
North-Midland	413	25	480	21	939
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	1,881 5,508	25 135	1,129 7,210	75	3,110
Northern	1,144	22	463	334 38	13,187 1,667
Scotland	2,988	64	1,382	153	4,587
Wales	4,645	185	886	93	5,809
Great Britain	23,707	646	15,437	1,063	40,853
Northern Ireland	558		2,087		2,645
United Kingdom	24,265	646	17,524	1,063	43,498
		Total Regis	tered as Une	employed	N HAN
London and South- Eastern	53,568	1 632	22.032	1 612	70 044
Eastern	12,878	1,632 444	22,032 6,628	1,612 738	78,844 20,688
Southern	9,907	306	6.435	598	17.246
South-Western Midland	13,485	405 415	7,328	611 498	21,829 27,176
North-Midland	16,953 6,249	221	9,310 4,316	495	11,281
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	16,374	336 1,647	8,713	898	26,321
Northern	44,971 20,617	611	8,713 32,010 11,794	1,653 1,271	80,281 34,293
Scotland	47,421 21,837	1,622 748	26,322 9,702	1,995	77,360
Great Britain	264,260	8,387	144,590	1,214	33,501 428,820
Northern Ireland	30,202	2,397	12,658	1,425	46,682
	,	-,-,-	12,000	1,720	70,002

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

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 16th February, 1953, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th January, 1953.

Regions and Principal Towns		Numbers of sters at 16t			Din	(+) o. ec. (- Totals
Regions and Trinepar Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	par Ja	com- ed with 12th nuary, 1953
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	53,568	22,032	3,244	78,844	-	8,326
County)	25,549 213 275 2,633 388 1,490 572 373 510	7,456 110 109 1,296 532 447 281 203 125	713 13 20 161 67 45 53 35 46	33,718 336 404 4,090 987 1,982 906 611	-+	2,591 14 49 269 137 115 128 61
Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Hford Leyton and Walthamstow. Tottenham West Ham Willesden	673 805 161 566 724 1,149 994 1,096 774	185 475 99 249 172 393 352 412 188	14 57 29 37 29 31 61 62 31	681 872 1,337 289 852 925 1,573 1,407 1,570 993	111111111	58 47 85 36 103 94 233 104 350 124
Eastern. Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	12,878 95 229 468 178 1,522 1,079 275	6,628 84 83 207 41 322 545 158	1,182 12 6 59 18 13 57 30	20,688 191 318 734 237 1,857 1,681 463	11111111	96 20 16 42 61 15 286 34
Southern Bournemouth	9,907 1,254 315 1,855 420 282 1,774	6,435 666 214 1,893 268 128 568	904 49 34 89 42 9	17,246 1,969 563 3,837 730 419 2,429	+	87 33 61 9 22 56 745
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	13,485 3,040 445 138 1,555 154	7,328 1,148 391 109 1,369 143	1,016 146 32 14 169 10	21,829 4,334 868 261 3,093 307	111+11	1,095 371 19 27 193 26
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	16,953 6,376 79 1,194 252 1,046 1,255 614 362 875 276	9,310 2,380 72 423 178 858 637 446 251 571 130	913 279 — 76 — 53 46 34 43 47 6	27,176 9,035 151 1,693 430 1,957 1,938 1,094 656 1,493 412	+++++-+++	1,475 188 17 68 160 1,065 103 194 217 231 9
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	6,249 171 226 1,166 567 226 111 201 1,107 81 52	4,316 122 162 371 137 55 111 213 403 213 129	716 14 11 160 13 14 14 14 8 35 5	11,281 307 399 1,697 717 295 236 422 1,545 299 243	111111111111	1,816 47 106 305 16 20 23 158 271 43 26
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	16,374 345 1,044 155 499 193 470 3,697 3,436 241 1,793 168 543	8,713 181 421 32 752 80 129 1,509 1,366 274 1,223 130 88	1,234 17 33 4 58 4 5 155 63 65 141 7 43	26,321 543 1,498 191 1,309 277 604 5,361 4,865 580 3,157 305 674	++ ++	1,692 142 118 25 18 65 95 384 159 145 26 26 112
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	14,971 342 442 299 1,015 585 1,899 1,095 785 239 163 5,218 5,289	32,010 321 371 604 989 558 1,956 603 501 300 219 6,940 2,016	3,300 15 16 45 118 25 57 45 20 39 19 1,360 225	80,281 678 829 948 2,122 1,168 3,912 1,743 1,306 578 401 23,518 7,530		6,483 24 28 83 51 464 387 71 371 221 46 131 960
Rochdale	2,232 702 838 597	2,235 711 1,080 1,061	107 40 26 93	4,574 1,453 1,944 1,751		532 308 138 153
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	1,251 699 778 1,136 676	429 559 685 620 578	23 28 94 31 75	1,703 1,286 1,557 1,787 1,329	+	72 288 47 813 602

a transferred for		lumbers of ters at 16th			Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 12th January, 1953
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) Scotland	20,617 255 404 1,123 874 468 785 3,298 1,454 459 2,566 260 47,421	11,794 364 243 693 660 601 767 1,660 556 541 1,270 217 26,322	1,882 40 17 94 42 30 79 128 66 98 156 4	34,293 659 664 1,910 1,576 1,099 1,631 5,086 2,076 1,098 3,992 481	- 2,284 - 119 + 137 - 96 + 65 - 40 - 101 - 496 - 107 - 200 - 205 - 58 - 4.175
Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	2,567	858	77	3,502	- 349
	289	206	13	508	- 46
	1,667	902	95	2,664	- 90
	4,601	1,935	222	6,758	+ 159
	15,382	6,814	642	22,838	- 679
	1,224	1,668	213	3,105	- 207
	1,170	970	145	2,285	- 18
	720	548	53	1,321	- 94
Wales	21,837	9,702	1,962	33,501	+ 909
	2,165	467	101	2,733	- 22
	848	408	96	1,352	- 89
	756	230	51	1,037	- 607
	1,400	596	70	2,066	+ 38
	1,898	948	148	2,994	+ 716
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	30,202	12,658	3,822	46,682	- 4,161
	10,084	6,049	1,028	17,161	- 816
	3,373	569	409	4,351	- 259

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1953

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1952, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1952, and in January and February, 1953.

	-	Gr	eat Britain			
-	Wholly Un	nemployed (Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
047	251,914 234,895	107,840 78,756	2,097	1,218	363,069 468,349	394,164 498,323
040	225,566	70,567	102,738 4,289	51,960 3,148	303,570	331,323
949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
950	214,943	90,595	5.147	3,486	314,171	341,093
951	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895	281,361
952	196,104	132,603	31,767	53,771	414,245	462,533
952 :						-5
17th March	193,155	135,425	36,819	67,575	432,974	479,804
16th June	169,878	126,318	53,204	90,654	440,054	489,623
15th Sept	191,677	134,836	22,573	40,534	389,620	434,054
8th Dec	233,460	134,132	15,246	16,623	399,461	445,109
953 :						100
12th Jan	265,615	148,144	21,569	17,162	452,490	503,333
16th Feb	248,294	139,673	24,353	16,500	428,820	475,502

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th January, 1953 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 868,413, compared with 875,043 at 20th October 1952 at 20th October, 1952.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th February, 1953, was 62,384, of whom 54,804 were males and 7,580 were females. The total included 30,941 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 31,443 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

		-200		1.85	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for Ex-Service Others		ary en	nploym	nent:	27,928 20,485	243 6,725	28,171 27,210
Total					48,413	6,968	55,381
Severely disal unlikely to than under Ex-Servic Others	obtair speci	emplo	yment	other	2,758 3,633	12 600	2,770 4,233
Total					6,391	612	7,003
Grand T	otal				54,804	7,580	62,384
				TO SECOND			

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st August, 1952, to 31st January, 1953, was 61,819, including 52,786 men, 7,638 women and 1,395 young persons.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th February, 1953, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their

LULE CARROL AND AND AND A TOP A TOP AND A TOP A TOP AND A TOP A TOP A TOP A TOP AND A TOP				Great Brit	ain			1		
Industry	unem (incl	nolly uployed uding uals)		porarily pped		Total		U	nited Kingd (all classes	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	11,755 7,344 460 3,951	4,837 4,762 69 6	2,109 287 13 1,809	528 523 4 1	13,864 7,631 473 5,760	5,365 5,285 73 7	19,229 12,916 546 5,767	19,591 13,122 512 5,957	5,575 5,495 73 7	25,166 18,617 585 5,964
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,615 1,630 28 506 56 181 214	199 135 — 14 — 4 46	276 74 1 56 120 5 20	2 - 2 - -	2,891 1,704 29 562 176 186 234	201 135 16 	3,092 1,839 29 578 176 190 280	3,521 1,724 30 1,032 176 312 247	203 135 — 17 — 5 46	3,724 1,859 30 1,049 176 317 293
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,829 1,059 570 431 413 51 1,305	1,598 263 373 486 302 12 162	379 11 247 61 22 5 33	519 8 471 17 17 	4,208 1,070 817 492 435 56 1,338	2,117 271 844 503 319 12 168	6,325 1,341 1,661 995 754 68 1,506	4,645 1,178 864 495 444 73 1,591	2,192 275 907 506 319 12 173	6,837 1,453 1,771 1,001 763 85 1,764
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	3,662 100 1,633	2,733 1 824	42 —9	155 70	3,704 100 1,642	2,888 1 894	6,592 101 2,536	3,807 100 1,701	2,924 1 898	6,731 101 2,599
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches, Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	145 564 317 267 249 387	312 527 143 733 44 149	1 9 5 4 — 14	75 1 2 - 4	146 573 322 271 249 401	315 602 144 735 44 153	461 1,175 466 1,006 293 554	149 576 327 291 257 406	320 603 146 757 45 154	469 1,179 473 1,048 302 560
Metal Manufacture	5,132 121 1,348	1,353 14 264	7,419	781 — 28	12,551 121 2,710	2,134 14 292	14,685 135 3,002	12,726 139 2,759	2,137 14 293	14,863 153
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,658 413 72	378 210 20	2,020 2,608 768	135 468 2	3,678 3,021 840	513 678 22	4,191 3,699 862	3,748 3,025 841	515 678 22	3,052 4,263 3,703 863
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	387 1,133 22,050	100 367 7,561	83 578	139	470 1,711	109 506	579 2,217	474 1,740	109 506	583 2,246
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	8,007 595 398 196 437 118 790 462 1,200 6,761 791 372 244 513 174 152 840	336 78 89 8 154 29 270 238 80 2,269 660 341 315 840 440 169 1,245	1,141 281 6 7 — 1 3 456 1 27 211 68 — 7 64 — 1 8	805 24 7 — 6 — 306 1 1 184 159 6 1 1 15 2 4 89	23,191 8,288 601 405 196 438 121 1,246 463 1,227 6,972 859 372 251 577 174 153 848	8,366 360 85 89 8 160 29 576 239 81 2,453 819 347 316 855 442 173 1,334	31,557 8,648 686 494 204 598 150 1,822 702 1,308 9,425 1,678 719 567 1,432 616 326 2,182	25,370 9,261 648 414 211 441 1,491 471 1,253 7,761 869 375 253 604 177 156 861	8,570 370 85 85 89 9 163 31 668 241 81 2,503 829 349 316 873 442 183 1,338	33,940 9,631 733 503 220 604 155 2,159 712 1,334 10,264 1,698 724 569 1,477 619 339 2,199
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	8,229 3,079 2,825 844	1,889 665 374 301	1,879 1,808 20 4	703 683 8 1	10,108 4,887 2,845 848	2,592 1,348 382 302	12,700 6,235 3,227 1,150	10,617 5,002 3,115 928	2,679 1,352 410 319	13,296 6,354 3,525 1,247
Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	793 95 230 267	409 9 29 30	21 _ _ 24		814 95 230	417 9 29 30	1,231 104 259 321	843 97 232 293	430 10 29 30	1,273 107 261 323
Carts, Perambulators, etc. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery	96	3,857	2,205	1,276	98 6.498	75 5,133	173	6,678	5,201	206 11,879
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	383 247 266 358 322 276 2,441	490 354 41 246 762 205 1,759	694 957 24 105 36 48 341	195 749 3 9 63 53 204	1,077 1,204 290 463 358 324 2,782	685 1,103 44 255 825 258 1,963	1,762 2,307 334 718 1,183 582 4,745	1,087 1,211 325 468 381 336 2,870	685 1,103 45 255 856 259 1,998	1,772 2,314 370 723 1,237 595 4,868
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	957 494 167 138 158	755 367 237 113 38	49 15 2 22 10	49 7 7 7 35 —	1,006 509 169 160 168	804 374 244 148 38	1,810 883 413 308 206	1,044 533 173 168 170	879 388 247 206 38	1,923 921 420 374 208
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 Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	4,100 840 397 690 175 170 97 300 121 193 21 85 35 151 585 240	6,988 1,422 1,059 839 153 390 299 252 450 642 64 190 117 531 348 232	3,149 2,086 406 90 26 39 27 4 10 92 16 5 2 14 263 69	6,958 4,255 1,527 392 2 103 85 29 39 158 10 9 16 12 2286 35	7,249 2,926 803 780 201 209 124 304 131 285 37 90 37 165 848 309	13,946 5,677 2,586 1,231 155 493 384 281 489 800 74 199 133 543 634 267	21,195 8,603 3,389 2,011 356 702 508 585 620 1,085 111 289 170 708 1,482 576	9,098 2,930 804 802 256 272 1,499 309 249 315 41 97 38 186 989 311	18,620 5,689 2,595 1,279 218 503 3,698 287 1,177 862 87 237 134 860 723 271	27,718 8,619 3,399 2,081 474 775 5,197 596 1,426 1,177 1,128 334 172 1,046 1,712 582

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 16th February, 1953, 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

Industry	unemi (inclu	olly ployed iding uals)	Temp	Great Brits orarily pped		Total	Sections Sections	Uı	nited Kingd (all classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	626 334 174 118	498 188 253 57	87 56 8 23	49 25 5 19	713 390 182 141	547 213 258 76	1,260 603 440 217	730 403 185 142	573 226 269 78	1,303 629 454 220
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)	2,647 1,313 133 68 57 84	4,867 2,486 889 608 122 293	446 313 9 3 46 8	892 641 93 57 45 11	3,093 1,626 142 71 103 92 401	5,759 3,127 982 665 167 304	8,852 4,753 1,124 736 270 396	3,465 1,783 154 107 105 114 453	7,318 3,331 1,114 1,377 170 796	10,783 5,114 1,268 1,484 275 910
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	8,859 332 2,648 277 341 626 693 361 513 1,018 859 227 565 399	39 10,039 125 2,027 758 445 405 235 973 2,059 1,317 495 332 471 397	37 149 2 10 1 10 4 80 29 2 1 10 10	593 9 51 27 9 18 4 44 219 120 15 14 56	9,008 334 2,658 278 351 630 693 361 593 1,047 861 228 575 399	39 10,632 134 2,078 785 454 423 239 1,017 2,278 1,437 510 346 527 404	697 19,640 468 4,736 1,063 805 1,053 932 1,378 2,871 2,484 1,371 574 1,102 803	749 9,977 373 2,951 291 420 732 712 373 783 1,097 888 285 625 447	11,979 141 2,223 829 473 475 244 1,027 3,032 1,460 511 354 550 660	789 21,956 514 5,174 1,120 893 1,207 956 1,400 3,815 2,557 1,399 1,175 1,107
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,776 1,531 2,198 240 536 271	1,346 314 645 38 233 116	1,516 66 1,304 15 126 5	231 19 165 1 34 12	6,292 1,597 3,502 255 662 276	1,577 333 810 39 267 128	7,869 1,930 4,312 294 929 404	6,761 1,780 3,722 266 703 290	1,611 339 830 39 269 134	8,372 2,119 4,552 305 972 424
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.	2,361 579 32 169 150 506 925	2,576 400 39 496 364 114 1,163	732 681 10 14 5 7	1,083 339 14 455 66 1 208	3,093 1,260 42 183 155 513 940	3,659 739 53 951 430 115	6,752 1,999 95 1,134 585 628 2,311	3,221 1,292 43 205 160 545 976	3,795 747 53 1,029 437 126 1,403	7,016 2,039 96 1,234 597 671 2,379
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	2,581 979 185 143 257 67 217 733	2,561 683 64 144 709 152 24 785	869 760 — 30 25 25 25 1 28	217 72 1 32 62 22 — 28	3,450 1,739 185 173 282 92 218 761	2,778 755 65 176 771 174 24 813	6,228 2,494 250 349 1,053 266 242 1,574	3,649 1,756 189 203 293 93 229 886	2,836 756 65 200 783 174 24 834	6,485 2,512 254 403 1,076 267 253 1,720
Building and Contracting	51,126 36,728 1,092 13,306	418 267 76 75	888 742 15 131	10 2 7 1	52,014 37,470 1,107 13,437	428 269 83 76	52,442 37,739 1,190 13,513	60,053 43,288 1,310 15,455	460 288 89 83	60,513 43,576 1,399 15,538
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,806 1,431 999 376	182 72 101 9	24 16 7 1		2,830 1,447 1,006 377	182 72 101 9	3,012 1,519 1,107 386	3,127 1,511 1,186 430	187 72 106 9	3,314 1,583 1,292 439
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	24,719 3,570 1,870 804 2,817 8,932 1,735 790 137 2,837 470 757	3,127 428 1,138 28 117 182 26 26 50 947 68 117	369 7 14 12 29 255 26 10 — 6 6 4	42 3 7 1 1 9 3 — — 10 — 8	25,088 3,577 1,884 816 2,846 9,187 1,761 800 137 2,843 476 761	3,169 431 1,145 29 118 191 29 26 50 957 68 125	28,257 4,008 3,029 845 2,964 9,378 1,790 826 187 3,800 544 886	27,851 3,867 2,114 900 3,156 9,707 2,754 824 143 3,129 489 768	3,256 442 1,177 30 120 196 32 29 55 981 68 126	31,107 4,309 3,291 930 3,276 9,903 2,786 853 198 4,110 557 894
Distributive Trades	19,726 2,559 2,437 1,958 4,761 2,308 5,325 378	19,779 271 440 758 6,144 1,146 10,296 724	181 34 23 14 47 20 41	535 10 25 27 148 25 290	19,907 2,593 2,460 1,972 4,808 2,328 5,366 380	20,314 281 465 785 6,292 1,171 10,586	2,874 2,925 2,757 11,100 3,499 15,952 1,114	22,269 2,935 2,734 2,320 5,543 2,484 5,825 428	21,571 301 504 889 6,615 1,228 11,237 797	3,236 3,238 3,209 12,158 3,712 17,062
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,643 17,423 7,222 10,201	891 4,782 2,901 1,881	10 171 15 156	58 17 41	1,653 17,594 7,237 10,357	897 4,840 2,918 1,922	2,550 22,434 10,155 12,279	1,794 19,615 8,077 11,538	944 5,121 3,127 1,994	2,738 24,736 11,204 13,532
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	4,539 153 1,050 131 1,727 161 1,317	7,757 122 1,645 251 5,213 63 463	49 1 15 — 26 3 4	97 1 59 — 32 — 5	4,588 154 1,065 131 1,753 164 1,321	7,854 123 1,704 251 5,245 63 468	12,442 277 2,769 382 6,998 227 1,789	4,880 172 1,129 141 1,882 186 1,370	8,319 127 1,816 269 5,562 70 475	13,199 299 2,945 410 7,444 256 1,845
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	24,411 3,803 2,990 13,223 717 293 303 310 1,017 1,755	39,116 2,772 1,184 23,570 2,310 704 608 2,788 4,419 761	214 24 39 73 4 1 9 -	911 140 33 465 42 24 57 7 133	24,625 3,827 3,029 13,296 721 294 312 310 1,047 1,789	40,027 2,912 1,217 24,035 2,352 728 665 2,795 4,552 771	64,652 6,739 4,246 37,331 3,073 1,022 977 3,105 5,599 2,560	26,099 3,976 3,267 14,064 763 323 344 332 1,115 1,915	42,492 3,001 1,251 25,078 2,598 759 714 3,208 5,048 835	68,591 6,977 4,518 39,142 3,361 1,082 1,058 3,540 6,163 2,750
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL*	4,497 8,932 248,294	518 9,446 139,673		- - 16,500	4,497 8,932 272,647	518 9,446 156,173	5,015 18,378 428,820	4,787 9,871 305,246	532 10,282 170,256	5,319 20,153 475,502

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,400 males and 366 females in Great Britain and 4,593 males and 379 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 14th January and 11th February, 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. certain Local Authorities.

	14th J	eks ended anuary, 953	Four we 11th F	Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1952, to 11th Feb., 1953 (8 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	114,829 29,892	93,714 31,773	146,386 15,530	97,601 32,428	261,215 45,422
over Girls under 18	54,449 31,631	65,247 31,754	70,012 17,511	69,016 33,774	124,461 49,142
Total	230,801	222,488	249,439	232,819	480,240

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

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 research. 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 angagement of words are the right and the second of the second 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 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 eight weeks ended 11th February, 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 11th February, 1953.

			s during eigh 11th Februar			N	umber of Va	cancies remarks, 1	aining unfill	ed 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	2,847	1,217	616	196	4,876	5,176	1,287	302	153	6,918
	2,450	3,186	59	33	5,728	3,969	1,246	9	12	5,236
	1,399	3,107	27	8	4,541	3,362	1,107	4	2	4,475
Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	5,461	975	1,525	671	8,632	1,323	1,116	1,415	1,061	4,915
	5,839	571	2,285	895	9,590	2,475	288	1,172	502	4,437
	7,655	1,439	791	261	10,146	2,999	976	201	117	4,293
	27,605	6,962	8,276	2,490	45,333	16,246	3,224	2,593	1,179	23,242
	8,040	877	247	45	9,209	2,389	401	14	11	2,815
	16,243	5,287	3,883	1,421	26,834	11,633	2,537	1,320	676	16,166
	3,322	798	4,146	1,024	9,290	2,224	286	1,259	492	4,261
Vehicles	13,915	3,035	2,677	817	20,444	10,655	1,402	928	352	13,337
	5,725	1,890	3,609	1,205	12,429	1,960	1,004	1,279	591	4,834
	927	529	977	415	2,848	698	350	390	254	1,692
	7,684	1,359	9,684	4,421	23,148	1,861	2,049	6,989	4,791	15,690
	1,515	295	2,816	823	5,449	459	397	1,766	871	3,493
	2,353	251	2,469	710	5,783	569	739	2,007	1,237	4,552
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	714	246	520	404	1,884	224	292	472	341	1,329
	2,444	1,124	8,478	8,134	20,180	1,302	1,712	16,646	7,686	27,346
	7,316	1,803	7,604	3,774	20,497	1,465	911	1,894	1,538	5,808
	3,848	2,490	1,040	527	7,905	1,256	913	656	456	3,281
	1,815	1,000	1,536	2,107	6,458	1,119	648	796	1,235	3,798
	1,355	328	1,003	1,011	3,697	318	188	515	533	1,554
	460	672	533	1,096	2,761	801	460	281	702	2,244
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	3,185	621	3,205	1,066	8,077	711	339	1,116	658	2,824
	80,435	5,064	402	349	86,250	17,445	2,643	152	172	20,412
	56,856	3,711	254	223	61,044	12,975	2,122	85	98	15,280
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	5,792	279	186	121	6,378	1,104	178	66	58	1,406
	36,855	2,374	10,714	676	50,619	10,766	2,190	1,049	284	14,289
	13,754	6,638	11,818	13,050	45,260	5,026	6,920	5,752	6,292	23,990
	939	181	768	723	2,611	896	356	502	450	2,204
	12,550	475	3,311	578	16,914	5,024	361	1,512	360	7,257
	5,155	181	2,100	295	7,731	2,819	162	853	215	4,049
	7,395	294	1,211	283	9,183	2,205	199	659	145	3,208
Professional Services	2,705	512	8,595	1,580	13,392	1,376	939	4,564	1,269	8,148
	8,755	1,452	35,785	4,649	50,641	2,525	1,084	18,561	3,963	26,133
	942	287	1,381	421	3,031	269	272	413	167	1,121
	5,414	342	22,296	1,118	29,170	1,041	238	7,582	757	9,618
	1,092	563	4,009	1,523	7,187	245	216	1,987	1,134	3,582
Grand Total	261,215	45,422	124,461	49,142	480,240	97,601	32,428	69,016	33,774	232.819

The following Tables give Regional analyses of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 14th January, and the vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period:—

Region		Men nd over		oys er 18		omen ad over		irls ler 18	Т	otal
242 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
		Four W	eeks ended	l 14th Jani	uary, 1953					
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	6,093 6,687 7,506 9,770 7,430 9,298 16,180 6,221 9,692 6,484	16,923 6,329 7,009 6,927 11,999 10,291 7,460 10,778 3,987 7,028 4,983	7,196 1,807 1,443 1,149 2,983 2,067 2,679 3,771 2,248 2,757 1,792	5,907 1,897 1,428 1,307 4,523 4,459 4,109 3,263 1,345 2,605 930	15,689 3,037 3,135 3,469 3,979 2,993 4,215 7,577 3,057 4,927 2,371	22,817 3,896 2,749 2,898 5,411 5,698 5,240 9,873 1,946 3,512 1,207	7,503 1,846 1,527 1,339 2,954 2,480 2,347 4,416 2,405 3,309 1,505	7,570 1,873 934 1,610 3,154 4,217 3,453 3,943 1,172 3,094 734 31,754	59,856 12,783 12,792 13,463 19,686 14,970 18,539 31,944 13,931 20,685 12,152	53,217 13,995 12,120 12,742 25,087 24,665 20,262 27,857 8,450 16,239 7,854
	111,025		And Street of Landson	11th Febr	TOTAL STREET,		31,031	1 31,/34	230,801	222,488
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	9,921 7,120 8,100 14,026 11,376 11,841 18,615 9,297 14,060	18,059 7,358 7,244 7,176 11,651 11,051 7,958 11,048 4,366 7,118 4,572	4,045 730 614 730 1,173 713 1,017 2,072 1,350 2,174 912	6,571 1,881 1,493 1,228 4,460 4,414 4,473 3,371 1,219 2,362 956	20,997 3,833 3,153 3,071 5,632 3,949 6,420 9,453 4,353 6,272 2,879	24,587 4,012 3,210 3,014 5,584 5,632 5,711 10,236 2,145 3,656 1,229	3,969 964 880 940 1,355 915 1,178 2,109 1,701 2,321 1,179	8,443 1,880 1,100 1,854 3,300 4,443 3,795 3,964 1,088 3,046 861	63,163 15,448 11,767 12,841 22,186 16,953 20,456 32,249 16,701 24,827 12,848	57,660 15,131 13,047 13,272 24,995 25,540 21,937 28,619 8,818 16,182 7,618
Great Britain	146,386	97,601	15,530	32,428	70,012	69,016	17,511	33,774	249,439	232,819

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 3rd January, 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 figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks ended 3rd January, 1953

Industry	m e:	ents per mploye		Lo en	mber of ges and esses per mployed nning of	other r 100	Industry	m e	ents pe		Char Lo	mber or rges and osses pe mploye nning of	i other r 100 d at
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	A SERVICE AND SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Т.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	Textiles	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.3	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production.	3·4 2·3 3·9 3·1	3·9 2·8 4·7 5·1	2.6	1.8	3·8 2·6 4·0 2·4	
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	2·2 1·5 1·1	2·3 1·8 1·6	2·2 1·6 1·1	2·0 2·2 1·5	2·9 4·2 1·6	2·3 2·6 1·6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2·3 2·7 4·7	3·0 3·0 4·3	2.7	1.4	2·3 3·2 3·7	1.5
Manufactures	1.5	2.3	2·2 1·5	2.7	3.5	2.8	Rope, Twine and Net	2·1 2·3 1·7	2·5 3·6 2·4	2·3 3·2 2·1	1.9 1.4 1.5	3·3 2·6 3·2	2.
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1·3 1·5 1·0 2·3 1·2	4·9 1·7 1·8 2·2 1·5	1·4 1·6 1·5 2·2 1·3	1·2 1·4 1·7 1·2 1·3 1·7	1.6 2.4 4.6 2.0 2.4	1·2 1·6 3·4 1·5 1·6	Narrow Fabrics	2·7 1·9 3·4 2·0 2·3	3·0 3·4 2·9 2·2	3·4 2·7 3·4 2·3 2·2	1·5 1·2 2·2 1·6 2·1	2·7 2·9 3·6 2·6 4·0	2·2 3·2 1·9 2·8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	0·8 1·8 1·2	1·3 1·4 2·2	1·0 1·7 1·4	1·7 1·0 2·0	6·3 1·9 2·5	3·7 1·1 2·1	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	2·2 2·3 2·0	2·5 2·5 2·4	2·3 2·3 2·3	1·6 1·4 2·0	3·3 2·5 3·7	1.6
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.7	Fur	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	Clothing	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.0	3.2	2.8
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1·9 1·2 1·3 1·3	2·2 1·8 3·1 1·2 1·3	1·9 1·3 1·4 1·3 1·1	2·1 1·3 1·3 1·7 1·7	3·5 1·9 3·8 3·3 2·5	2·3 1·3 1·5 1·9 1·8	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·9 2·2 1·9 2·2 2·1	3·5 3·4 3·6 3·1 3·0	3·4 3·3 3·4 2·8 2·8	2·3 2·7 1·8 2·4 1·6	3·4 3·6 3·0 2·9 2·6	3·1 3·5 2·9 2·7 2·4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.9	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.6	3.5	3.1	1.6	3.4	2.1
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Harines	1·4 1·2 1·9	0·9 1·8 2·8	1.4	2·0 2·0 1·4	1·0 3·4 1·9	1·9 2·1 1·5	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	5·2 3·3	3.5
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 Ap-	2·0 1·8 1·5 0·8 2·0 1·7 1·4 1·3	2·0 2·1 2·0 1·3 2·2 2·1 1·6 1·5	2·0 1·8 1·6 0·9 2·0 1·8 1·5 1·4	1·4 1·6 2·2 0·8 2·0 1·5 1·1 1·2	3·1 2·7 4·1 2·6 2·5 2·9 2·1 2·1	1·7 1·7 2·5 1·1 2·0 1·8 1·4 1·6	Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	2·5 2·1 2·3 2·1 1·7 1·8 1·5 1·8	2·9 3·1 3·3 3·0 1·6 2·6	2·7 2·7 2·7 2·4 1·6 2·3 1·9 2·0	2·8 1·8 1·9 2·2 5·1 1·8 3·2 2·9	5.0 4.5 5.9 3.0 6.5 4.3 10.5 7.3	3·7 3·5 3·6 2·4 5·4 3·4 8·0 4·6
paratus	1.0	1.5	1·2 2·5	1.1	2·3 3·2	1.6	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	1·6 2·2 1·6 0·8	2·5 2·7 1·9 2·3 1·8	1·8 2·0 1·8 1·3	1.9 2.4 3.0 0.9	3·0 3·8 4·2 1·9	2·1 3·0 3·4 1·4
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1·2 1·3 2·0	1·3 2·1 2·5	1·3 1·6 2·2	1·6 1·6 2·0	3·2 3·3 3·5	2·5 2·3 2·6	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.4	3.1
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles.	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.7	1.7	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2·5 2·3 1·9	3·1 2·8 2·5	2·5 2·4 2·0	2·4 2·6 5·7	3·3 4·9 2·7	2·5 3·2 5·4
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	1.4 2.0	1·7 2·8 2·6	1·5 2·1 2·0	1.8	2.6	1.9	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.8	3.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.4	Paper and Printing ,	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.9
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons. Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1·5 1·3 2·3	1·3 0·9 1·8 2·9	0·8 1·4 1·3 2·5	0·7 1·3 0·9 2·9	2·1 1·8 1·4 4·6	0·7 1·3 0·9 3·6	Paper and Board	1·8 2·2 2·0	2·8 3·8 2·9 2·5	2·0 2·7 2·5	1·5 1·9 2·1	2·9 2·3 3·8	1·8 2·0 3·1
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.6	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1·4 0·9 1·2	1.4	2·1 1·0 1·3	1·5 0·8 1·4	2·8 1·5 3·0	2·3 1·0 2·0
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	1·4 1·6 1·9 1·3 2·1 1·6 2·3	1.9 1.8 2.0 1.8 2.1 2.5 2.5	1.6 1.7 1.9 1.4 2.1 1.9 2.4	1·8 1·7 1·4 1·6 1·9 1·8 2·4	3·5 3·0 2·2 3·1 4·0 3·7 3·7	2·5 2·3 1·5 2·0 3·0 2·5	Other Manufacturing Industries	2·2 1·8 3·9	2·6 3·1 4·8	2·4 2·2 4·1	2·2 1·7 1·6	5·9 3·8 2·4	3·7 2·4 1·8
	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.9	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1.1	1.9	2.1	3.8	3.8	3·1 9·2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.0	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph Films Other Manufacturing Industries	1·9 4·5 2·3	2.8	2·1 2·4 4·5	2.0	3.2	4.5
Jewellery, Plate, etc	1.3	2·8 2·7 2·1	2·0 2·2 1·9 2·0	1·3 2·1 3·0	4.0	2·1 2·9 3·3	All the above Industries	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.5	2.3

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

Ministry of Labour Gazette, March 1953

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th February, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 20th January, 1953, and 19th February, 1952. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
Region	Acouties	Sickness	3	Industrial Injury		
ADIA MA	17th Feb., 1953	20th Jan., 1953	19th Feb., 1952	17th Feb., 1953	20th Jan., 1953	19th Feb., 1952
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southad	143·3 111·9 64·6 52·9 69·8 107·2 78·1 110·6 193·0 85·9 127·7 76·0	126·4 96·5 52·6 44·2 58·2 90·8 65·2 95·1 171·9 73·4 122·7 68·4	105·2 81·8 47·3 38·2 55·1 84·0 61·1 91·0 159·3 69·5 119·1 62·5	3.8 3.5 1.9 1.5 2.3 4.8 5.8 9.1 7.7 8.2 7.9 8.0	3·8 3·6 2·1 1·5 2·4 4·6 5·6 8·8 7·5 7·8 7·9 7·7	3.8 3.4 2.0 1.6 2.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 7.2 7.9 7.8 6.9
Total, Great Britain	1,220.9	1,065 · 5	974-2	64.5	63 · 2	61.5

Separate figures for insured males and females for 17th February, 1953, are given below.

Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	Numbe from W	Thousands ers Absent ork owing trial Injury
TOTAL COLUMN TOTAL	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 Scotland Wales	77·0 47·6 38·8 51·1 74·5 58·1 78·4 118·6 65·3 . 82·8	52·4 34·9 17·0 14·0 18·6 32·6 20·0 32·2 74·4 20·6 44·9 17·3	2·9 2·9 1·7 1·3 2·0 4·1 5·3 8·2 6·1 7·5 6·8 7·4	0.9 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.5 0.9 1.5 0.7 1.1
Total, Great Britain .	. 841.9	379 · 1	56.2	8.3

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th February was 5,135*; this figure

included 3,800 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,335 registrants who were unemployed. The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th January and 16th February (5 weeks) are shown below

	(Weekley tex	· DIIO	THE COLC	
Vacancies	outstanding at 13th January			 4,134
,,	notified during period			 668
,,	filled during period			 154
"	cancelled or withdrawn			 546
**	unfilled at 16th February			 4,102

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at 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 16th February was 14,660*, consisting of 13,176 men and 1,484 women. The number on the registers included 8,108 men and 769 women who were in employment, while 5,068 men and 715 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th February.

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

Appointments Office				In Emp	oloyment	Unem	ployed
				Men	Women	Men	Women
London Northern				 4,710 2,323	501 143	3,931 755	549
Scottish			•••	 1,075	125	382	89 77
	Total*			 8,108	769	5,068	715

During the period 13th January to 16th February, 1953, there were new registrations by 1,515 men and 210 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,029 men and 419 women

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

		Men†	Women
		1,575	168
	notified during period	681	86
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	457	47
,,	filled during period	240	40
.,	unfilled at 16th February	1 550	167

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13th August, 1952, to 16th February, 1953, were 1,330 men and 211 women, which included 60 filled by registered disabled men and 37 filled by registered disabled women.

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



^{*} This figure includes 603 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 202 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

^{*} Excluding 99 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,371 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st January was 721,600, compared with 719,900 for the five weeks ended 3rd January, and 702,200 for the four weeks ended 26th January, 1952.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 656,200 in January, 659,800 in December, and 649,500 in January, 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 January, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with December and January, 1952.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Incre	ease (+) or pared with	the a	rease (-)* verage for
District	books during 4 weeks ended 31st January, 1953		eks ended January, 1953	4 weeks ended 26th January, 1952	
Northumberland	43,400	_	300	-	200
Cumberland	6,000	-	100	+	100
Durham	106,700	+	100	-	500
South and West Yorkshire	141,700	+	600	+	4,000
North Derbyshire	39,100	+	100	+	1,500
Nottinghamshire	47,000	+	300	+	1,900
South Derbyshire and Leices-				AT ALS	
tershire	14,700			1325	
Lancashire and Cheshire	52,100	+	300	+	3,100
North Wales	9,400			++++	400
North Staffordshire	20,500	MI CONTRACTOR		+	1,400
Cannock Chase	16,300	+	100	+	500
South Staffordshire, Worcester-		100 S. S. S.		630	
shire and Shropshire	5,700	+	100	+	300
Warwickshire	16,100	+	100	+	1,100
South Wales and Monmouth-					
shire	104,300	+	400	+	2,400
Forest of Dean and Somerset	6,300			1000	
Kent	6,400				•••
England and Wales	635,700	+	1,700	+	16,000
Scotland	85,900			+	3,400
Great Britain	721,600	+	1,700	+	19,400

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 6,230 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,410; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 820. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.09 in January, 4.57 in December, and 4.93 in January, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.47,

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

	January, 1953	December, 1952	January, 1952
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary	6.51	8 · 38	8.53
Involuntary	8.09	7.56	6.69
All Workers:			
Voluntary	4.99	6.19	6.40
Involuntary	7.46	6.86	6.09

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.15 tons in January, compared with 3.11 tons in the previous month and 3.18 tons in January, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in January; for December and January, 1952, the figures were 1.19 tons and 1.20 tons, respectively.

*" 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

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in August, 1952, was 1.0 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 7.4 per cent. lower than in August, 1951.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st December, 1952, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·0 per cent. higher than at 1st December, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st December was 0.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.4 per cent. higher than at 1st December, 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in August, 1952, was 0·3 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1·5 per cent. higher than in August, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in December, 1952, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,836,000. This was 1.7 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2.5 per cent. higher than for December, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9=100) showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. in December, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 4·4 per cent. compared with December, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December, 1952, was about 1,412,000, compared with 1,418,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,674,000 at the middle of December, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December, 1952, was 204,054, compared with 169,970 in the previous month and 185,265 in December, 1951. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 121,075 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 54,244, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was working days lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was 4,502,290, while 2,678,399 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

At the end of January returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 115,617 or 17.5 per cent. of a total membership of about 661,000 were unemployed, compared with 24.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 20.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1952. Of the total, 70,282 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were not considered as ordinary unemployed (because of advanced age, etc.).

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 182,084, of whom 54,337 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 158,020 and 44,473 at the beginning of the previous month and 116,416 and 33,038 at the beginning of January, 1052

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of January was 1,822,676, compared with 1,687,719 at the end of the previous month and 1,825,407 at the end of January, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 258,551, 267,916, and 281,429.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st February was 88,408, compared with 86,640 at 24th January and 74,134 at 23rd February, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st December, 1952, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 175,765, compared with 138,599 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 31,357 at 31st December, 1952, compared with 30,347 (revised figure) at 30th November, 1952.

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 24,248 at the end of December, 1952, compared with 14,731 in the previous month and 15,046 in

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour Index of Rates of Wages Industrial Disputes U.K. Index of Retail Prices Retail Prices Overseas ...

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in February

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the 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 February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £543,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,635,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building, civil engineering construction and coal mining. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture, vehicle building and metal finishing.

In building and civil engineering construction there was an increase of 2d. an hour for adult male and female workers, payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.

under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the coal mining industry the national minimum weekly wages were increased by 6s. for adult workers; shift rates were increased by 1s. a shift for adult day-wage workers, but not so as to increase any such rates to more than 28s. 6d. a shift for underground workers

or 25s. 1d. for surface workers.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group increased the agreed minimum rates applicable to workpeople employed by members of the group by 4s. a week for men 21 years and over and by 3s. for women 18 and over. In the vehicle building industry there were increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for other workers. In the metal finishing industry there were increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for

Of the total increase of £543,000, about £387,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £130,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £13,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £12,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils

Changes in January-February, 1953

The following table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during January and February, 1953, and the aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Public Administration Miscellaneous Services		£ 115,400 2,000 11,400
Total	2,400,000	697,100

In the corresponding months of 1952 there was a net increase of £1,276,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,114,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

(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.)

	All Server Treat Server			2, 60 , 1, 100 , 10
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coal Mining	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week after 12 Feb.	Underground workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind, increased by 6s. a week for adult workers (140s. 6d. to 146s. 6d.), and by proportionate amounts for juveniles; shift rates increased by 1s. a shift for adult day-wage workers with proportionate increases for juveniles, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 28s. 6d. a shift exclusive of the "skilled shilling" where payable.
	100 (100) 100 (Surface workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind,‡ increased by 6s. a week for adult male workers (121s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.), and by proportionate amounts for juveniles; shift rates increased by 1s. a shift for adult male day-wage workers with proportionate increases for juveniles, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 25s. 1d. a shift exclusive of the "skilled shilling" where payable.
	ense toe tecket Lease L. Clara Activit		Craftsmen	National shift rates increased by 1s. a shift. Shift rates after change: crafts-men—Grade I 26s. 5d. (working underground 29s. 7d.), Grade II 23s. 11d. (working underground 27s. 1d.)
	Alam 15 Sound of the		Winding enginemen	Minimum shift rate, including the "skilled shilling" and where payable any other flat rate, increased by 1s. a shift (26s. 11d. to 27s. 11d.); shift rates increased by 1s. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 30s. 11d. a shift including the "skilled shilling" and where payable any other flat rate.
			Female workers whose wages are regulated in relation to the wages of male workers	Existing shift rates increased by 1s. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 25s. 1d. a shift.
Mining and Quarrying (other than coal)	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (10)	2 Feb.	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 1½d. or 1d., according to district, for labourers. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen—Grade A districts 3s. 6d. an hour, Grade A1 3s. 5½d., Grade A3 3s. 4½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 3s. 5½d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d., carborundum sawyers 3s 3½d., 3s.3d., 3s. 2d., cranemen 3s. 2½d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., labourers 2s. 9d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d.
	Devon and Cornwall (10)	do.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 3s. 6½d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 3s. 4½d., polishers 3s. 3½d., power crane drivers 3s. 2½d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 1½d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	do.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of lettering and monumental work, London and Merseyside 3s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 9½d., other craftsmen 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., skilled monumental labourers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d., ordinary labourers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d.

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

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

‡ Subject to the proviso that the agreed nominal value, up to 10 tons a year, of concessionary coal shall be excluded.

§ The "skilled shilling" refers to an increase of 1s. a shift granted to skilled craftsmen and certain other day-wage workers under the terms of the National Wages Agreement of April, 1944.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1953

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Feb.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	First full pay week on or after 28 Nov., 1952†	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry and in Class 1 firms in the fertiliser industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for men: London district 3s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{7}
		2 Jan.†	Building trade craftsmen em- ployed in heavy chemical works	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 9d. an hour, (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d., elsewhere 3s. 7½d. Chemical plumbers and lead burners continue to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.†
Textile Machinery Manufacture	Lancashire, York- shire (including Spen Valley) and Somerset	First full pay week in Jan.‡	Card setting machine tenters employed in wire and card clothing trades	Increase of 7s, a week in existing rates (174s, 8d, to 181s, 8d.).
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (52—53)	Beginning of first full pay period following 30 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—body makers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers 3s. 5d. an hour, vicemen 3s. 2d., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 3s. 0½d., labouters 3s.; men employed in the process of manufacture and repair of metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 3s. 5d., unit assembly 3s. 4d., detail work 3s. 2d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles from Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, wood-cutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 3s. 5d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 3s. 5½d., (standard rate when employed on passenger carrying vehicles) 3s. 6d., painters and trimmers 3s. 5d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 5½d., coach fitters or vicemen 3s. 4d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 5d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 3s. 1½d., brush hands and hammermen 3s. 0½d., labourers 3s.; United Kingdom—women 21 years and over, employed as sewing machinists with 12 months' experience 2s. 4½d.§
Chain and Anchor Manufacture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Shifnal,St. Helens, Pontypridd and Tipton	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of hand-made chains and chain attachments	Increase of 6½ per cent. on July, 1951 piece price lists.
Metal Finishing	England and Wales (67)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for all male workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for all female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade 1, London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 3¼d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 1½d., Grade 2 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11d., Grade 3 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8¼d. (electro-platers and polishers to receive an additional 1½d. an hour above Grade 1 rates); women 19 years and over—Grade 1, London area 2s. 6½d., elsewhere 2s. 5¼d., Grade 2 2s. 2¾d., 2s. 1½d., Grade 3 2s. 1¼d., 2s. 0¾d.; youths—London area 2s. 1¾d. at 19, rising to 2s. 7¼d. at 20½, elsewhere the rates are 1d. an hour less; boys and girls—London area 1s. 0¼d. at 15, rising to 2s. at 18½, elsewhere the rates are ½d. an hour less.
Textile Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Trade	Yorkshire (90)	14 Jan.	Skilled mechanics and apprentices in certain dye works	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour or 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week (150s. to 159s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (203)	2 Feb.	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 1\frac{3}{4}d. for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. at 20; women 18 years or over 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. (England and Wales) or 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. (Scotland), girls 1s. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5d. at 17.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (204)	20 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 8½d. at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. 5d. at 21 or over; female workers 8½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 7d. at 18 or 18½ years, according to age and age of entry into the trade.¶
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	9 Feb.	Electricians	Increase of 6s. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 163s. 6d. a week, Class B 155s., Class C 151s.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (115)	16 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 123s. a week, women 18 and over 87s., youths and boys 44s. at 15, rising to 102s. at 20 and under 21, girls 44s. at 15, rising to 61s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.**
Brewing	Sussex (119)	2 Jan.	Men and women	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 123s. a week, other areas 120s.; women 19 or over in bottling stores 82s., 79s. 8d.
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (123)	Ž Feb.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 8s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 3s. 6½d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 3s. 3d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 3s. 1½d., timber yard labourers 3s. 1d., female labourers 19 and over 2s. 3d.; lorry drivers 146s. to 163s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 149s. 6d.

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

† These increases were agreed in February and had retrospective effect to the dates shown. They do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

‡ This increase was agreed in February and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal; they are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.

| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 74 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 109.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling (continued)	Bo'ness and Grangemouth (124)	6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in pit- wood yards	Service bonus scheme abolished, and the bonus rates of 1½d. an hour for me 19 years and over and ½d. for women, youths and boys, hitherto paid t regular full-time workers who did not lose more than 5 per cent. of workin time during a four-week period, now added to the normal hourly rates.
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 9 Feb.	Night shift workers and night workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (3d. to 4½d.) in the additional payment for night shift work and for night work.
Sign Production and Display	Great Britain	2 Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc. Carpenters, painters and general display workers	Increases* of 1d. an hour in cost-of-living bonus for craftsmen and auxiliar workers, and of proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices. Rate after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: production artists, Londo area (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 1½d. an hour, Province 4s., writers other than poster writers, 4s., 3s. 10½d., poster writers, 3s. 10½d 3s. 9d., screen process printers Grade I 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., Grade II 3s. 7d 3s. 5½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d. Increases of 2d. an hour for adult carpenters, painters and general displa workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: carpenters, and painters, London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 8d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 6½d., general display worker (unskilled) rates as laid down for labourers in the building industry.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland	14 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent (50 to 55 per cent.) Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 9\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, other male worker 21 years or over 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. (with addition of \frac{1}{2}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employe in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years experience as pan hands 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{3}{2}d. or 2s. 9\frac{3}{2}d., other femal workers 21 years or over 1s. 7\frac{3}{2}d. (with addition of \frac{1}{2}d. to 1d. an hour according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., other male workers, irrespective of age 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. female workers 1s. 11d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., according to occupation.\frac{8}{2}d.
Building	England and Wales (144–145)	2 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 2d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, labourers an women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and youn male labourers. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district craftsmen 3s. 8d. an hour, labourers 3s. 2½d., outer London (between 1 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 7½d., 3s. 2d., Grade Ad districts 3s. 6½d 3s. 1d., Grade A1 3s. 6d., 3s. 0½d., Grade A2 3s. 5½d., 3s., Grade A3 3s. 5d. 2s. 11½d.; women—on craft processes 2s. 7d., on other work 2s. 3d. Increase* of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 19s.
	Scotland (144-145)	do.	Building operatives	a shift (day or night), Provinces 17s, 9d. Increases* of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operative and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers tool allowance of 2d. a day granted to masons when manually engaged is shaping, finishing or fixing stone, including jointing and cutting holes. Rate after change include: men—craftsmen 3s, 6½d, an hour, labourers 3s, 1d.
	London (144–145)	do.	Road haulage workers	women employed on craft operations 3s. 1d., on labouring 2s. 9½d. Increase* of 8s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicle Rates after change: motor drivers 149s. 6d. to 168s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 167s. 6d. mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 154s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more; carmen—one-hors 151s. 6d., two-horse 155s. 6d., assistant horse-keepers and stablements.
Sala Large e	England and Wales (144-145)	đô.	do.	Increase* of 8s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicle Rates after change: motor drivers Grade I districts 146s. to 163s. 6d. a weel according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 2 districts 141s. 6d. t 158s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 149s. 6d 144s. 6d.
Collegence of a	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by re-fractory users (except those employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 2d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprenticated and young male labourers.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (146)	do.	Men, youths and boys Watchmen	Increases* of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amoun for younger workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen—Londo super grade and Liverpool grade 3s. 8d. an hour, Class I districts (remainde of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 6½d.; navvies and labourers—Londo super grade 3s. 2½d., Class I districts (remainder of England, Wales an Scotland) 3s. 1d. Increase* of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 19s. 9d a shift (day or night), Class I districts 18s. 6d.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (148)	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 2 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors	Increases* of 2d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7½d. an hou according to district, labourers 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 11½d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (147)	2 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over, and oppoper proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within 12 miles radius) and Liverpool (Merse and district) 3s. 2½d. an hour, London district (12 to 15 miles radius) 3s. 2d Grade A districts 3s. 1d., Grade A1 3s. 0½d., Grade A2 3s., Grade A2s. 11½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 2d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change London area (within 12 miles from Charing Cross) and Liverpool are 3s. 8d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles from Charin Cross) 3s. 7½d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles from Charin Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, Nort Eastern, West of England, South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmout and Bournemouth 3s. 6½d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey Winchester and Basingstoke 3s. 6d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 3s. 5½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (150)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 2d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprer tices. Rates after change include: layers—charge-hands, London are and Liverpool (Mersey district) 4s. 2d. an hour, Provincial areas 4s. 0½d spreaders 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., mixermen 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., potmen 3s. 4½d 3s. 3½d., "classified labourers" 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d.

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a week as brush allowance.
‡ Carpenters and joiners receive a tool allowance of 2d. a day.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 109.

|| The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain	2 Feb.	Apprentices	Increases varying from \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour, according to age. Rates after change: Grade A (London, within 15 miles of Charing Cross) up to 16 years of age 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour, 16 and under 17 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 17 and under 18 1s. 9d., 18 and under 19 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 19 and under 20 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 20 and under 21 3s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., Grade B (all other districts in Great Britain) 1s. 1d., 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 2s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 2s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., 2s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. (3s. 6\(\frac{1}
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (154–155)	First full pay period following 1 Aug., 1952*	Certain workpeople employed in electricity supply under- takings	Increases in certain Schedule A rates of wages, varying from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 2d. an hour generally, according to occupation. Rates after change: coal weighers, oilers and greasers, shunters, tippers, London 3s. 3d. an hour, Previnces 2s. 11d., blacksmiths' strikers, craftsmen's mates, hatchwaymen, jointers' mates, laggers' mates, linesmen's mates (overhead power), platelayers, public lighting attendants 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d., 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}\d., ash plant attendants, water softening plant attendants 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d., 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}\d., ash plant attendants, water softening plant attendants 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d., 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}\d., ash plant attendants, water softening sa. 4\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}\d., boiler cleaners 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d., so. 0\frac{1}{2}\d., auxiliary plant attendants 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}\d., ass. semblers of cooking and heating apparatus 3s. 5d., 3s. 1d., drivers (jetty crane) 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., riggers (Grade 2), transport drivers (over 8 tons) 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}\d., laggers 3s. 7d., 3s. 3d. welders 3s. 8\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d., self-1, 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d., drivers (craftsmen) 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d., installation inspectors 4s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d. or 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}\d., stokers 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10\d., 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8\frac{1}{2}\d. or 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d. or 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d. or 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., sub-station attendants (rotary) 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d., 3s. 3\frac{1}\d. to 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}\d. to
Retail Meat Distribution	Certain districts in Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 Jan.	Journeymen butchers	Increase of 4s. a week (120s. to 124s.) in minimum rate.
Local Authority Service	England and Wales (184)	Pay day in week com- mencing 2 Feb.	Building and civil engineering workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, London—inner zone (within a 12-mile radius) and Liverpool special district 3s. 8d. an hour, London—outer zone (12-15 miles radius) 3s. 7½d., Grade "A" districts 3s. 6½d., Grade "A1" 3s. 6d., Grade "A2" 3s. 5½d., Grade "A3" 3s. 5d., labourers, London—inner zone and Liverpool special district 3s. 2½d., outer zone 3s. 2d., Grade "A" districts 3s. 1d., Grade "A1" 3s. 0½d., Grade "A2" 3s., Grade "A3" 2s. 11½d.
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Dec., 1952†	Non-industrial women cleaners	Increase of 5s. a week for full-time staff, or of 1½d. an hour for part-time staff. Rates after change: London—full-time 106s. a week of 48 hours, part-time 2s. 2½d. an hour, Intermediate offices 103s., 2s. 1½d., Provincial offices 99s. 6d., 2s. 1d.†
And the second s	do.	1 Feb., 1952‡	Sub-inspectors, sergeants and constables employed by the Admiralty	Increases of 28s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. a week, according to grade and length of service. Rates after change: sub-inspectors—London 188s. a week, rising to 201s. 6d. a week after 3 years' service, Intermediate establishments 184s. to 197s. 6d., Provinces 180s. to 193s. 6d.; sergeants 172s. to 188s. after 4 years' service, 168s. to 184s., 164s. to 180s.; constables 151s. to 175s. 6d., 148s. to 172s. 6d., 145s. to 169s. 6d.‡
Entertainments	Great Britain (except London)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Feb.	Musicians employed in certain theatres and music halls§	Increase of 22s. 6d. a week in existing bonus (20s. to 42s. 6d.).
Radio and Television Maintenance and Repair	Scotland (179)	Pay day in week com- mencing 16 Feb.	Qualified radio servicing engineers	Increase of 12s. 6d. a week (137s. 6d. to 150s.).

^{*} These increases were agreed in January, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of mon	th)	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	132	126		
March June September December		127 128 130 132	131 132 135 138	134 138 141 143	128 129 131 134		
1953 January February		132 134	138 138	143 144	134 135		

^{*} As indicated on page 79 of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1952, the latest available, was 147 for all workers combined as compared with 132 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 131 in all the principal industries and services).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 165. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during February in these 176 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 36,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during February was about 152,000.

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

		er of Stopp gress in M	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Vehicles	3 1	128	131	21,900 9,700	74,000 62,000	
and services	7	34	41	4,700	16,000	
Total, February, 1953	11	165	176	36,300	152,000	
Total, January, 1953	4	136	140	24,900	60,000	
Total, February, 1952	15	141	156	30,300	75,000	

Of the total of 152,000 days lost in February, 134,000 were lost by 31,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,100 were directly involved and 10,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 18,000 days lost by 5,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 163 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 74, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 38, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted two days; 20, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted three days; 21, directly involving 3,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 165 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 10, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 59, directly involving 9,400 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving

2,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 64, directly involving 3,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 3,200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1953 AND 1952

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first two months of 1953 and 1952:—

January and February 1953 | January and February 1952

	January	and Febru	ary, 1953	January	and Febru	ary, 1952
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppage in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of		35,800	112,000	1 181	600 29,300	2,000 63,000
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining Products Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	2	300	1,000	2 2	† 600	† 3,000
ture Shipbuilding and	6	1,100	2,000	5	800	3,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	8 7 10	700 1,300 13,900	2,000 5,000 71,000	7 12 8	1,100 4,100 5,100	7,000 13,000 29,000
dustries Textiles	2 1	400 700	2,000 9,000	3 1	300 200	1,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	_ 2	500	1,000	- 1	Ť	t +
Tobacco Manufactures of	2	†	1,000	3	100	†
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	_ 5	200	1,000	- 2	†400	1,000
turing Industries Building and	2	200	1,000	1	100	†
Contracting Gas, Electricity	12	1,000	2,000	11	1,600	7,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	11	1,700	† 2,000	2 14	400 2,400	5,000 5,000
Trades Other Services	- 1	-	+	3 2	2,700 200	16,000 1,000
Total	301	57,800	212,000	261	50,000	156,000

The number of days lost in January and February, 1953, through stoppages which began in that period was 192,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 54,000. In addition, 20,000 days were lost by 3,800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations; and Locality	Appro Number o invo	f Workers	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result		
	Directly	In- directly‡	Began	Ended	Library and the state of action of the state			
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers— Various districts in England, Scotland and Wales Colliery workers—	24,720§		1 Nov.	§	General dissatisfaction with wages following the National Reference Tribunal's award of November, 1952	No settlement reported.		
Thrybergh (one colliery)	2,300	470	2 Feb.	13 Feb.	Proposal to use part of a colliery for training purposes which would involve transfer of some workers to other work at lower pay	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
Vehicle builders and other workers employed in motor car manu- facture—Birmingham (one firm)	2,280	6,580	17 Feb.	7 10	Alleged discrimination against a shop steward when other redundant workers were being re-engaged	No settlement reported.		

^{*} 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 information.

[†] This increase was agreed in February, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. The rates are consolidated and do not therefore attract the Civil Service pay addition.

[‡] These increases were the result of an Industrial Court award dated 23rd February, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. They are not subject to the Civil Service pay addition.

[§] This increase was the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal Award. It applied to musicians employed at theatres and music halls owned or controlled by members of the Independent Theatres Association Ltd. and the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association. Musicians already employed at rates of pay higher than the existing minimum basic rates are to be paid only such proportion of the bonus as may be necessary to ensure that they receive not less than the minimum basic rate plus the bonus of 42s. 6d. The bonus is not to be taken into consideration when calculating matinee payments, additional rehearsals, etc.

[†] Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

[§] Of the total of 100 collieries which became affected on various dates in November, 78 were involved on Saturday mornings only and 10 of these were still involved on the last Saturday in February. Altogether 24,720 workers have been involved in the stoppage at one time or another. The highest number of workers involved on any one day was about 14,000.

^{||} The stoppage began on the night-shift of 1st/2nd February.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1953

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 139

At 17th February, 1953, the retail prices index was 139 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 138 at 13th January and with 133 at 12th February, 1952. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of vegetables.

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

variations in quality.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th FEBRUARY, 1953

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of the following Table shows, for each of the find finding floups of terms and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th February, 1953, 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:—

		I	NDEX FIGURE	FOR	
	GROUP		H FEBRUARY,		WEIGHT
		(15th	January, 195	2 = 100)
I.	Food		109.6		399
П.	Rent and rates .		104.3		72
III.	Clothing		95.3		98
	Fuel and light .		104.4		66
	Household durable	goods	97.4		62
VI.	Miscellaneous good	s	102.4		44
VII.	Services		107 - 1		91
	Alcoholic drink .				78
IX.	Tobacco		100.3		90
					2.10
	All it	ems	104.7		1,000
					10 20000000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 13th January and 17th February there were increases in Between 13th January and 17th February there were increases in the average prices of some vegetables, particularly green vegetables and onions, and cooking apples. These increases were offset to a small extent by reductions in the average prices of oranges and rabbits. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 17th February, compared with 109 at 13th January.

Rent and Rates

There were increases in the average net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities in the London area and elsewhere, and the average level of rents, including rates, rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., but there was no change in the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, which at 17th February remained at 104.

Clothing
Increases were reported in February in the average prices of many articles of men's outer clothing, men's shirts and some other kinds of clothing, but there were small reductions in the average prices of children's underclothing and some kinds of children's footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 17th February remained unchanged at 95.

Fuel and Light

There were reductions, during the month under review, in the prices charged by many retailers for candles, but in a few areas the charges for electricity were increased. As a result of these changes there was a very slight fall in the general level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole, but this fall was sufficient to lower the index, expressed to the nearest whole number, from 105 at 13th January to 104 at 17th February.

Household Durable Goods

Household Durable Goods

Between 13th January and 17th February there were reductions of about 5 per cent. in the average prices of linoleum and felt base, and small reductions in the average prices of some items of drapery and soft furnishings. These reductions were partly offset by small increases in the average prices of other items in the group, including rugs and carpets. For the household durable goods group as a whole the fall in the average level of prices was small, but sufficient to lower the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, from 98 at 13th January to 97 at 17th February.

Miscellaneous Goods

There were small reductions in the average prices of toilet paper and toys during the month under review. The fall in the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole was less than one-half of 1 per cent., but this was sufficient to lower the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, to 102 at 17th February, compared with 103 at 13th January.

Other Groups

In the three remaining groups, covering 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 107, 101 and 100,

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The figures in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 17th February, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 104.7. 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 17th February, 1953, 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:—

1,, tunten do 1001 1110 001001111011 10 10		
All items index at 15th January, 1952 June, 1947 = 100)		132.5
All items index at 17th February,	1953,	
(15th January, 1952 = 100)		104.7
:. All items index at 17th February, (17th June, 1947 = 100)	1953,	$132.5\times\frac{104.7}{}$
(17th suno, 1517 100)		100
	= 138.	7 taken as 139

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	104	106	106	108	108	100	101	100	101	101	103	104 109
1949	109	109	109	109 114	111	111	111	111	112 114	112 115	112	113
1951 1952 1953	117 132 138	118 133 139	119 133	121 135	124 135	125 138	126 138	127 137	128 136	129 138	129 138	130 138

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 111 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
	ts given		Month before	Year before		
European Countries Finland All Items	Oct., 1951 = 100† Dec., 1952 (end) 1938 = 100	102 107	Nil - 2	+ 2 + 4		
Food, Paris ,, Other large towns	Nov., 1952 Nov., 1952 (beginning)	2,451	+24‡ +75‡	+ 37 +163		
Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Italy (Large towns)	1950 = 1008 Jan., 1953 1938 = 1	110 114	Nil - 1	- 2 - 3		
All Items	Dec., 1952 1949 = 100	56·12 66·33		+ 1·96 + 2·80		
All Items Food	Dec., 1952 (middle) Aug., 1939 = 100	120 122	+ 1 Nil	+ 1 Nil		
Switzerland All Items Food	Dec., 1952 (end)	171·0 185·9	- 0·2 - 0·5	Nil + 1.6		
Other Countries Canada All Items	1949 = 100¶ Dec., 1952 (beginning) "July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100	115·8 114·1	- 0·3 - 1·6	- 2·3 - 8·4		
All Items	Dec., 1952	346 431	- 1 - 1	+ 15 + 30		
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food United States	1938 = 100 Oct., 1952 1935-39 = 100	191·1 222·6	+ 0.8 + 2.5	+ 18·9 + 42·1		
All Items Food	Dec., 1952 (middle)	190·7 229·9	- 0·4 - 2·4	+ 1.6		

*The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

† New cost-of-living index in use from October, 1951.

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

§ New index of cost of living; medium income group. Index numbers recalculated on new basis from June, 1948.

|| Revised figures for November, 1952: All items 56-33, Food 66-65.

|| New Consumer Price Index, based on post-war budget enquiry, and replacing the cost-of-living index, base 1935-39 = 100. Index numbers re-calculated on new basis from January, 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

					Page					Pag
Fatal Industrial Accidents	S		 	 	 107	Vocational and Disabled Training	 	 		10
Industrial Diseases .		 	 	 	 107	Industrial Rehabilitation	 	 .,	1000	10

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in February was 121, compared with 101 (revised figure) in the previous month and 114 (revised figure) in February, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 56 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 15 in the previous month and 20 in February, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1953.

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act: Underground			
Underground	Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued
Underground	Under Coal Mines Act :		Electrical Stations 1
Surface		35	Other Industries 2
Metalliferous Mines Quarries	Surface		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	Metalliferous Mines		SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	Ouarries	4	Аст, 1937
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass		-	Docks, Wharves, Ouavs
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	42	and Ships 6
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass			Building Operations 12
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass			Works of Engineering
tery and Glass	Factories		Construction 2
tery and Glass 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 13 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 4 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture 3 Shipbuilding 5 Other Metal Trades 1 Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1 Other Textile Manufacture 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink 3 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Paper, Printing, etc Ruibber Trades 1 Ruiber Trades 1 Total (including Seamen) 177	Clay Stone Cement Pot-		Warehouses
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining		3	
Metal Extracting and Refining	Chemicals Oils Soan etc		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 67
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc	Metal Extracting and		
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	Kenning	1	Railway Service
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture Other Metal Trades Other Metal Trades Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc. Food and Drink Food and Drink Total (excluding Seamen) Tanning, Currying, etc. Food and Drink Total (excluding Seamen) Total, SEAMEN Total (including Seamen) Total (including Seamen) Total (including Seamen)	Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-
Making)	Rolling Mills and Tube	1 153	men 1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc	Making)	13	Firemen
Building, Boilermaking, etc	Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)
etc. Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture 3 Shipbuilding 5 Other Metal Trades 1 Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1 Other Textile Manufacture 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink 3 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Railway Men 7 Shunters 1 Other Grades 1 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12 Total (excluding Seamen) 121 Seamen Trading Vessels 43 Fishing Vessels 13 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Railway Men 7 Fortal (excluding Seamen) 177 Total (including Seamen) 177			Labourers
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture 3 Shipbuilding 5 Other Metal Trades 1 Cotton 5 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1 Other Textile Manufacture 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Tanning, Currying, etc. 5 Food and Drink 3 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Permanent Way Men 7 Porters 1 Other Grades 1 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12 Total (excluding Seamen) 121 Seamen 1 Trading Vessels 43 Fishing Vessels 13 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Porters 1 Total (including Seamen) 177		4	
Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture 3 Shipbuilding 5 Other Metal Trades 5 Cotton 7 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1 Other Textile Manufacture 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Tanning, Currying, etc. 5 Food and Drink 1 Food	Railway and Tramway		Permanent Way Men 7
Craft Manufacture 3 Other Grades 1 Contractors' Servants 1 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12 TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 121 Total (excluding Seamen) 121 Seamen Trading Vessels 13 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 TOTAL, SEAMEN 56 Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades 177	Carriages, Motor and		Porters 1
Shipbuilding 5 Other Metal Trades	Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters 1
Cotton	craft Manufacture		
Cotton	Shipbuilding	5	Contractors' Servants 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy. 1 Other Textile Manufacture 1 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Tanning, Currying, etc	Other Metal Trades	1	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	200	T-11(11 G) 121
and Dyeing	Other Textile Manufacture	1	10tal (excluding Seamen) 121
Tanning, Currying, etc Trading Vessels		amost	Complete Com
Food and Drink	and Dyeing	1	
General Woodwork and Furniture	Tanning, Currying, etc		
Furniture 1 TOTAL, SEAMEN 56 Paper, Printing, etc	Food and Drink	3	Fishing Vessels 13
Paper, Printing, etc	General Woodwork and		the contraction of the contraction of the
Rubber Trades Total (including Seamen) 177	Person Defection	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 56
Gas Works 1 Total (including Seamen) 177	Paper, Printing, etc		T (1 ()) ()
Gas Works I	Coo Works		Total (including Seamen) 177
	Gas WOIKS	11	AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Shipbreaking Electric Accumulator Works	i	Epitheliomatous Ulceratio (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	12 2
Paint and Colour Works Other Industries TOTAL Other Poisoning Nil	1 3	Chrome Ulceration Manuf. of Bichromates Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating Other Industries Dyeing and Finishing	7 1 10 1 1
Anthrax Wool	1 1 2 -4 -	Total, Cases II. Deaths Nil.	20 41 —

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th February, 1953.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 5th January, 1953, and the four weeks ended 2nd February, 1953.

Statistics for four weeks ended 5th January, 1953

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during beriod:		HAT BOY	
Able-bodied Disabled	206 347	11 120	217 467
Total	553	131	684
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	grands		
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied Disabled Technical and Commercial Colleges—	1,477 1,475	43 69	1,520 1,544
Able-bodied	68 439	31 395	99 834
Able-bodied	27 47	17 6	44 53
Voluntary Organisations	423	99	522
Total	3,956	660	1,520 1,544 99 834 44 53
Frainces placed in employment during	STORY OF STREET		
Able-bodied Disabled	114 178	25 48	
Total	292	73	365

Statistics for four weeks ended 2nd February, 1953

Service Control of the Control of th	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	C SELECT S	olt a Discour	100,000 S
Able-bodied	275 350	11 107	286 457
Total	625	118	743
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	rosele pe	sodT and	steasi
Government Training Centres-			
Able-bodied	1,504	32	1,536
Disabled	1,442	63	1,505
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			2,200
Able-bodied	74	33	107
Disabled	443	420	863
Employers' Establishments—			005
Able-bodied	26	6	32
Disabled	49	5	54
Residential (Disabled) Centres and		DO SECOND	
Voluntary Organisations	445	100	545
And the second s			245
Total	3,983	.659	4,642
rainees placed in employment during		10000 Ons	
period :—			
Able-bodied	175	31	206
Disabled	234	62	296
Total	409	93	502

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 2nd February, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 105,758, of whom 94,956 were males and 10,802 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 2nd February, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

andrews and tool 100 to the state while	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	711	84	795
period	1,191 564	144	1,335 652

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 2nd February, 1953, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 38,684.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards:							Page	Notices and Orders:		Pag
Industrial Disputes and Civil Service Arbitration		tration	Tribu	nals			108 108	Wages Councils Acts	 	 109
Industrial Court	···		•••			••	109	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	 	110
Single Arbitrators, etc.					900		109			

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, *Nos.* 310 to 320.* Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 310 (2nd February).—Parties: Members of the Metal Finishing Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Society of Metal Mechanics and of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages of 4d. an hour for all adult workers with proportionate increases for juniors. Award: The Tribunal with proportionate increases for juniors. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present wages of all adult workers should be increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers.

Award No. 315 (10th February).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen in their employment. Claim: For certain specific increases in the salaries of adult draughtsmen with corresponding increases for female tracers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the salaries of adult male draughtsmen should be increased by 7s. 6d. a week for those 21 and 22 years of age, by 9s. a week for those 23 and 24 years of age and by 10s. a week for those 25 years of age and over and that the salaries of qualified female tracers 19 years of age and over should be increased by 6s. 6d. a week. The Tribunal further awarded that any general advances in salaries given to draughtsmen and tracers in relation to the general wage advance to manual workers in November, 1952, or in anticipation of that general wage advance, or as a result of the recommendation made by the Federation to their members on 19th December, 1952, should be taken into account in the

Award No. 318 (20th February).—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 an increased bonus of £2 2s. 6d. a week. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing bonus of 20s. a week over and above the minimum rates at present in force under agreements or awards should be increased to 42s. 6d. a week, such bonus not to be taken into account when calculating matinee payments. extra rehearsals, employment as "extras" or any similar earnings. Musicians already receiving rates of pay higher than the abovementioned minimum rates to receive only such proportion of the bonus as may be necessary to secure that they should receive not less than the appropriate minimum rate plus the 42s. 6d. bonus

Award No. 319 (23rd February).—Parties: Members of the Scottish Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacturers' Association and members of the Scottish Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and National Union of General and Municipal Workers and National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employments. workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. Claim: For certain specified increases in wages and in overtime rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded, with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st March, 1953, (1) that the present rates of wages of all adult female timeworkers should be increased by 6s. a week and the minimum wage increases for female workers. should be increased by 6s. a week and the minimum wage increased to 76s. a week, with proportionate increases for female workers under adult age; (2) that female pieceworkers should receive a flat rate addition to their piecework earnings of 6s. a week; (3) that the piecework basis time rate for female pieceworkers should be increased to 86s. a week; (4) that the present rates of wages of all adult male workers should be increased by 6s. a week and the minimum wage increased to 116s. a week, with proportionate increases for male workers under adult age; (5) that the overtime rate payable to pieceworkers should be 6d. an hour for the first two hours of overtime worked on any day, Monday to Saturday inclusive, and 9d. an hour thereafter; and that in other respects the claim in regard to overtime payments had not been established.

Award No. 320 (23rd February).—Parties: Those members of organisations affiliated to the Textile Finishing Trades Association

* See footnote * in second column on page 111.

(formerly called the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, (formerly called the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers) who are covered by the agreement between the Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union dated 9th January, 1947, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That engineering apprentices employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry should receive at least the same wage increase as that agreed for apprentices in the engineering industry. Award: On the footing that the offer of increases first made by the employers on 27th May, 1952, namely 3s. 8d. a week at 15 years of age, 4s. 7d. at 16, 5s. 6d. at 17, 6s. 5d. at 18, 7s. 4d. at 19 and 8s. 3d. at 20, was implemented, the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1031 (19th February).—Parties: Certain member firms in Belfast of the Northern Ireland Wholesale Fish Merchants' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: On behalf of the members of the trade union, for a substantial increase in wage rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded, in respect of the workers covered by the claim, that (1) the wages of standsmen be increased from £5 15s. 6d. to £6 1s. a week and (2) the wages of lorry drivers be increased from £6 6s, to £6 10s, a week.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 212 to 214*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 212 (10th February).—Parties: The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For a shortening of the salary scale. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary salary scale. Award: The Informal awarded:—(a) that the salary scale (London, male) of Draughtsmen (Architectural and Engineering) shall be:—Age 21 £360, 22 £380, 23 £400, 24 £420, 25 £440, 26 £460, 27 £480, 28 £500 (highest age pay), and then by annual increments of £20 to £575; (b) that the normal Civil Service threescale shall have effect from 1st February, 1953; it excludes, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Additions; (d) that the above "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 213 (17th February).—Parties: The Society of Civil Servants and the Prison Commissioners. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that the salary scales (London, men) of Governors and Assistant Governors of the Prison and Borstal Service, with effect from 1st April, 1952, shall be:—Governor Class I £1,425, Governor Class II £1,125 by £40 to £1,245 by £50 to £1,300, Governor Class II £875 by £30 to £1,025 by £40 to £1,075, Assistant Governor Class II £475 by £25 to £700 by £30 to £775, Assistant Governor Class II £420 (up to age 25) by £20 to £440 by £25 to £490 by £20 to £590 by £25 to £675; (b) that the normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales exclude, and shall be subject to, the Civil Service Pay Additions; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 214 (28th February).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Transport. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that the London (male) salary scales of Surveyors, Marine Survey Service, Ministry of Transport, shall be:—Surveyors £860 at age 32 (less £30 for each year below age 32 to age 28) by £30 to £980 by £40 to £1,100. A special advance of £60 to be given on satisfactory completion of probation (i.e., normally after two years). Senior Surveyors £1,100 by £40 to £1,220 by £50 to £1,350. Principal Officers and Deputy Chief Consultative Officers £1,450 by £50 to £1,600; (b) that the normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales shall have effect as from 1st January, 1951; they exclude, and shall be subject to, the Civil Service Pay Additions; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2435, which is summarised below.

Award No. 2435 (27th February).—Parties: The British Broadcasting Corporation and the Musicians' Union. Claim: For an award in a dispute relating to musicians employed under contracts of service for the Corporation's standing Orchestras and arising from a claim by the Musicians' Union: "(a) that the existing from a claim by the Musicians' Union: "(a) that the existing minimum rates of salary previously agreed between the Corporation and the Musicians' Union should be increased by one-third; (b) that in the case of those musicians who are employed under full-time contracts the hours of work covered by their salaries should be reduced from 144 to 120 per 4-weekly period; (c) that the Corporation's existing contractual right to require its standing Orchestras to perform and rehearse for broadcasting in sound and the corporation programmes and for such other purposes of the Corporation. Orchestras to perform and rehearse for broadcasting in sound and television programmes and for such other purposes as the Corporation may direct should be replaced by a provision that musicians employed in these Orchestras should perform and rehearse for broadcasting in sound programmes only". Award: The Court awarded (a) that the existing minimum rates of salary of the musicians employed under contracts of service for the British Broadcasting Corporation's standing Orchestras should be increased by £2 in respect of full-time orchestras and by £1 5s. in respect of part-time orchestras; (b) that, in the case of those musicians who are employed under full-time contracts, the hours of work covered by their salaries should be reduced from 144 to 132 per 4-weekly period. The Court found against the claim of the Union that the Corporation's existing contractual right to require its standing Orchestras to perform and rehearse for broadcasting in sound and television programmes and for such other purposes in sound and television programmes and for such other purposes as the Corporation may direct should be replaced by a provision that musicians employed in these Orchestras should perform and rehearse for broadcasting in sound programmes only, and awarded accordingly. Effect should be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During February two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, an Arbitration Tribunal appointed under the In addition, an Arbitration Tribunal appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, issued an award in a difference between the Admiralty and the Admiralty Constabulary Association on a claim for increased remuneration of Constables, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors employed by the Admiralty and, where free accommodation was not provided, a rent allowance for married and single men. The Tribunal awarded wage increases as follows:—Constables 28s. 6d. a week at minimum of scale, rising to 32s, at week at minimum of scale, rising maximum, Sergeants 32s. a week at minimum of scale, rising to 34s. at maximum, and Sub-Inspectors 34s. a week at minimum of scale, rising to 35s. 6d. at maximum. The increased scales are to be effective from 1st February, 1952; they exclude and shall not be subject to Civil Service Pay Additions. The "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of rent allowance was not established

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B. (39), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers and time rates per log hour for male workers.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H. (61), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal Q. (75), dated 3rd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T. (37), dated 10th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal L. (25), dated 27th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and the equivalent of the piece work basis time rates payable

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During February 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 Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 143 (Z.(61)), dated 3rd February and effective from 20th February. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such

holidays.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 144 (M.D.S. (61)), dated 3rd February and effective from 23rd February. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment

prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 165 (O.F. (22)), dated 5th February and effective from 20th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for made and ferrale workers. See pages 102.

male and female workers.—See page 102.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 189 (W.D.S.(55)), dated 10th February and effective from 27th February. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 214 (D.B.(46)), dated 12th February and effective from 2nd March. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 252 (K.(38)), dated 19th February and effective from 6th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 280 (R.105)), dated 23rd February and effective from 13th March. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 297 (R.M.(58)), dated 26th February and effective from 16th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 298 (W.M. (52)), dated 26th February and effective from 16th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 306 (S.(43)), dated 27th February and effective from 18th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R. (N.59), dated 30th January, for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S. (N.47), dated 13th February, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers, and general minimum piece rates for female

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.34), dated 13th February, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.39), dated 20th February, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers. Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1953 (N.I.S. (N.46)), dated 5th February and effective from 14th February. This Order fixes revised provisions for the payment of customary holiday

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (N.I.B.B. (N.68)), dated 5th February and effective from 14th February. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See page 103.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 111.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 111.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions taining 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) 2/53 (20th January)

There was a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment and he belonged to a grade of worker of which some members were participating in the dispute. He himself, however, would have continued work but for the wrongful acts of pickets who threatened him with physical violence if he went to work. Held that unemployment benefit was not payable, as he had lost his employment by reason of a trade dispute between himself and the pickets.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed from and including 26th June, 1952.

"The claimant was employed by F. Motors Ltd. as a packer. He ceased to be so employed on 25th June, 1952, and the question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

*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 111.



ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-

RAW MATERIAL.-Direct services with all world ports...

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

WATER.-Industrial water schemes in preparation.

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

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

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

"The facts of this case are these. There was an appreciable stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment on 25th June, 1952, and, although the claimant had no part in that dispute, there is no doubt that he was directly interested in it, and that he belonged to a grade or class of worker of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment some of whom were participating in and directly interested in the dispute. In these circumstances the claimant can only escape disqualification for unemployment benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, if he can show that he did not lose employment by reason of the stoppage of work, but for other reasons.

'It is a fact that he remained at his place of employment until "It is a fact that he remained at his place of employment until the end of his working day on 25th June, 1952, that is, until 5 p.m. on that day, and that there was work for him to do at his place of employment on 26th June, 1952, and on subsequent days, but that he was physically restrained from returning to work by the action of pickets, who threatened him with violence if he went back to work. Had he not been so threatened he would have continued to be employed throughout the whole period of the stoppage of work.

"It was in these circumstances that the local tribunal made the following findings of fact. The tribunal found that the 'claimant was not suspended. He did not withdraw his labour. He remained at work as long as it was physically possible for him to do so. Work was available for him throughout the whole of the material period, and in so far as he lost employment he lost it, not by reason of the actual stoppage of work of others, but by reason of the wrongful acts of pickets in preventing him by threats of violence from reaching the work at all material times available for him.'

"In so far as the tribunal have made findings of fact those findings are not in dispute, but I am unable to affirm the decision of the tribunal, because the facts do not enable the claimant to say that he did not lose his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The stoppage of work, by reason of which the claimant lost employment, was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment between the contract of the cont the strikers and the claimant's employers, and also between the strikers and the claimant himself. The action of the pickets whether legal or illegal was all part of the trade dispute. The pickets prevented the claimant from resuming his employment in order to make the stoppage of work effective.

'Support for this view is to be had from a survey of the definition "Support for this view is to be had from a survey of the definition of trade dispute contained in paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 13 of the Act, in which it is said that 'the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and employees or between employees and employees which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of employment of any persons whether employees in the employment of the employers with whom the dispute arises or not." dispute arises or not'

"The claimant lost his employment by reason of the dispute between himself and the pickets. They were all 'employees' and the dispute was connected with the employment of the claimant, for had he and other employees been able to return to their employment it might have been that the stoppage of work would not have been substantial and that the action of the strikers would have been of no effect. The claimant wholly dissociated himself from the action of the employees who had withdrawn their labour, but on the facts disclosed there was a dispute between him and the pickets, and it was by reason of that dispute that he lost his employment.

"It is nowhere suggested that he ever became bona fide employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually followed or that he became regularly engaged in some other occupation during the continuance of the stoppage of work at his place of employment and, for the reasons already stated, he cannot pray in aid the saving provisions of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 13 of the Act. In the result the claimant incurs disqualification for the receipt of unemployment benefit. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer." insurance officer.

Decision No. R(U) 4/53 (23rd January)

A colliery worker claimed benefit in respect of a Saturday. Voluntary Saturday work was available at the colliery but it was not the claimant's habit to accept it. Held that benefit was not payable. The claimant was not "available" and even if he were he had neglected to avail himself of suitable employment.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant in respect of Saturday, 23rd August, 1952.

"The claimant is an underground colliery worker employed on the morning shift. His normal working week consists of five shifts, one on each day from Monday to Friday. It had been his practice for at least 18 months to do no work on Saturday. By an arrangement made between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers it has been arranged that, if the management and the lodge officials at any particular colliery agree to work a Saturday morning shift, it is permissible so to work; the Saturday morning shift however is not compulsory but is optional for each man. Such an agreement to work a voluntary Saturday morning shift was in force at the claimant's colliery. Work on the morning shift was therefore to be had by the claimant, if he had chosen to do it, on Saturday, 23rd August, 1952. During the week ending do it, on Saturday, 23rd August, 1952. During the week ending Saturday, 23rd August, the claimant's colliery had been idle for two days owing to a trade dispute in which the claimant had no part or interest. The claimant received unemployment benefit for these

two days. The trade dispute was over by Saturday, 23rd, and the claimant could have gone to work on that day. He did not do so, because it was his habit not to work on Saturday. He claims unemployment benefit for the Saturday.

"In my judgment his claim plainly fails on two separate grounds. First, it is a basic principle that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment for any person unless he is available for employment on that day; see the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 11 (2) (a) (i). The claimant was not available for employment on 11 (2) (a) (i). The claimant was not available for employment. Saturday, 23rd August, 1952. The employment was there for him to take—it makes no difference that the shift was voluntary and not have been preferred not to avail himself of the opportunity compulsory—but he preferred not to avail himself of the opportunity of working. A man cannot be said to be 'available for employment' if he has decided to keep himself aloof from employment. As was said in Decision R(U) 31/51 'It would surely be absurd in a system of insurance against unemployment to award a person unemployment benefit in respect of any day on which his unemployment is clearly due to the fact that he does not intend to work that day'

"The claim therefore fails on the threshold, for the claimant cannot establish a right to benefit for 23rd August, 1952, but even if he had *prima facie* a right to benefit, he would be disqualified for receiving benefit by section 13 (2) (c) of the said Act, which provides that a person shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if 'he has neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment.' It cannot be denied that the claimant had a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment on 23rd August 1952, and opportunity of suitable employment on 23rd August, 1952, and that he neglected to avail himself of it. In my judgment the decision of the local tribunal was not correct in law. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 143; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 3rd February; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 144; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 3rd February; The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Orders 1953 (S.I. No. 144; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 3rd February; The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 165), dated 5th February; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 189; price 6d. net, 7\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 10th February; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 214; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 12th February; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 252; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 19th February; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 280; price 6d. net, 7\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 23rd February; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 297; price 6d. net, 7\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 26th February; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 298; price 6d. net, 7\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 26th February; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 298; price 6d. net, 7\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 26th February; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 306; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 27th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 109.

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 197; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 11th February by Her Majesty in Council, under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951. This Order, which came into operation on 20th February, extends to Northern Ireland, with certain additions, exceptions and modifications, the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951 (page 312).

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1953 No. 15; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 16th January. This Order was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 75.

(i) The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 14; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 13th January; (ii) The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 22; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated

23rd January. These Regulations were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance and (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in both cases in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Regulations, which came into operation on 19th January and 2nd February respectively, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 12).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Men and Women Series. (i) No. 16: Civil Engineering. Revised August, 1952. Price 9d. (10½d.). (ii) No. 18: Mechanical Engineering, including Aeronautical, Automobile, Heating and Ventilating, Locomotive and Production Engineering. Revised July, 1952. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National

Census of Production for 1948.—Final Reports. (i) Iron and Steel (Melting and Rolling). Price 4s. (4s. 1½d.). (ii) Chemicals (General). Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.). (iii) Mechanical Engineering (General). Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 9d.). Board of Trade.

Census of Production for 1949.—Volume 4. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of

Civil Service.—Statement showing the Civil Staffs in Government Departments on 1st January, 1953. Cmd. 8765. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Defence.—Statement on Defence, 1953. Cmd. 8768. Ministry of Defence. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 86.

Industrial Relations.—Industrial Relations Handbook. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).—See

International Labour Conference.—Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 34th Session, 1951. Cmd. 8786. Price 3d. (42d.).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the December, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE (page 445) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

299 Heating and Ventilation, January, 1953. Price 3d. (4½d.).

1021 Abstract of the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952. November, 1952. Price 3d. (4½d.).

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 19s. 6d. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

Official approval.

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

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

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

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of BRASS SPUR TEETH **GROMMETS**



BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR **EYELETS**

Telephone CENtral 6643-4

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing."

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

London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.

Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

BITTON, Near Bristol
Telegrams: Durability, Bitton. Telephone: Bitton 2103/4
Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers; E.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges: Base Papers.

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

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

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

Telephone Radcliffe 2284–2285

Telegrams
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

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

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.

Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS. M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.s, Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed mitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

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

'Phone: Central 3636

PRINTING INKS

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

FRANK HORSELL & Co. Ltd.

33 Victoria Road, LEEDS II.

PRINTING INKS

for every printing process COMPOSITION AND RUBBER ROLLERS

Phone: Trafalgar 7456 (5 lines)

USHER-WALKER LTD.

Wires: Ushawalker, Rand, London.

HALIFAX HOUSE

51, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH Telegrams: "Safes, West Bromwich." Telephone: 122 W.B.
"POSTULATA, LONDON.", Ambassador 2942

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

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

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

PRESTOBAND CROSS Vernaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZES SURGICAL BANDAGES PLAIN & BORATED LINTS SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES MATERNITY OUTFITS SANITARY TOWELS WOVEN. BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

PRESTON & GT. HARWOOD
PHONE: PRESTON 83293 LANCAS HIRE GRAMS: CINT PRESTOR

In use all over the world



ABSORBENT WOOL BANDAGES - LINT - GAUZE CELLULOSE WADDING MATERNITY PADS AND MATERNITY OUTFITS

Southalls SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LIMITED, CHARFORD MILLS, SALTLEY, BIRMINGHAM 8

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)

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

WM. R. LEE LTD.

Hooley Bridge Mills

HEYWOOD, LANCS.