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OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXI, No. 7

JULY, 1953

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

Annual subscription 19s. 6d. post free

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Thirty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4th June to 25th June, 1953. Her Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegate and adviser. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. The Conference unanimously elected as its President Senator Irving McNeil Ives, United States Government Delegate. Mr. Roberts was elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference for the Workers' Group. The other Vice-Chairmen were Mr. I. Alami, Minister of Labour, Iran, for the Government Group, and Mr. C. Kuntschen, Switzerland, for the Employers' Group.

Delegations from fifty-eight member countries attended the Conference.

Report of the Director-General

The Report of the Director-General to the Conference, in accordance with previous practice, dealt with the economic background to the work of the International Labour Organisation, and with general developments in the field of social policy ; it also reviewed the activities of the Organisation during the preceding year. In addition, a special chapter of the Report was devoted to Productivity and Welfare. The Report was discussed at plenary sittings of the Conference and 104 speakers took part in the debate.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 18th June during

the debate on the Director-General's Report. The Minister first referred to the subject of productivity which had been selected by the Director-General for special treatment in his Report. The Director-General had defined the problem of raising productivity as the problem of raising output per unit of input. This definition, the Minister said, contained the core of the matter—obtaining more production or better quality production from the same resources. It did not necessarily mean the expenditure of greater physical effort or an increase in the intensity of work. It meant the employment of better methods, better thinking and greater diligence on the part of all concerned. It was particularly fitting that the Conference should be discussing this problem for the International Labour Organisation alone among international organisations represented all the partners in production. The word "productivity" sometimes raised fears and reservations in the minds of both employers and workers. He hoped that the discussion of the subject in the Conference would do something to dispel these fears and reservations not only in the minds of representatives at the Conference but also at the level of the individual establishment and that it would assist the Organisation in its study of practical methods of increasing productivity. It was comparatively easy to convince a worker or employer of the need for higher productivity generally but not so easy to explain to him why he might have to change his own job or reorganise his own business. The United Kingdom Government attached great importance to the practice of joint consultation between workers and employers. This, the Minister emphasised, was not merely a matter of setting up works committees ; it was more a matter of the attitude of mind in which both sides approached the question. Unless human relations were good it was very difficult to introduce changes in working methods. He was satisfied that one of the chief obstacles to the rapid introduction of more efficient processes was the fear on the part of many employers that reorganisation and disturbance of traditional practices would arouse resistance among their workpeople. However, if the relations between employers and workpeople were on a sound basis there should be no difficulty in introducing changes. If they were bad, each side would take refuge behind a screen of privileges and customs which really served as defences in an undeclared war. Referring to the fear of unemployment, the Minister said that within a country, industries and firms which had high productivity employed all the labour they could get while industries with low productivity were more liable

to fluctuations of trade with its consequences of short-time working and redundancy. The presence of unemployment or under-employment was not a reason for continuing with methods of work which were wasteful of labour, a process which only resulted in depression of the standard of living. The attitude of workers towards methods to raise productivity would change if efficient arrangements existed for the transfer of workers from declining to expanding industries, for their re-training if necessary and for their protection if temporarily unemployed, and the work of the International Labour Organisation in promoting the efficiency of Employment Services, in fostering improved methods of vocational guidance and training and in laying down standards of social security was essential both to the protection of the worker and to that of the economy as a whole. The work of the Organisation and of Ministries of Labour all over the world was making a vital contribution not only to the protection of the standard of living but to the raising of that standard through higher productivity.

Speaking of the work of the Organisation in general, the Minister recalled that nearly ten years had elapsed since the aims and objectives of the Organisation had been re-stated in the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia. He thought, therefore, that it might not be out of place to examine some of the major trends in the post-war development of the Organisation. He referred to three aspects of the Declaration. First, there was the shift of emphasis from the concept of merely protecting the workers' labour standards to the need for the positive promotion of higher standards of living in the broadest sense. Secondly, there was the realisation that the attainment of the objectives of the Organisation could only be pursued within a wider framework. Social progress had to go hand in hand with economic advance if the benefits of the latter were not to be lost. Moreover, economic advance was not an end in itself but was essentially a means towards social progress and the achievement of higher standards of living. The Declaration of Philadelphia recognised this principle by stressing the intimate connection between economic and social development and by declaring that national and international policy ought to be directed towards the attainment of these social objectives. Thirdly, the Declaration foreshadowed a more dynamic method of approach towards the responsibilities of the Organisation both on the part of the Organisation and on the part of the States Members themselves. How far had these wider objectives and this more dynamic concept of national and international action been translated into practice since 1944? The legislative work of the Organisation had, in fact, been intensified. Since 1944 the Conference had adopted 36 Conventions and 29 Recommendations as compared with 67 Conventions and 66 Recommendations between 1919 when the Organisation was set up and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. Study and research, which were among the principal bases of all advance, had been continued. Advice and assistance had also been given to Governments on an increasing scale. But perhaps the most obvious and in many ways the most significant development of the Organisation's work had been the steady growth of its operational activities, and more particularly in recent years, its contribution to the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. These activities were not merely a useful accretion to the Organisation's traditional activities; they embodied an essential means of giving effect to those practical ideals which inspired the Philadelphia Declaration. However, no part of the work of the Organisation could be regarded as standing in isolation. It could fairly be claimed that the conception of the work as an integrated whole had inspired the legislative programme of the Conference during the previous nine years. Older Conventions had been revised to bring them more into line with modern requirements. Many of the new Conventions and Recommendations adopted had set standards which the Organisation was helping to implement through its Technical Assistance activities. There were also related developments in the nature of the instruments adopted by the Conference. The widening scope of the International Labour Code, the growth of the membership of the Organisation, and the increasing realisation of the needs of under-developed countries were among the main reasons for the experiments which had taken place in recent years in the adoption of Conventions in more flexible form. Efforts had been made to set the standards prescribed at a level representing a significant advance on existing practice but not so high as to prevent early ratification and implementation by a substantial number of Member States. But in spite of all the progress, was the Conference reflecting as fully as possible the present scope and spirit of the Organisation's work and were its existing methods fully adapted to that purpose? While the operational activities of the Organisation were discussed from year to year during the debate on the Director-General's report it was not clearly apparent from the proceedings at the Conference that so large a part of the energy and activity of the Organisation was devoted to these activities. He doubted whether the Conference was, in fact, devoting sufficient attention to this new work and whether its methods and procedure had been adapted flexibly enough to deal effectively with the various problems which now confronted it. In the United Kingdom, the legislative function was not the only function of Parliament, which also exercised a continuous survey of national administration and, as a guide to action, served to focus attention and to crystallise opinion. While he was making no specific proposals, it seemed to him that the Organisation had now reached a stage in its development when the Conference might find it desirable to devote rather more attention to functions of this nature. From time to time, for example, it might be useful for the Conference to undertake a fairly detailed survey of some particular aspects of the Organisation's work, to assess progress made and to point the way for future development. Again, particular problems might arise which were of the highest importance but which for good reasons were unsuitable for treatment in the form of international regulations. To regard the inclusion of an item on the Conference Agenda as only justified if the discussion on it were likely to lead to the adoption of an international instrument might restrict the Conference's field of action and prevent States Members from obtaining guidance and assistance

which only the Conference could give. An experiment had already been made by placing on the Agenda of this Session of the Conference for general discussion the question of the Organisation of Labour Departments. No questionnaires had been issued and no draft texts or conclusions had been placed before the Conference. This was an important experiment which would necessarily have lessons for the future.

Concluding his speech, the Minister said that he had not been making these suggestions in a critical or despondent spirit. He believed in the Organisation and in the opportunities that lay before it for beneficent work for the good of mankind. "May it", he said, "go forward on its way with its path still lit by the twin lamps of courage and imagination and may the three partners in our deliberations go forward along their way in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence and in a common devotion to the cause of this Organisation, deeper and wider than the differences which from time to time divide them".

Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 6,311,170 United States dollars for 1954. This compares with 6,223,368 dollars for 1953. The Conference also approved a scale of contributions for the States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 789,506 dollars, compared with 731,587 dollars in 1953.

Holidays with Pay

The Conference adopted certain conclusions concerning holidays with pay on which further consultation will take place with Governments in preparation for a second discussion of the subject at the next session of the Conference. The conclusions propose that international regulations should be adopted in the form of a Recommendation, whose provisions might be applied—because of the variety of national practices—by means of public or voluntary action, through legislation, statutory wage fixing machinery, collective agreements or arbitration awards, or in any other manner consistent with national practice. The conclusions suggest the following forms of action of a general character which might be considered in the different countries in connection with holidays with pay: assisting employers' and workers' organisations to establish joint voluntary machinery, or establishing statutory machinery which would, *inter alia*, be competent to determine holidays with pay in a particular trade or industry; granting powers in the field of holidays with pay to existing statutory wage fixing bodies; and collecting and making available to employers' and workers' organisations detailed information about provisions governing holidays with pay. The conclusions also make a number of proposals concerning the actual provisions to be made for holidays with pay. On the duration of the holiday, they propose that, after one year of continuous service with the same employer, it should not be less than two normal working weeks. Public and customary holidays, days of weekly rest and days of sickness should not be included in the annual holiday. The question whether the duration of holidays should increase with length of service is left for determination in each country. The conclusions also propose that the right to an annual paid holiday proportionate to the number of full months of service should be acquired after a period of not less than six months continuous service. The conclusions refer to a number of detailed matters related to the granting of proportionate holidays and propose that action on these should be determined by the appropriate machinery in each country. It is proposed that the continuity of service required for entitlement to an annual holiday with pay should not be affected by interruptions occasioned by sickness, accident, or any of a number of other specified contingencies, which include military obligations and the performance of duties arising from trade union responsibilities. Another paragraph of the conclusions provides that continuity should not be interrupted by pregnancy or confinement provided the worker resumes employment and provided her absence does not exceed a specified period. With regard to holiday remuneration it is provided that every worker taking a holiday in virtue of the proposed Recommendation should receive, at least, either his usual remuneration calculated in a manner prescribed by national laws or regulations, or the remuneration determined for the holiday period by collective agreement or arbitration award. It is proposed that preliminary consultation between the public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations should take place before laws and regulations governing holidays with pay are framed. This part of the conclusions goes on to say that representative organisations of employers and workers should be given an opportunity to participate on a basis of complete equality in the operation of bodies entrusted by national laws or regulations with the determination of holidays with pay, or they should be consulted or have a right to be heard in such manner and to such an extent as is consistent with national laws and practice. The conclusions also contain provisions relating to the timing of the annual holiday, special treatment for young workers and the maintenance of holiday records.

The Conference also adopted a resolution which requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give consideration to the inclusion of the question of holidays with pay, with a view to revision of the 1936 Convention (No. 52) on the subject, in the agenda of an early session of the Conference.

Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment

The Conference adopted a Recommendation on this subject. The first part of the Recommendation deals with technical measures for the control of risks to the health of workers. It states that national laws or regulations should provide for methods of preventing, reducing or eliminating risks to health in places of employment, including methods which may be applied as necessary and appropriate in connection with special risks of injury to health. It provides that all appropriate measures should be taken by employers to ensure that the general conditions prevailing in

places of employment are such as to provide adequate protection of the health of workers and includes a number of requirements on special matters such as the accumulation of dirt and refuse; the prevention of overcrowding of workers; lighting; atmospheric conditions; sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and drinking water; facilities for changing and storing clothing; accommodation for taking meals; the elimination of noises and vibrations which are dangerous to health; and the storage under safe conditions of dangerous substances. Other provisions in this part of the Recommendation refer to the need for all appropriate and practicable measures to substitute harmless or less harmful substances or processes for harmful ones and for other action of various kinds for the protection of workers from the effects of harmful agents; including the use of separate rooms or buildings occupied by a minimum number of workers, the employment of enclosed apparatus, mechanical exhaust, ventilation systems, and the provision of protective clothing. The workers should be informed of the need for these measures of protection, and of their obligations to co-operate in them and to make proper use of protective appliances and equipment. This part of the Recommendation also contains provisions about the testing of the atmosphere in work-rooms in which dangerous or obnoxious substances are manufactured, handled or used. The second part of the Recommendation deals with medical examinations. It states that the employment of workers in occupations involving special risks to their health should be conditional upon an initial medical examination, or a periodical medical examination or both. The Recommendation leaves it to each country to determine for itself after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned for which risks to health and in which circumstances medical examinations should be required. Other provisions concerning medical examinations deal with the issue of medical certificates, the qualifications of the examining doctors, the preservation of medical secrecy and the protection of the worker against expense or loss of earnings arising out of the medical examination. The third part of the Recommendation deals with the notification of occupational diseases. It states that national laws or regulations should require the notification of cases and suspected cases of occupational disease. The purposes of such notification are: initiation and application of measures of prevention and protection; investigation of working conditions and other circumstances which have caused occupational diseases; compilation of statistics; and the initiation or development of measures designed to ensure that victims of occupational disease receive the compensation due. It is left to national laws or regulations to specify the person responsible for notification and to prescribe the manner in which cases should be notified and the particulars to be included in the notification. It is, however, provided that the notification should furnish the authority concerned with the protection of the health of workers with such information as is relevant and necessary; a number of specific points on which information should be furnished are then stated. Finally, this part of the Recommendation provides that the competent authority should draw up a list of occupational diseases together with a symptomatology to which additions or amendments should be made as necessary. The fourth part of the Recommendation deals with the provision of facilities for first aid and emergency treatment in places of employment.

The Conference also adopted three resolutions on this subject. The first proposes that the International Labour Office in consultation with the World Health Organisation should prepare and maintain an international list of notifiable occupational diseases and classes of cases; the second suggests that in preparing national lists of notifiable occupational diseases (as provided for in the Recommendation) countries should give the fullest consideration to any international list prepared by the International Labour Office in pursuance of the first resolution; the third resolution deals with the training of physicians qualified in occupational health and the organisation of industrial medical services. It also suggests that the question of the organisation of industrial medical services should be placed on the agenda of a session of the Conference at an appropriate time.

Minimum Age of Admission to Work Underground in Coal Mines

The Conference adopted a Recommendation on this subject. It provides that young persons under the age of sixteen years should not be employed underground in coal mines. It also provides that young persons aged between sixteen and eighteen should not be employed underground in coal mines except for purposes of apprenticeship or other systematic vocational training or under conditions determined by the competent authority, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, relating to the places of work and occupations permitted and the measures of systematic medical and safety supervision to be applied.

The Organisation and Working of National Labour Departments

This item had been placed on the agenda of the Conference for general discussion and not with a view to the adoption of international regulations. The Conference decided that the most useful action which it could take would be to record in memorandum form certain conclusions and suggestions which might serve as a guide or source of information for the Governments of Member States. The memorandum has six parts. The first part deals with the reasons for having national labour departments. These reasons are summarised in the first paragraph, which refers to the need to administer national laws and regulations in the labour field, to implement government labour policy, to examine and find solutions to labour questions, and to assist in the progressive improvement of working conditions, the establishment and maintenance of full employment and the achievement of industrial peace. The second part deals with functions of labour departments. The memorandum recognises that owing to a number of variable factors the exact scope of the activities of labour

departments will differ from country to country. Nevertheless, there are certain matters in which labour departments have a primary concern and which might normally be found within their responsibilities. These matters include the following: general protection of workers; industrial relations and conditions of employment; man-power; and social security. The memorandum draws attention to a number of other subjects which, though sometimes entrusted to separate departments, are often found among the responsibilities of labour departments. The importance of adequate inspection and statistical services in connection with certain of the functions of labour departments is stressed. Dealing with general principles relating to the operation of national labour departments, the third part of the memorandum emphasises the importance of continuous consultation with employers' and workers' organisations, local authorities and voluntary bodies in the labour field. This part of the memorandum also refers to the need for labour departments to be in a position to represent fully the labour aspect in the consideration of national policy in the industrial, economic and social fields, of the desirability of encouraging and co-operating with the activities of employers' and workers' organisations in the labour field, and of the need for complete impartiality on the part of the labour department in the performance of its duties. The fourth part of the memorandum contains general guidance on problems of organisation and staffing. Recognising that the organisation of labour departments must necessarily differ from one country to another, the memorandum nevertheless emphasises the fact that labour departments deal with human relations and points out that their work therefore requires as much delegation of responsibility to the services in the field as possible so that problems may be handled on the spot to the greatest possible extent. Stress is laid on the need for the closest liaison between the headquarters organisation and other Government departments on the one hand, and the local services of the department on the other. On the question of staffing arrangements, the memorandum points out the importance of systems of recruitment and promotion based on merit, adequate remuneration, freedom from political interference, and staff training, in safeguarding the impartiality, standing and ability of labour department officials. The desirability of internal information services in order to maintain the interest of the staff and the need for suitable premises and equipment are also referred to in this part of the memorandum. Public relations is the subject of the fifth part, which says that the support of enlightened public opinion should be sought in all activities concerned with the formulation or implementation of labour policy; various methods by which this support may be sought are suggested. The final section of the memorandum deals with international questions; it refers to the growing need for the development of relations between national labour departments of different countries and mentions various ways in which closer relations have been achieved. Some paragraphs also deal with the general question of the way in which labour departments have organised themselves to deal with international labour matters. Attention is drawn to the need for close collaboration with the labour department where matters affecting labour are being discussed in international organisations other than the International Labour Organisation.

Amendment of the Constitution of the Organisation

The Conference adopted an instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. The amendments primarily affect Article 7 of the Constitution (although there is also a consequential amendment to Article 36) and their main effect is to increase the size of the Governing Body. Under Article 7 of the Constitution at present in force, the Governing Body consists of a total of 32 members made up of eight Government members representing the eight States Members of chief industrial importance, and eight Government, eight employers' and eight workers' members holding elective seats. The Constitution as now amended provides for a Governing Body consisting of 40 members composed of 10 Government members representing the 10 States Members of chief industrial importance, and 10 Government, 10 employers' and 10 workers' members holding elective seats. The instrument also includes an amendment having the effect that, in future, special meetings of the Governing Body shall be held if 16 of the representatives on the Governing Body make a written request; under the Constitution at present in force a written request is required from 12 representatives. The Conference also adopted a resolution inviting the States Members of the Organisation to endeavour to ratify the Instrument of Amendment as rapidly as possible so that it may come into force before June, 1954. (The next Governing Body elections are due to be held at the Session of the Conference in 1954).

Resolutions

The Conference adopted two resolutions on other subjects. One of these deals with the importance of the prices of primary products in overseas markets in relation to the general economies of many industrially under-developed countries. It requests the Director-General to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the view of the Conference that the solution of the problems involved is essential to the achievement of the aims and objectives of the International Labour Organisation and its hope that the appropriate organs of the United Nations will actively pursue their efforts to promote a solution. The working and living conditions of young workers is the subject of the second resolution. The resolution notes with satisfaction the extensive work which the Organisation has already accomplished in this field. It invites the Governing Body to pay the closest attention to the question and to the further action which may be necessary in connection with opportunities for employment and vocational training and guidance. It also asks the Governing Body to consider the possibility of initiating a study as a guide to future action both at the national and international levels.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 239 to 256.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 50,000 (14,000 males and 36,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,160,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 16,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 9,000, and other industries and services an increase of 25,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 9,000 from 23,309,000 to 23,318,000.

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 316,713 to 275,714 between 11th May and 15th June, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 23,540 to 22,028. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 20,711 among males and 21,800 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 135. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £32,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 287,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 12,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople in the iron and steel industry, in paper box making and in flour milling, and managers and managersesses, etc., in licensed non-residential establishments.

Retail Prices

At 16th June, 1953, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 140 at 12th May and with 138 at 17th June, 1952. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to changes in the prices of a number of food items and in particular to seasonal increases in the prices of fresh fruit.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 23,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 59,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 141, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of shipbuilding workers at Clydebank, Glasgow.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1952

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1952, which has recently been published*, gives a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year. The main sections of the Report deal with Man-Power, the Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, and a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by a series of appendices and a number of charts and photographs.

It is not practicable here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of the Introduction, which reveals the nature of its contents and indicates the general trends in various matters with which the Ministry is concerned:—

The year was one of steady adjustment to economic and defence needs, and of continuing efforts to encourage the full and effective use of man-power and promote good human relations within industry.

For the first time for several years there was a slight decrease in the total working population. This was the result of the decline in production during the year, mainly in consumer goods.

The need to increase exports and meet the demands of the defence programme was again of the highest national importance. At the beginning of the year, to ease the unsatisfied demands for labour in industries carrying orders for defence and export, the Minister made a Notification of Vacancies Order designed to help the Employment Exchanges to divert labour into the desired channels. The pressure of export and defence demands was greatest in the engineering industries making heavy capital equipment and armaments; as an additional aid to satisfying these urgent demands for skilled labour the Ministry developed and expanded its facilities for vocational training in the occupations concerned.

A contrasting picture was presented by many other manufacturing industries. Their position was affected by the end of the world boom in commodities in 1951 and the slackening of consumer demands. This in turn led to unemployment, which increased as the demand for manufactured goods declined in the countries producing raw materials. The industries most concerned were textiles but among others the china and glass, paper and printing, and rubber industries also suffered. In general the recession caused more unemployment among women than among men. Some branches of the engineering industry were also affected, notably those making certain electrical goods, motor vehicles, textile equipment, tools, cutlery and hollow-ware; the slackening in these, however, eased the labour supply problems in the branches making heavy capital equipment and armaments. Unemployment in the textile industries decreased steadily in the second half of the year, reflecting a revival of demand.

Owing to these changes the general pattern of unemployment in 1952 was the reverse of that of previous years when unemployment gradually sank from the beginning of the year until mid-year and rose again towards the winter. In 1952 unemployment gradually rose during the first half of the year, reaching its peak in April and May and falling again towards the winter; the increases in textile unemployment in the early part of the year counter-balanced the normal seasonal decreases, and the decreases in textile unemployment in the second half of the year counter-balanced the normal seasonal increases.

Over the whole year there was a general slackening in the demand for labour as evidenced by the reduction in the number of unfilled vacancies which, at the end of the year, was at its lowest level

since the war. In coal mining there was a notable increase in the labour force during the year. In transport demands for labour were considerably eased; the inflow of workers to the railway service improved steadily and wastage fell. There was an overall increase in the nursing and midwifery services and an improvement in the domestic staffing of hospitals.

The Ministry continued to carry out its duties of providing a vocational guidance and careers information service for those requiring it, and a placing service in which careful efforts were made to match jobs with the most suitable applicants, and *vice versa*. During the year the Employment Exchange Service placed over 2,747,500 men and women, the Appointments Service placements totalled over 17,190 and the Youth Employment Service placed nearly 470,000 boys and girls. Through its advisory National Councils, the Ministry gave special consideration to the employment problems associated with the ageing of the population, the establishment, development and widening of national apprenticeship schemes for youths, and the rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled. The number of disabled men and women completing training in the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units rose and about three-quarters of them were suitably placed.

During the year, although negotiations on claims for increases in wages took place in most of the major industries of the country, there was no stoppage of work on a national scale; there was, however, a slight rise in the number of working days lost through stoppages as compared with the previous year.

It is the policy of the Government to leave wages and working conditions to be settled, wherever possible, by negotiation between employers and work-people or their representatives; six new bodies concerned with such joint negotiation were set up. Through its Personnel Management Advisory Service the Ministry also sought to assist in the maintenance of good relations between employers and workers on matters other than those dealt with by joint negotiation. Encouragement was also given to the development of effective consultation, both formal and informal, between all units in a firm. Through its Training Within Industry schemes designed to develop managerial and supervisory skills the Ministry also sought to foster better co-operation and understanding between the various levels in an undertaking.

In March the Minister called a Conference on Human Relations in Industry to consider what more could be done to promote good relations in this field. The Conference recognised that although Governments and other agencies could, and should, give advice and assistance, the main and continuing responsibility for promoting action in this field rested upon industry itself.

No major change was made in the statutory provisions for National Service and there seemed to be little difficulty in the way of those who wished to be reinstated in their former employment at the end of their period of service. As part of its efforts to encourage full and effective use of man-power the Ministry again, in co-operation with the Services, endeavoured to ensure, so far as possible, that use would be made in the Services of skills acquired in civilian life and that on return to civilian life the skills developed in the Services would be utilised in industry. Special care in such matters was taken where technical and scientific qualifications were involved. Schemes for the integration in civilian life of ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces were developed and expanded.

As in past years, the Ministry made a major contribution to the work of the International Labour Organisation and again took part in the activities of other international bodies, including European organisations, operating in the labour and social field.

The Ministry issues separately an Annual Report by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate

and accordingly that part of the work of the Ministry is not dealt with in the present Report.

The organisation of the Ministry was altered slightly during the year when the number of Appointments Offices was reduced from eleven to three, and most of the National Service Deferment Boards, other than those dealing with agricultural cases only, and Regional Nursing Appointments Offices were merged in the Regional Office organisation. During the year the total number of staff was reduced by 3.4 per cent. In addition to its agency services for the Ministry of National Insurance, the National Assistance Board, the Board of Inland Revenue, the Foreign Office and the Home Office, the Ministry undertook certain additional work for the Ministry of Food whereby routine work connected with rationing was taken over at 146 Local Offices from small Food Offices which it was uneconomic to maintain separately.

COMMITTEE ON PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

On 2nd July the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement in the House of Commons on the Government's attitude to the problems presented by the increasing proportion of the total population consisting of elderly people. An extract from the Chancellor's statement is given below.

"As the House knows, the number of men and women over the present minimum pension ages of 65 and 60 is expected to rise from nearly 7 million in 1952 to nearly 10 million in 1977, a rise of more than 40 per cent. During the same period the number of the population between 15 and these pension ages is expected to decline. Against this background the Government have already announced their policy of encouraging an extension of the span of working life, and the House will recall that last year my right hon. and learned Friend the Minister of Labour appointed a National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Workers to advise and assist him in promoting the employment of older men and women. Their first Report is expected shortly.

"The Government recognise that the long-term implications of the increase in the numbers of old people are of the highest social and economic importance and, at the same time, of great complexity. They have, therefore, decided to set up an independent committee with the following terms of reference:

"To review the economic and financial problems involved in providing for old age, having regard to the prospective increase in the number of the aged, and to make recommendations."

"I am glad to say that Sir Thomas W. Phillips, for many years Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and subsequently to the Ministry of National Insurance, has agreed to serve as chairman of this committee. The names of the members will be announced as soon as possible."

In reply to questions following his statement, the Chancellor explained that the Committee set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service deals with the employment of older people and the new committee, he said, is to deal with general, rather long-term economic and financial questions. The Trades Union Congress had agreed to be represented on the new committee.

ABOLITION OF TOBACCO WAGES COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN)

The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1953, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 22nd June, and came into operation on 1st July, provides for the abolition of the Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain).

The Tobacco Wages Council succeeded the Trade Board which was set up in 1919 when organisation was poor on both sides of the trade. There has been considerable improvement since 1919 both in organisation and in the standard of wages and conditions of employment. By 1948 the principal employers and trade unions had formed the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry, and this Committee now appears to be adequate for the regulation of standards of remuneration and conditions of employment.

In making his decision to abolish the Wages Council the Minister had regard to the fact that since the Committee was established there has been no occasion to use the machinery of the Wages Council, and also to the claims submitted by the Committee as to its representative capacity.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1953 No. 984) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

IRON AND STEEL ACT, 1953 (APPOINTED DAY) ORDER, 1953

On 29th June the Minister of Supply made the Iron and Steel Act, 1953 (Appointed Day) Order, 1953, which came into operation on 2nd July.

The Iron and Steel Act, 1953 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 200) conferred upon the Minister of Supply the power to appoint a day upon which, subject to certain, mainly transitional, provisions, the Iron and Steel Act, 1949, should cease to have effect and the assets and liabilities, etc., of the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain should be transferred to the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency constituted under Part III of the 1953 Act. The supervisory Iron and Steel Board (constituted under Part II of the 1953 Act) also begins to operate as from the appointed day.

The Order was made in exercise of the Minister's powers and fixes the 13th day of July, 1953, as the appointed day.

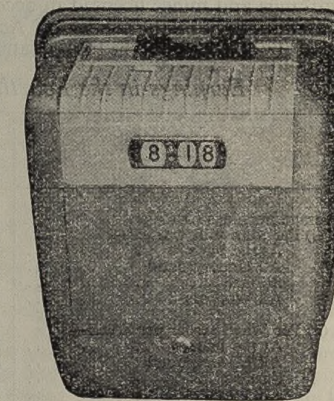
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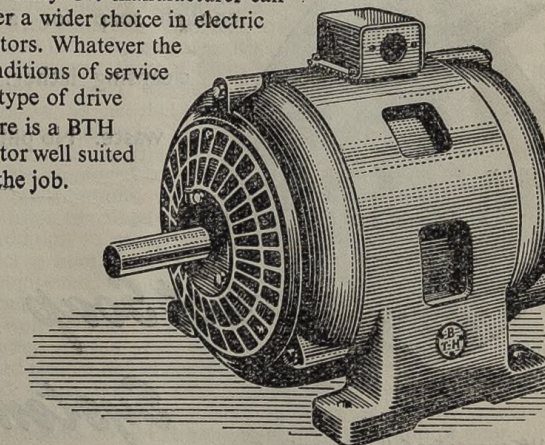
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EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN FOURTH QUARTER OF 1952 AND IN YEAR 1952

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1952 and for the year 1952 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to open-cast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1952

—	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	53	8.3	2	2.0	55 10.3
All Underground	47	1.5	2	0.2	49 1.7*
Surface	30	0.3	1	8.8	31 9.1
All Workers	43	0.8	1	11.4	45 0.2
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—					
At the Face	267	4	10	10	278 2
All Underground	245	0	10	6	255 6*
Surface	171	9	9	11	181 8
All Workers	228	10	10	5	239 3

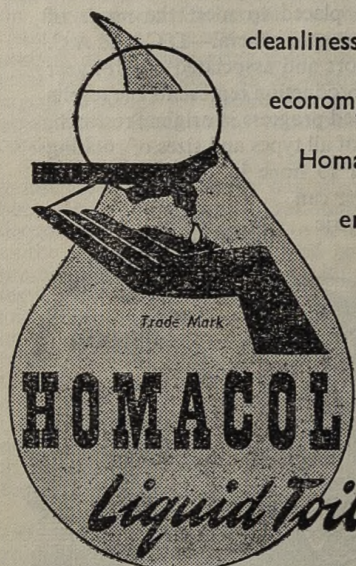
Earnings in Year 1952

—	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	51	11.4	2	0.3	53 11.7
All Underground	45	0.7	1	10.5	46 11.2
Surface	29	9.3	1	7.1	31 4.4
All Workers	41	4.7	1	9.7	43 2.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—					
At the Face	251	3	9	10	261 1
All Underground	229	5	9	7	239 0
Surface	167	2	8	11	176 1
All Workers	215	7	9	5	225 0

*These amounts include arrears of wages paid under national agreements for miners, deputies and shotfirers. All Divisions are affected except East Midlands and South Western where the arrears were paid in the third quarter of 1952.

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Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 38s. 2.3d. in Somerset and 39s. 10.7d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 48s. 8.1d. in Nottinghamshire and 48s. 11.0d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 202s. 10d. in Somerset and 206s. 11d. in Shropshire to 248s. 8d. in Leicestershire and 249s. 0d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1952 amounted to 47s. 2d. per man-shift worked and 251s. 2d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 45s. 3d. and 236s. 2d.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

At 31st March, 1952, there were 70 workshops for the blind approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the arrangements made with Local Authorities for the training and employment of blind persons (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1948, page 378). Of these workshops, 22 were managed directly by Local Authorities and 48 by voluntary organisations acting on behalf of Local Authorities. During the year ended 31st March, 1952, Local Authorities expended the sum of approximately £686,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,965 workers. The amount of grant payable by the Ministry in respect of this expenditure was approximately £291,000.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for approximately 360 adult blind persons in workshops for the blind during the year ended 31st March, 1952, totalled about £108,000. An analysis of the accounts of workshops for the blind for the same year shows that the value of goods made by the blind workers totalled about £1,900,000, compared with £1,773,000 during the previous twelve months (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1952, page 272).

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1952 (page 344) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on further pamphlets, etc., which have been issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through Local Offices of the Ministry.

A folder (P.L. 338) entitled "The Personnel Management Advisory Service" describes briefly the services offered to employers by the Ministry, through its Personnel Management Advisory Service, on matters affecting good relations between management and workers.

A revised print of the folder P.L. 309, "Resettlement of Regular Personnel of Her Majesty's Forces," gives information about the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars, including the scope of the Scheme, the subjects of the theoretical courses, the conditions of eligibility for training and details of training grants.

A new illustrated booklet entitled "The skilled man the Nation will always need" (P.L. 346) describes working conditions in the coal mining industry. It also describes, briefly, the industry's plan for the future and gives information as to how to enter the industry and conditions during training.

Information about the working of the scheme for the interchange of workers between the five Brussels Treaty countries, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 357), is given in a leaflet entitled "Jobs Abroad" (P.L. 349).

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1953

On 11th June the Board of Trade made The Census of Production (1954) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1953, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293).

The Order, which comes into operation on 31st December, 1953, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production to be taken in 1954 in respect of the year 1953. It exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns any person carrying on an undertaking producing coal, gas, electricity, oil shale, crude or refined petroleum, or shale oil products, to the extent to which, with certain qualifications, the required information is furnished to the Minister of Fuel and Power.

The Board of Trade state that, as already announced (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1952, page 382), sampling methods, which were introduced for the first time for the census for 1952, will again be used and the census form will accordingly contain few questions. The Census for 1953 will cover, as before, all producing industries and returns will be required from all firms over a certain size in each trade. A sample will, however, be taken of the medium-sized and smaller firms and the majority will not be required to make a return.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1953 No. 939) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

EDUCATION IN 1952

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1952 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8835) under the title "Education in 1952", price 5s. net (5s. 3d. post free).

In the introduction to the Report the Minister states that the main tasks of her Department during the year were to provide for the rapidly increasing numbers of children coming into the schools as a result of the high birth-rate in the years just after the war, and to maintain and develop technical and higher technological education, which is essential for the country's prosperity. The nation's limited resources of money, materials and man-power had to be used most carefully to satisfy these and other unavoidable commitments.

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery schools, but excluding special schools) in England and Wales in January, 1952, was 5,992,476, an increase of over 230,000 compared with the figure for January, 1951. The increase, the Report says, was slightly larger than was expected, partly because the number of pupils aged 15 or over rose by 8,126 to 208,569, and partly because the number of children under five rose by 22,000 to 197,107. During the year there was a substantial increase in the number of children admitted to schools at the beginning of the term in which they reached their fifth birthday.

A total of 489 new primary and secondary schools were completed and brought into use during 1952, and 1,011 were under construction at the end of the year. In the year ended 1st October, 1952, an additional 187,615 new places were brought into use in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools. Nine new nursery schools were opened and fourteen more were under construction at the end of the year 1952, most of them in areas where exporting industries needed the services of working mothers. A total of over 23,500 children were attending nursery schools at the beginning of 1952.

The estimated number of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools) in January, 1953, was 227,000, including 86,000 men and 141,000 women. In January, 1952, the total was 221,900, which included 84,300 men and 137,600 women. The estimated increase of about 5,000 during 1952 was higher than had been expected but lower than in previous years, mainly because the emergency training scheme came to an end in 1951. The shortage of women teachers has made it necessary in recent years to fix a maximum establishment for each education authority. This scheme was continued in 1952 and brought about a further improvement in the distribution of the teachers available. Some authorities, however, remained seriously short of women teachers. The average number of children to each full-time teacher in January, 1952, was 27.0, compared with 26.7 in January, 1951, and 27.1 in January, 1950. The increase between January, 1951, and January, 1952, in this general staffing ratio was caused by an increase in this period from 30.1 to 30.8 in the ratio for primary schools; the ratio for secondary schools declined from 21.1 to 20.8. Nearly all the classes with more than 50 pupils were in primary schools and these over-sized classes increased in number from 1,123 in January, 1951, to 1,240 in January, 1952. The number of graduate teachers increased by 4.1 per cent. between 31st March, 1951, and 31st March, 1952, making good the loss caused by retirements and other withdrawals. There was an appreciable increase in 1952 in the number of graduate teachers with degrees in mathematics and science, but special consideration had to be given to meeting future needs as the supply did not appear to be increasing rapidly enough.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Third Interim Report by the Government Actuary

In accordance with the terms of the National Insurance Act, 1946, the Government Actuary has made an interim review of the operation of the National Insurance Acts during the year ended 31st March, 1952, and has submitted to the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury a Report, which has been published as a House of Commons Paper.*

Insured Population

Estimates of the numbers of the insured population in 1951 were computed on the basis of a 3 per cent. sample of the contribution cards for each of the four groups of insured persons exchanging cards at the beginning of March, June, September, and December. As was the case in the previous year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 239) the average of the four quarters may be taken for practical purposes as the number at any time during the year. The figures so obtained include employed persons for whom the employer's contribution only is payable, e.g., married women who elect not to pay contributions themselves. They show that contributions were payable during 1951 in respect of over 23½ million persons, comprising 16 million men, over 2½ million married women, and nearly 4½ million single women (including widows and divorced women). Of the total, over 21½ million were

working for employers, nearly 1½ million were self-employed, and a little over ½ million were non-employed persons. The figures for 1951 show little change compared with those for 1950, except that in the later year there were between 100,000 and 150,000 more employed married women. The Government Actuary draws attention to the fact that a majority of married women in employment, taking the option which is open to them, have chosen not to pay insurance contributions. On average, during 1951, out of 2½ million employed married women nearly 1½ million elected not to pay contributions. In all these cases, however, the employer's contribution remained payable.

In addition to persons in respect of whom contributions were payable, a number of self-employed and non-employed persons were registered for insurance but were exempted from paying contributions. There were in 1951 about 50,000 men and 140,000 single women who obtained exemption because their incomes did not exceed £104 a year, and nearly 100,000 widow beneficiaries who had elected not to contribute. About 140,000 men and about 120,000 single women who had registered were exempted from contributing because they were students or unpaid apprentices. Many students do not register until the conclusion of their studies and, it is stated, it seems likely that the total number of students or apprentices not required to contribute amounted to at least 200,000 men and the same number of single women.

Other matters dealt with in the Report relate to the training and supply of teachers; the school health service and other special services; university awards; information and external relations; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; and the work of the Victoria and Albert and the Science Museums. Appended to the Report are Tables setting out the statistics of public education in England and Wales for 1951-52.

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National Insurance Funds

The Report refers to the Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial year 1951-52, which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 122); and

* National Insurance Act, 1946. Third Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1952. H.C. 192 (Session 1952-53). H.M. Stationery Office: price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

an Appendix to the Report gives a summary of the transactions of the Funds during the financial year 1951-52, with figures for 1950-51 for comparison. The summary statement incorporates some adjustments to the figures shown in the published accounts in order to allocate to the appropriate years certain payments made or due to be made to the Funds of Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. After making these adjustments, the total funds are shown to have increased during 1951-52 by about £101 million, compared with £144 million in the previous year. The balance in the National Insurance Fund at 31st March, 1952, was £574½ million and that in the Reserve Fund was £783 million, a total of £1,357½ million, compared with £1,256½ million at 31st March, 1951.

The Report states that the income of the National Insurance Fund was about £519 million in 1951-52, compared with about £532 million in 1950-51. The decrease in income resulted from the reduction, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, in Exchequer payments to the Fund, the decrease being partly offset by increased rates of contribution for insured persons and employers, payable from 1st October, 1951, under the terms of the 1946 Act. Expenditure in 1951-52 was about £418 million, an increase compared with the previous year of £30 million, of which £26 million represented the cost of the changes in benefit made by the 1951 Act. Expenditure on retirement and contributory old age pensions amounted to £275 million, representing more than 70 per cent. of all expenditure on benefits.

The Report includes sections dealing with each of the benefits individually, in which features of financial or statistical interest are discussed. There was, it is stated, a somewhat more favourable experience in respect of sickness benefit in 1951-52 than in 1950-51; and the level of unemployment, which averaged slightly over 1½ per cent. of all employed persons in 1951-52, was a little below the average for the previous year. It is estimated that the total number of retirement and contributory old age pensions in payment at 31st March, 1952, was about 4,100,000. This figure includes pensions to wives over 60 of retirement pensioners but does not include the allowances, numbering about 75,000, for dependent wives under 60 of retirement pensioners. Some information is given regarding increments to retirement pensions granted on account of deferment of retirement, but it is stated that the relevant provisions of the National Insurance Acts have been in operation for too short a period for their full effects to become apparent.

Cost of Pensions

After reviewing the current operations of the National Insurance scheme, the Government Actuary adds some observations with regard to the growing charge on the Exchequer for National Insurance. Mainly as a result of the increasing cost of retirement pensions, in a few years' time expenditure will begin to exceed the income provided and the annual deficiency will steadily grow, amounting, it is estimated, to over £400 million a year in 25 years' time. The Exchequer grants from which the deficiency will have to be made good are additional to the Exchequer payments by way of supplement to contributions. The Government Actuary explains that the anticipated deficiency is the inescapable consequence of granting full pension rights to contributors of all ages and to existing pensioners, even though they cannot have paid adequate contributions. He points out that every rise in rates of pension increases the "uncovered" liability in respect of everyone then over age 16. The Acts of 1951 and 1952 thus imposed on the Exchequer substantial new liabilities, to be met over future years as the increased pensions become payable.

Short Spells of Unemployment and Sickness

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee "to consider whether the provisions governing the payment of National Insurance benefits for very short spells of unemployment or sickness are the most appropriate, particularly in those cases where a claimant is also receiving payments from an employer, and, if not, to make any recommenda-

tions which do not increase the liability of the Fund for those two benefits".

The Ministry of National Insurance state that the immediate problem which has led to this reference to the Committee concerns benefit for short periods when the worker remains in the service of the employer though not fully employed throughout the week. Such cases can now arise in increasing numbers, for example, because of the extension of guaranteed wage agreements. Further problems arise as a result of the wide adoption of a five-day working week, when short-time is being worked. The comparable rules for sickness benefit in similar circumstances, particularly where sick pay schemes apply, will also be reviewed.

The Committee will consider representations on the question referred to them if they are sent before 26th September to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

Credit of Contributions during Courses of Full-Time Training

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1953, which alter the rules relating to the payment and crediting of contributions for periods of full-time training.

Under the existing Regulations a person taking a course of full-time vocational training is not required to pay contributions and, provided he has paid 104 contributions as an employed or self-employed person in the previous three years, is credited with contributions for the duration of the course. In July, 1952, the National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked by the Minister of National Insurance to review these conditions (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1952, page 274). Their Report has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8860), price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

In their Report the Committee recommend that credits of contributions should be awarded to persons undergoing courses of full-time training only if (a) at the beginning of the course the trainee is claiming unemployment benefit or is claiming to be credited with contributions because he is unemployed, or is in immediate danger of finding himself in either position, (b) the training course is likely to improve his prospects of obtaining or retaining employment, (c) in the three years immediately before the course (disregarding any period of national service) the trainee had paid or been credited with 104 contributions as an employed or self-employed person, and (d) the training course does not last longer than one year. The Minister should have power to waive the third of these conditions in particular cases. The Committee also recommend that where a person who is taking a course of full-time training approved by the Minister does not satisfy the conditions for credits of contributions he should be in the same position as a student undergoing full-time education, i.e., that he should not be under compulsion to pay contributions but would nevertheless be entitled to pay contributions as a non-employed person (Class 3) within specially extended time limits and, if he satisfies the 104 contribution test in the preceding three years, to have any such non-employed person's contributions upgraded into employed person's contributions (Class 1) for unemployment and sickness benefit purposes.

Copies of the draft Regulations, which are designed to give effect to the Committee's recommendations, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

Widows' Pensions

On 18th June the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1953. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 160), and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 205 (Session 1952-53).

The Regulations now made, which came into operation on 24th June, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft and also provide for the revocation of certain Regulations which are now superseded. They amend the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Regulations, 1948, by further relaxing for the purposes of widows' pensions the condition as to the duration of marriage in the case of widows married more than once. They provide that, in certain circumstances, such a widow may, in computing the duration of her last marriage, include any period during which she was entitled to a widow's pension and an additional allowance under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1936 to 1941. The Regulations, which apply to all such widows, revoke and replace the provisions of regulations made under the transitional provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which had made a similar relaxation in relation only to widows who were existing widow pensioners under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1936 to 1941, or whose husbands were existing contributors under those Acts.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 979) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

36th Session of International Labour Conference

The 36th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4th to 25th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 229 to 231 of this GAZETTE.

122nd Session of Governing Body

The 122nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 29th and 30th May and on 26th June, 1953, under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. Garcia Oldini, Government representative, Chile. The United Kingdom Government representative at the session was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the end of the session the Governing Body was called upon to elect its Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. A. M. Malik, Government representative, Pakistan, was unanimously elected Chairman. Mr. Pierre Waline, Employers' representative (France) and Mr. Leon Jouhaux, Workers' representative (France) were unanimously re-elected as Vice-Chairmen.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 38th (1955) Session of the International Labour Conference

In accordance with normal practice, the Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 38th (1955) Session of the International Labour Conference. A final decision will be taken at the session of the Governing Body to be held in the autumn. The Governing Body noted that the agenda would necessarily contain three standing items as follows: Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It was also noted that three questions on the agenda of the 37th (1954) Session of the Conference for a first discussion were likely to be carried over for second discussion in 1955. These are: Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled; Migrant Workers (under-developed countries); and Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contracts of Employment. The Governing Body postponed consideration until its autumn session of a proposal by the Director-General that Technical Assistance should be placed on the agenda as a formal item. Another subject considered was the question of the Protection of Dockers against Accidents. On this the Governing Body decided to set up a Committee of Experts to examine the subject and to postpone consideration of the question of placing it on the agenda until the autumn session. Finally, the Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports on the following subjects with a view to a final decision on the Conference Agenda being taken at the autumn session: The Employment of Young Persons in Agriculture; Vocational Training in Agriculture; and Welfare Facilities in Industry.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it four reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association. Three of these reports dealt with individual complaints alleging infringements of trade union rights in various countries. The Committee made recommendations to the Governing Body on three of these cases. In two cases the Committee considered that the complaints should be dismissed as not calling for further examination. In the third case the Committee noted that no observations on the complaint had been furnished by the Government concerned, which had informed the Director-General that it denied the competence of the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association and had refused, for this reason, to give its consent to the case being referred to the Commission. The Committee recalled that in such cases the procedure for the investigation of complaints provided for the Governing Body to consider any appropriate alternative action designed to safeguard trade union rights, including publicity for the charges made together with any comments by the Government concerned and its refusal to co-operate in ascertaining the facts and in any measures of conciliation. Bearing this in mind, and having considered the information available about the trade union organisation established by the legislation in force in the country concerned, the Committee recommended the Governing Body to note that the situation revealed was contrary to the principle of freedom of association contained in the Declaration of Philadelphia adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1944, to give full publicity to the Committee's report and to bring it to the notice of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Governing Body adopted the recommendations of the Committee on these cases.

The other report made by the Committee contained proposals for changes in the procedure for the preliminary examination of complaints. The Governing Body decided to defer consideration of this report until its autumn session.

Report of the ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour

The Governing Body had before it the final report of the ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour which had been set up jointly by the

United Nations and the International Labour Organisation in June, 1951. In view of the short time available for the consideration of the report the Governing Body was unable at this session to undertake a thorough study of it. In order, however, to allow representatives of the International Labour Organisation at the 16th Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to emphasise the importance which the Organisation attaches to the question, the Governing Body decided to support the suggestion of the ad hoc Committee that an appeal should be addressed to Governments which maintain or might maintain a system of forced labour of a political type that they re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of the peoples of the world "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person"; to express the thanks of the International Labour Organisation to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their work and their report; to take note of the report including the conclusions of the Committee in regard to the various allegations submitted to it; and to place on record the intention of the Organisation to give sympathetic consideration to recommendations of the ad hoc Committee and to invite the Director-General to place before the autumn session of the Governing Body proposals relating to those recommendations.

Full Employment

The Governing Body noted that the question of full employment was on the agenda of the 16th Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It was decided to include a number of points in the brief for the representative of the Organisation who would be attending the Council for the discussion of this item. These covered: improved methods of forecasting changes in economic activity; the maintenance of plans for sustaining high levels of employment; the flow of capital from the economically developed countries to the under-developed countries; the provisions of certain International Labour Conventions and Recommendations on action to overcome frictional unemployment; the establishment of new plants in areas of severe unemployment; the conclusions of a meeting of experts on productivity held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation in December, 1952; the importance of field surveys on unemployment and under-employment in under-developed countries; suggestions made by the Asian Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation concerning removal of the causes and consequences of rural under-employment and over-population in Asian countries; and certain matters having a bearing on the restoration of equilibrium in international trade.

Human Rights

The Governing Body noted that the ninth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights had considered, *inter alia*, the question of the competence of the Human Rights Committee, provided for in the draft Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, whose main duty would be to examine complaints concerning failures to respect the rights provided for in the Covenant. The Governing Body was informed that, as a result of the proceedings of this session of the Human Rights Commission, all limitations on the competence of the proposed Committee had been removed from the draft. Previously, specific provision had been made for the exclusion from the competence of the Committee of matters for which any competent organ or specialised agency of the United Nations had established a special procedure governing the States concerned and matters before the International Court of Justice. Noting that the question was likely to be further discussed in the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Body reaffirmed the importance which it attached to the inclusion in the draft Covenant of a clause to avoid duplication between the Human Rights Committee and the International Labour Organisation in regard to questions for which the Organisation had set up a special procedure.

The Council of Europe

The Governing Body had before it a memorandum on the role of the Council of Europe in the social field which had been prepared by the Secretary-General of the Council at the request of the Committee of Ministers. The memorandum examined various social questions on which the Council of Europe might take action and suggested that one of the first tasks of the Council might be the drawing up of a European Social Charter. The importance of co-operation with the International Labour Organisation in the social field was also emphasised. The Governing Body decided to acknowledge receipt of the memorandum and to inform the Council of Europe that it proposed to study the question in greater detail at its next session. At the same time the Governing Body decided in acknowledging receipt of the memorandum to communicate certain observations of a general character to the Council. These dealt with such matters as the avoidance of duplication between international and regional action, the provisions in the relationship agreement between the two organisations concerning the convocation of tripartite regional meetings, and the possibility that the Governing Body might itself wish to make proposals for action by the International Labour Organisation on questions referred to in the memorandum.

Agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the European Coal and Steel Community

The Governing Body approved a draft agreement concerning collaboration between the International Labour Organisation and the European Coal and Steel Community. The Governing Body noted that the draft agreement had been drawn up in the light of principles concerning relations between the International Labour Organisation and regional organisations laid down by the Governing

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Body at the time when consideration was being given to the question of a relationship agreement with the Council of Europe. The draft agreement contained provisions concerning mutual consultation and reciprocal representation, the utilisation of legislative and statistical information, and the exchange of documentation and information between the two bodies, similar to those contained in the agreement with the Council of Europe. The draft agreement had, however, some new features which arose from the special character of the European Iron and Steel Community. It provided that the High Authority might ask the International Labour Organisation for technical assistance on matters which were within the competence of the Organisation. Certain subjects in regard to which technical assistance might be provided were specifically referred to in the agreement. The expenses of such technical assistance in cases where substantial amounts were involved were to be reimbursed to the International Labour Organisation on a basis to be agreed in each case. The draft agreement also provided that the High Authority might consult the International Labour Organisation upon methods of collaboration concerning any tripartite meeting which it might be desirable to convene to consider certain European problems of interest to the European Coal and Steel Community. The agreement will enter into force when the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Chairman of the High Authority have informed each other of the approval of the agreement by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the High Authority of the Community.

Financial Questions

The Governing Body had under consideration the question of the recommendation which it should make to the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference on the allocation among the States Members of the expenses of the Organisation for 1954. The Governing Body decided to recommend that the 1953 scale of contributions should be maintained.

Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included appointments to a number of expert committees, the implementation of certain recommendations made by a meeting of experts in December, 1952, on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying, and the reports of various Committees.

Second Session of Plantations Committee

The Second Session of the Plantations Committee was held in Havana from 16th to 27th March, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 88). Thirteen countries were represented at the Session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, representatives of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the Session were representatives of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organisation. Observers representing international non-Governmental organisations were also present.

The agenda comprised:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the 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 plantations.

2. Definition of the term "plantation".

3. Regulation of wages on plantations.

4. Health and social services on plantations.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one on Health and Social Services, and another on Regulation of Wages. Two Working Parties were also established, one to report on the definition of the term "plantation" and another on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at the First Session.

The Sub-Committee on Health and Social Services set down its conclusions in the form of a number of resolutions concerning the establishment of medical care services; medical examination and care of recruits; sanitation and water supply on plantations; maternity care; sick pay; and loss of efficiency and productivity caused by ill-health among plantation workers.

The Sub-Committee on the Regulation of Wages on Plantations considered a report prepared by the International Labour Office on this subject. The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in a number of resolutions concerning job classification; methods of stabilising employment and earnings of plantation workers; additional payments; and regulation of wages on plantations.

The Working Party on the definition of the term "plantation" had before it a report embodying the views of Governments on this question. The Working Party formulated a resolution concerning the scope of the work of the Committee on Work on Plantations, which included a definition of the term "plantation".

The Working Party on the effect given to the conclusions of the First Session of the Committee adopted a resolution designed, *inter alia*, to elicit from Governments further information on the action taken in regard to the resolutions in question. It also adopted a recommendation concerning action by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on five resolutions passed at the First Session.

The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees and Working Parties were adopted by the Committee in plenary session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning trade unions on plantations; the agenda of future sessions of the Committee; the place of plantations in the general economy of the countries concerned; living and working conditions and productivity on plantations; and the need for international action in the field of commodity regulation.

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the Committee have been submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in May

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that there was little change in the size of the total working population* during May, an increase of nearly 20,000 women being partly offset by a decrease of about 10,000 men.

The strength of the Forces increased by 1,000 to a total of 867,000. The number of ex-Service personnel on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month was about 4,000.

At 15th June the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 297,700 (of whom 22,000 were temporarily stopped). The total showed a decrease of 42,500 from the number at 11th May. Of the total, 133,500 persons had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment represented 1.4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.6 per cent. in May and 2.1 per cent. a year before.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the pay-week ended 23rd May was 62,000, compared with 112,000 in the February quarterly return. There were 1,306,000 operatives reported to be working overtime—a slight increase on the February figures.

During May the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased by 50,000 (14,000 men and 36,000 women).

In the basic industries employment rose by 16,000, mainly due to seasonal increases in agriculture and fishing. There was a fall of 700 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

There was a rise of 9,000 in manufacturing employment during the month. The main increases were 11,000 in food, drink and tobacco and 5,000 in vehicles, but there were declines of 6,000 in engineering and metal goods and 4,000 in metal manufacture.

In building and contracting, employment showed little change during the month.

There was a rise of 7,000 in the distributive trades and 16,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group (mainly in catering, hotels, etc.).

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1952 and the end of May, 1953, and in recent months are shown in the following Table:—

	End-1952	End-Mar., 1953	End-April, 1953	End-May, 1953	Change during May, 1953
Total Working Population* ..	23,292	23,254	23,309	23,318	+ 9
Men	15,873	15,851	15,868	15,860	- 8
Women	7,419	7,403	7,441	7,458	+17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	872	871	866	867	+ 1
Men	848	847	841	843	+ 2
Women	24	24	25	24	- 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	5	6	5	4	- 1
Number in Civil Employment ..	22,019	22,027	22,110	22,160	+50
Men	14,767	14,776	14,815	14,829	+14
Women	7,252	7,251	7,295	7,331	+36
Registered Unemployed†:—					
Wholly Unemployed ..	430	383	354	310	-44
Temporarily Stopped ..	396	350	328	287	-41
	34	33	26	23	- 3

* 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.

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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.

Industry or Service	End-1952	End-Mar., 1953	End-April, 1953	End-May, 1953	Change during May, 1953
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	876	876	878	877	- 1
Gas, Electricity and Water	(720)	(720)	(722)	(721)	(- 1)
Transport and Communication	375	375	374	373	- 1
Agriculture and Fishing	1,729	1,719	1,720	1,723	+ 3
	1,052	1,057	1,072	1,087	+15
Number in Basic Industries	4,032	4,027	4,044	4,060	+16
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	485	487	488	488	..
Metal Manufacture	559	549	547	543	- 4
Vehicles	1,112	1,112	1,115	1,120	+ 5
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,558	2,540	2,539	2,533	- 6
Textiles	950	972	978	980*	+ 2
Clothing	683	695	704	704	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco	850	845	851	862	+11
Other Manufactures	1,486	1,486	1,493	1,494	+ 1
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,683	8,686	8,715	8,724	+ 9
Building and Contracting	1,392	1,426	1,436	1,440	+ 4
Distributive Trades	2,645	2,618	2,631	2,638	+ 7
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,939	3,946	3,960	3,976	+16
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	601	598	598	597	- 1
Local Government Service	727	726	726	725	- 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,019	22,027	22,110	22,160	+50

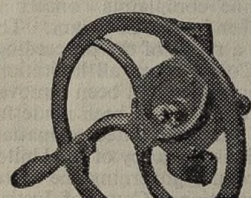
NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

* Cotton—283,000. Wool—219,000. Other textiles—478,000.

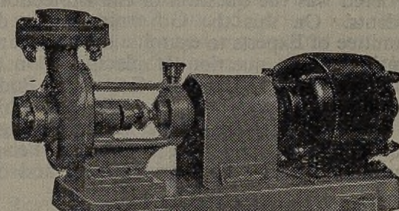
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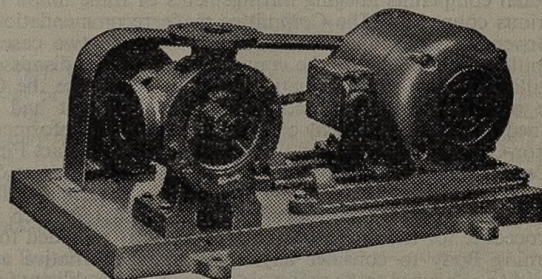
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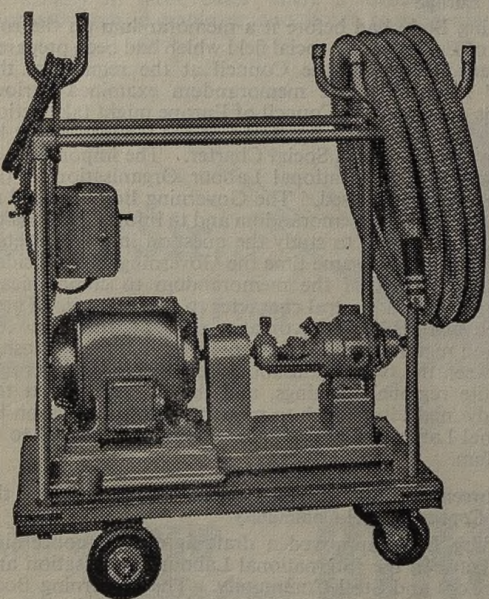
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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Table with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, with sub-columns for End-1952, End-March, End-April, and End-May for each year from 1952 to 1953. Includes categories like Mining, Manufacturing, Engineering, and Textiles.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Continuation of the industrial analysis table from page 240, covering industries such as Paper and Printing, Gas, Electricity and Water, and Transport and Communication.

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

A summary of the information thus obtained in May, 1953, is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification which, together, cover the manufacturing group of industries, and also for a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are deemed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 23rd May, 1953 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Table showing Operatives on Short-time and Operatives on Overtime, with columns for Industry, Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns, Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time, Average number of hours lost, Number, Aggregate number of hours of overtime, and Average number of hours of overtime worked.

Unemployment at 15th June, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May and 15th June, 1953, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th May	207,640	6,623	118,470	7,520	340,253
15th June	188,518	5,034	98,929	5,261	297,742

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th June represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th May was 1.6.

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

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	42,521	41,590	89,866	173,977	14,541	188,518
Boys under 18	2,561	1,321	830	4,712	322	5,034
Women 18 and over	25,955	24,391	41,827	92,173	6,756	98,929
Girls under 18	2,487	1,403	962	4,852	409	5,261
Total	73,524	68,705	133,485	275,714	22,028	297,742

The total of 297,742 includes 54,754 married women.

The changes between 11th May and 15th June in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	11th May	21,408	15,452	22,494	59,354	1,596	60,950
	15th June	18,918	13,715	18,701	51,334	2,937	54,271
	Inc. or Dec.	-2,490	-1,737	-3,793	-8,020	+1,341	-6,679
Eastern	11th May	3,493	3,581	6,336	13,410	229	13,639
	15th June	3,014	2,533	4,480	10,027	250	10,277
	Inc. or Dec.	-479	-1,048	-1,856	-3,383	+21	-3,362
Southern	11th May	3,992	3,203	5,521	12,716	421	13,137
	15th June	3,377	2,511	4,281	10,169	142	10,311
	Inc. or Dec.	-615	-692	-1,240	-2,547	-279	-2,826
South-Western	11th May	4,278	4,103	8,089	16,470	324	16,794
	15th June	3,403	3,367	6,355	13,125	342	13,467
	Inc. or Dec.	-875	-736	-1,734	-3,345	+18	-3,327
Midland	11th May	8,019	4,764	6,612	19,395	4,320	23,715
	15th June	6,419	4,370	6,412	17,201	3,228	20,429
	Inc. or Dec.	-1,600	-394	-200	-2,194	-1,092	-3,286
North-Midland	11th May	2,940	2,150	3,379	8,469	671	9,140
	15th June	2,634	1,932	2,805	7,371	671	8,042
	Inc. or Dec.	-306	-218	-574	-1,098	..	-1,098
East and West Ridings	11th May	5,670	5,180	9,196	20,046	2,209	22,255
	15th June	4,832	4,299	8,488	17,619	2,000	19,619
	Inc. or Dec.	-838	-881	-708	-2,427	-209	-2,636
North-Western	11th May	14,528	14,214	27,280	56,022	4,624	60,646
	15th June	12,184	12,674	24,696	49,554	3,909	53,463
	Inc. or Dec.	-2,344	-1,540	-2,584	-6,468	-715	-7,183
Northern	11th May	5,929	6,914	14,530	27,373	661	28,334
	15th June	5,011	6,052	13,736	24,799	826	25,625
	Inc. or Dec.	-918	-862	-794	-2,574	-135	-2,709
Scotland	11th May	11,210	12,732	35,003	58,945	3,980	62,925
	15th June	9,739	12,265	30,532	52,536	4,020	56,556
	Inc. or Dec.	-1,471	-467	-4,471	-6,409	+40	-6,369
Wales	11th May	4,789	5,216	14,508	24,513	4,205	28,718
	15th June	3,993	4,987	12,999	21,979	3,703	25,682
	Inc. or Dec.	-796	-229	-1,509	-2,534	-502	-3,036
Great Britain	11th May	86,256	77,509	152,948	316,713	23,540	340,253
	15th June	73,524	68,705	133,485	275,714	22,028	297,742
	Inc. or Dec.	-12,732	-8,804	-19,463	-40,999	-1,512	-42,511

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th June, 1953, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th June, 1953			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	37,402	16,869	54,271	1.1	0.9	1.0
Eastern	6,851	3,426	10,277	0.9	1.0	0.9
Southern	6,562	3,749	10,311	1.0	1.2	1.1
South-Western	8,624	4,843	13,467	1.2	1.4	1.3
Midland	12,407	8,022	20,429	0.9	1.2	1.0
North-Midland	5,150	2,892	8,042	0.5	0.6	0.6
East and West Ridings	12,894	6,725	19,619	1.1	1.1	1.1
North-Western	32,922	20,541	53,463	1.8	1.9	1.8
Northern	16,129	9,496	25,625	1.8	2.6	2.1
Scotland	36,500	20,056	56,556	2.6	2.8	2.7
Wales	18,111	7,571	25,682	2.7	3.1	2.8
Great Britain	193,552	104,190	297,742	1.4	1.5	1.4

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 15th June, 1953, was 334,520, including 213,747 men, 6,702 boys, 108,053 women and 6,018 girls. Of the total, 311,200 (including 4,704 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 23,320 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th June, 1953, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern	34,461	1,012	15,025	836	51,334
Eastern	6,557	180	3,072	218	10,027
Southern	6,284	152	3,491	242	10,169
South-Western	8,230	198	4,474	223	13,125
Midland	10,163	215	6,591	232	17,201
North-Midland	4,629	122	2,419	201	7,371
E. and W. Ridings	11,385	221	5,701	312	17,619
North-Western	30,134	961	17,820	639	49,554
Northern	15,217	351	8,710	521	24,799
Scotland	32,385	942	18,324	885	52,536
Wales	14,532	358	6,546	543	21,979
Great Britain	173,977	4,712	92,173	4,852	275,714
Northern Ireland	24,817	1,657	8,315	697	35,486
United Kingdom	198,794	6,369	100,488	5,549	311,200
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern	1,914	15	972	36	2,937
Eastern	114	..	130	6	250
Southern	126	..	14	2	142
South-Western	195	1	132	14	342
Midland	1,996	33	1,170	29	3,228
North-Midland	398	1	252	20	671
E. and W. Ridings	1,273	15	639	73	2,000
North-Western	17,933	34	1,998	84	19,949
Northern	553	8	261	4	826
Scotland	3,091	82	769	78	4,020
Wales	3,088	133	419	63	3,703
Great Britain	14,541	322	6,756	409	22,028
Northern Ireland	412	111	809	60	1,292
United Kingdom	14,953	333	7,565	469	23,320
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern	36,375	1,027	15,997	872	54,271
Eastern	6,765	180	3,202	224	10,277
Southern	6,410	152	3,505	244	10,311
South-Western	8,425	199	4,606	237	13,467
Midland	12,159	248	7,761	261	20,429
North-Midland	5,027	123	2,671	221	8,042
E. and W. Ridings	12,658	236	6,340	385	19,619
North-Western	31,927	995	19,818	723	53,463
Northern	15,770	359	8,971	525	25,625
Scotland	35,476	1,024	19,093	963	56,556
Wales	17,620	491	6,965	606	25,682
Great Britain	188,518	5,034	98,929	5,261	297,742
Northern Ireland	25,229	1,668	9,124	757	36,778
United Kingdom	213,747	6,702	108,053	6,018	334,520

* 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 15th June, 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 11th May, 1953.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th June, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 11th May, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	36,375	15,997	1,899	54,271	-6,679
London (Administrative County)	18,494	6,357	482	25,333	-1,370
Acton	128	62	11	201	-88
Brentford and Chiswick	174	97	12	283	-53
Brighton and Hove	1,703	749	83	2,535	-494
Chatham	371	430	36	837	-187
Croydon	1,241	325	20	1,586	-210
Dagenham	386	236	26	648	-87
Ealing	207	143	11	361	-129
East Ham	394	165	32	591	+37
Enfield	267	171	12	450	-87
Harrow and Wembley	464	352	46	862	-35
Hayes and Harlington	77	99	21	197	-47
Hendon	402	151	30	583	-157
Ilford	409	171	24	604	-39
Leyton and Walthamstow	813	407	37	1,257	+14
Tottenham	792	334	34	1,160	+21
West Ham	800	459	49	1,308	-130
Willesden	504	171	29	704	-137
Eastern	6,671	3,202	404	10,277	-3,362
Bedford	93	71	2	166	-22
Cambridge	131	58	4	193	-63
Ipswich	322	128	25	475	-13
Luton	99	49	18	166	-35
Norwich	923	195	13	1,131	-185
Southend-on-Sea	678	287	27	992	-321
Watford	155	77	12	244	-53
Southern	6,410	3,505	396	10,311	-2,826
Bournemouth	656	292	7	955	-341
Oxford	18	149	18	265	-49
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,330	1,132	25	2,487	-583
Reading	271	206	36	513	-83
Slough	122	84	5	211	-115
Southampton	1,419	435	43	1,897	-152
South-Western	8,425	4,606	436	13,467	-3,327
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	1,984	884	103	2,971	-556
Exeter	357	324	10	691	-13
Gloucester	144	120	12	276	-14
Plymouth	1,043	1,131	54	2,228	-393
Swindon	94	132	16	242	-52
Midland	12,159	7,761	509	20,429	-3,2

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great

Britain at 15th June, 1953. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (14,863 males and 7,165 females) or unemployed casual workers (3,069 males and 354 females).

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups											
	Males					Females						
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
One or less	1,624	867	14,359	7,042	3,328	27,220	1,624	1,726	8,927	4,131	1,091	17,499
Over 1 and up to 2	930	487	7,227	3,894	2,255	14,793	861	937	5,349	2,683	759	10,589
Over 2 and up to 4	641	532	8,147	5,296	3,381	17,997	640	873	4,949	2,743	872	10,077
Over 4 and up to 6	422	426	5,755	4,406	3,306	14,315	467	673	4,304	2,447	763	8,654
Over 6 and up to 8	258	304	4,063	3,274	2,700	10,599	296	502	3,577	1,952	736	7,063
Over 8 and up to 13	366	429	5,854	5,003	4,515	16,167	402	746	5,445	3,091	1,095	10,779
Over 13 and up to 26	283	459	7,528	8,099	8,324	24,692	334	845	7,006	4,700	1,772	14,657
Over 26 and up to 39	103	198	3,770	4,914	5,163	14,148	126	243	3,226	2,511	1,018	7,124
Over 39 and up to 52	39	91	2,070	2,879	3,266	8,345	50	84	1,624	1,517	739	4,014
Over 52 and up to 104	39	119	2,725	5,042	6,072	13,997	50	94	1,388	1,915	968	4,415
Over 104	—	31	1,553	4,676	7,086	13,346	—	23	415	822	540	1,800
Total	4,705	3,943	63,051	54,525	49,396	175,620	4,850	6,746	46,210	28,512	10,353	96,671

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the Table below for each Region and Development Area :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Regions															
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
London and South-Eastern																
8 or less	1,488	8,565	9,741	19,794	1,704	5,522	4,495	11,721	238	1,447	1,676	3,361	370	990	722	2,082
Over 8 and up to 26	192	2,563	5,423	8,178	205	996	1,604	2,805	55	461	1,196	1,712	120	315	373	808
Over 26	49	1,148	5,276	6,473	31	268	946	1,245	23	288	1,279	1,590	21	108	241	370
Total	1,729	12,276	20,440	34,445	1,940	6,786	7,045	15,771	316	2,196	4,151	6,663	511	1,413	1,336	3,260
Eastern																
8 or less	207	1,379	2,005	3,591	426	1,052	744	2,222	282	1,525	2,065	3,872	441	1,415	864	2,720
Over 8 and up to 26	42	319	1,017	1,378	97	422	941	1,244	42	495	1,621	2,158	122	531	591	1,244
Over 26	13	172	1,212	1,397	23	173	369	565	21	303	1,916	2,240	25	215	473	713
Total	262	1,870	4,234	6,366	546	1,647	1,535	3,728	345	2,323	5,602	8,270	588	2,161	1,928	4,677
Southern																
8 or less	343	3,357	2,872	6,572	609	2,104	1,493	4,206	163	1,210	1,278	2,651	308	905	678	1,891
Over 8 and up to 26	38	633	1,586	2,257	91	623	1,041	1,755	30	279	1,095	1,712	57	173	247	477
Over 26	5	343	1,191	1,539	20	213	628	861	9	108	885	1,002	12	48	171	231
Total	386	4,333	5,649	10,368	720	2,940	3,162	6,822	202	1,597	2,949	4,748	377	1,126	1,096	2,599
Midland																
8 or less	344	2,616	2,666	5,626	552	1,576	1,231	3,359	1,239	7,264	6,420	14,923	1,229	5,054	3,432	9,715
Over 8 and up to 26	66	818	1,824	2,708	122	728	740	1,590	373	2,734	4,518	7,625	394	2,545	2,232	5,171
Over 26	19	565	2,620	3,204	54	336	596	986	151	2,068	6,144	8,363	82	1,254	2,201	3,537
Total	429	3,999	7,110	11,538	728	2,640	2,567	5,935	1,763	12,066	17,082	30,911	1,705	8,853	7,865	18,423
East and West Ridings																
8 or less	486	3,360	2,546	6,392	849	2,418	1,170	4,437	1,277	6,629	5,007	12,913	1,374	4,452	2,430	8,256
Over 8 and up to 26	143	1,180	1,994	3,317	287	1,641	889	2,817	398	2,948	4,014	7,360	509	3,388	1,742	5,639
Over 26	58	1,146	4,441	5,645	78	839	1,040	1,957	222	3,155	8,889	12,266	211	2,580	2,476	5,267
Total	687	5,686	8,981	15,354	1,214	4,898	3,099	9,211	1,897	12,732	17,910	32,539	2,094	10,420	6,648	19,162
Northern																
8 or less	424	2,199	2,606	5,229	737	1,618	918	3,273	6,491	39,551	38,882	84,924	8,599	27,106	18,177	53,882
Over 8 and up to 26	158	952	1,962	3,072	323	1,089	777	2,189	1,537	13,382	25,941	40,860	2,327	12,451	10,638	25,436
Over 26	50	822	5,245	6,117	113	619	889	1,621	620	10,118	39,098	49,836	670	6,653	10,030	17,353
Total	632	3,973	9,813	14,418	1,173	3,326	2,584	7,083	8,648	63,051	103,921	175,620	11,596	46,210	38,865	96,671
Development Areas																
North-Eastern								South Wales and Monmouthshire								
8 or less	421	2,910	2,111	5,442	738	2,181	1,006	3,925	319	1,598	1,867	3,784	550	1,306	752	2,608
Over 8 and up to 26	124	1,012	1,604	2,740	248	1,541	788	2,577	91	692	1,417	2,200	220	919	632	1,771
Over 26	52	1,028	3,875	4,955	65	771	915	1,751	26	578	4,133	4,737	46	472	670	1,188
Total	597	4,950	7,590	13,137	1,051	4,493	2,709	8,253	436	2,868	7,417	10,721	816	2,697	2,054	5,567
West Cumberland								South Lancashire								
8 or less	25	156	109	290	29	64	37	130	38	230	231	499	77	444	178	699
Over 8 and up to 26	3	52	98	153	14	23	23	60	12	87	228	327	39	374	192	605
Over 26	3	58	247	308	4	12	24	40	8	121	594	723	4	207	274	485
Total	31	266	454	751	47	99	84	230	58	438	1,053	1,549	120	1,025	644	1,789
Merseyside								Wrexham								
8 or less	684	3,734	2,647	7,065	526	1,964	1,033	3,523	10	24	57	91	30	68	31	129
Over 8 and up to 26	267	1,585	1,719	3,571	175	1,150	654	1,979	—	11	38	49	1	23	32	56
Over 26	110	1,212	2,515	3,837	41	556	703	1,300	2	17	149	168	3	17	47	67
Total	1,061	6,531	6,881	14,473	742	3,670	2,390	6,802	12	52	244	308	34	108	110	252
Scottish								North-East Lancashire								
8 or less	904	4,251	2,868	8,023	813	2,947	1,520	5,280	6	85	134	225	9	71	117	197
Over 8 and up to 26	259	1,987	2,322	4,568	287	2,405	1,122	3,814	—	36	118	156	1	36	80	117
Over 26	124	2,296	5,640	8,060	115	2,034	1,736	3,885	2	30	149	179	1	27	89	117
Total	1,287	8,534	10,830	20,651	1,215	7,386	4,378	12,979	8	151	401	560	11	134	286	431

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th June, 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

former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain										United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,061	1,510	1,343	277	8,404	1,787	10,191	13,135	1,918	15,053			
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,442	1,456	41	277	4,483	1,733	6,216	8,756	1,863	10,619			
Forestry	327	37	5	—	332	37	369	504	37	541			
Fishing	2,292	17	1,297	—	3,589	17	3,606	3,875	18	3,893			
Mining and Quarrying	2,047	228	12	—	2,059	228	2,287	2,491	233	2,724			
Coal Mining	1,300	155	10	—	1,310	155	1,465	1,325	155	1,480			
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	36	1	—	—	37	—	37	37	—	37			
Stone Quarrying and Mining	338	11	1	—	339	11	350	665	12	677			
Slate Quarrying and Mining	66	—	—	—	66	—	66	67	—	67			
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	139	5	1	—	140	5	145	222	8	230			
Other Mining and Quarrying	168	56	—	—	168	56	224	175	56	231			
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,877	1,305	184	357	3,061	1,662	4,723	3,405	1,687	5,092			
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	841	242	5	3	846	245	1,091	938	246	1,184			
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	425	292	147	331	572	623	1,195	607	642	1,249			
Glass (other than containers)	331	373	10	11	341	384	725	344	386	730			
Glass Containers	304	198	5	3	309	201	510	315	201	516			
Cement	98	8	—	—									

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	502	363	94	64	596	427	1,023	611	446	1,057
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	269	130	77	28	346	158	504	353	168	521
Leather Goods	184	147	4	10	151	194	345	158	202	360
Fur	86	49	13	26	99	75	174	100	76	176
Clothing	2,963	3,951	1,303	1,450	4,266	5,401	9,667	4,506	6,558	11,064
Tailoring	1,923	2,084	1,179	1,010	3,102	3,094	6,196	3,171	3,243	6,414
Dressmaking	129	719	24	172	153	891	1,044	159	978	1,137
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	59	447	—	116	59	563	622	91	1,067	1,158
Hats, Caps and Millinery	62	115	47	103	109	218	327	113	219	332
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	68	247	1	34	69	281	350	83	636	719
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	291	305	43	15	334	320	654	365	381	746
Repair of Boots and Shoes	431	34	9	—	440	34	474	524	34	558
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,956	7,207	61	239	6,017	7,446	13,463	6,780	8,431	15,211
Grain Milling	248	136	—	—	248	136	384	290	143	433
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,742	1,421	11	25	1,753	1,446	3,199	1,945	1,522	3,467
Biscuits	218	624	2	15	220	639	859	227	662	889
Meat and Meat Products	388	335	19	8	307	343	650	375	356	731
Milk Products	420	231	—	5	420	236	656	481	270	751
Sugar and Glucose	261	139	3	—	264	142	406	268	148	416
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	258	757	27	—	285	784	1,042	265	789	1,054
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	319	1,392	3	85	322	1,477	1,799	545	2,104	2,649
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	667	950	18	58	685	1,008	1,693	725	1,018	1,743
Brewing and Malting	634	353	5	2	639	355	994	654	358	1,012
Wholesale Bottling	149	250	—	1	149	251	400	185	256	441
Other Drink Industries	395	343	—	3	395	346	741	444	362	806
Tobacco	357	276	—	7	357	283	640	376	443	819
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,496	934	1,312	133	4,808	1,067	5,875	5,120	1,083	6,203
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	241	8	11	8	1,078	249	1,327	1,193	253	1,446
Furniture and Upholstery	1,763	430	1,258	108	3,021	538	3,559	3,160	545	3,705
Shop and Office Fitting	151	31	4	3	155	34	189	168	34	202
Wooden Containers and Baskets	315	143	33	3	348	146	494	382	149	531
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	200	89	6	11	206	100	306	217	102	319
Paper and Printing	1,691	1,937	379	218	2,070	2,155	4,225	2,158	2,243	4,401
Paper and Board	402	327	362	129	764	456	1,220	778	459	1,237
Wallpaper	34	17	—	—	34	17	51	34	17	51
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	136	402	—	9	136	411	547	147	451	598
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	98	259	2	29	100	288	388	102	292	394
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	300	82	7	—	307	82	389	332	95	427
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	721	850	8	51	729	901	1,630	765	929	1,694
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,912	1,887	143	184	2,055	2,071	4,126	2,244	2,106	4,350
Rubber	730	498	91	76	821	574	1,395	837	575	1,412
Linooleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	136	44	3	1	139	45	184	143	46	189
Brushes and Brooms	97	95	7	12	104	107	211	111	122	233
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	159	474	4	19	163	493	656	179	503	682
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	75	113	15	12	90	125	215	90	126	216
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	132	22	—	—	132	22	154	133	22	155
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	583	641	23	64	606	705	1,311	723	1,473	1,896
Building and Contracting	32,482	304	106	11	32,588	315	32,903	39,537	338	39,875
Building	21,069	209	52	3	21,121	212	21,333	25,651	223	25,874
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,028	45	7	8	1,035	53	1,088	1,193	62	1,255
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,385	50	47	—	10,432	50	10,482	12,693	53	12,746
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	151	18	—	—	151	2,488	2,639	153	2,756	2,909
Gas	1,249	63	—	—	1,255	63	1,318	1,320	63	1,383
Electricity	811	83	—	—	817	83	900	974	84	1,058
Water	259	5	—	—	265	5	270	309	6	315
Transport and Communication	17,760	2,010	213	22	17,973	2,032	20,005	20,423	2,096	22,519
Railways	2,727	292	5	—	2,732	292	3,024	2,953	299	3,252
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,188	776	9	5	1,197	781	1,347	801	2,148	2,949
Other Road Passenger Transport	415	16	4	—	419	16	435	488	16	504
Goods Transport by Road	1,923	92	13	—	1,936	92	2,028	2,224	92	2,316
Sea Transport	6,047	93	144	8	6,191	101	6,292	6,626	103	6,729
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,601	13	11	1	1,612	14	1,626	2,643	14	2,657
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	600	17	16	—	616	17	633	640	19	659
Air Transport	120	31	—	—	120	32	152	123	35	158
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,191	572	6	—	2,197	578	2,771	2,396	606	3,002
Other Transport and Communication	373	41	5	—	378	42	420	388	44	432
Storage	575	67	4	—	579	67	646	595	67	662
Distributive Trades	14,782	12,609	98	261	14,880	12,870	27,750	16,876	13,843	30,719
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,205	243	12	2	2,217	245	2,462	2,562	260	2,822
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,888	361	1	8	1,889	369	2,258	2,137	402	2,539
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,427	491	10	13	1,437	504	1,941	1,683	568	2,251
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,226	4,054	23	92	3,249	4,146	7,395	3,864	4,387	8,251
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,782	831	19	18	1,801	849	2,650	1,925	899	2,824
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,971	6,134	32	121	4,003	6,255	10,258	4,388	6,769	11,157
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	283	495	1	7	284	502	786	317	558	875
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,368	694	8	5	1,376	699	2,075	1,481	732	2,213
Public Administration	14,391	4,203	131	26	14,522	4,229	18,751	16,150	4,527	20,677
National Government Service	6,293	2,783	19	7	6,312	2,790	9,102	7,012	3,039	10,051
Local Government Service	8,098	1,420	112	19	8,210	1,439	9,649	9,138	1,488	10,626
Professional Services	3,557	6,007	40	38	3,597	6,045	9,642	3,837	6,421	10,258
Accountancy	135	99	—	—	135	99	234	143	106	249
Education	846	1,338	8	15	854	1,353	2,207	914	1,443	2,357
Law	110	114	—	—	110	114	224	115	126	241
Medical and Dental Services	1,237	4,065	21	18	1,258	4,083	5,341	1,355	4,344	5,699
Religion	150	54	2	1	152	55	207	173	58	231
Other Professional and Business Services	1,079	337	9	4	1,088	341	1,429	1,137	344	1,481
Miscellaneous Services	14,217	24,903	115	388	14,332	25,291	39,623	15,333	26,877	42,210
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	1,465	1,849	30	44	1,495	1,893	3,388	2,634	1,981	4,615
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,704	834	20	26	1,724	860	2,584	1,889	881	2,770
Catering, Hotels, etc.	7,063	13,961	27	165	7,090	14,126	21,216	7,555	14,701	22,256
Laundries	473	1,657	4	9	477	1,666	2,143	508	1,789	2,297
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	175	488	1	6	176	494	670	192	514	706
Hairdressing and Manicure	182	239	1	7	183	246	429	210	268	478
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	187	1,883	1	4	188	1,887	2,075	203	215	2,398
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	712	3,549	16	123	728	3,672	4,400	776	4,076	4,852
Other Services	1,256	443	15	4	1,271	447	1,718	1,366	472	1,838
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,868	364	—	—	2,868	364	3,232	3,132	390	3,522
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,654	6,975	—	—	6,654	6,975	13,629	7,609	7,695	15,304
GRAND TOTAL*	178,689	97,025	14,863	7,165	193,552	104,190	297,742	220,449	114,071	334,520

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,069 males and 354 females in Great Britain and 4,327 males and 377 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 6th May and 3rd June, 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.

	Four weeks ended 6th May, 1953		Four weeks ended 3rd June, 1953		Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952, to 3rd June, 1953 (24 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	154,776	115,577	129,198	116,478	820,577
Boys under 18	23,370	37,965	9,314	41,437	107,581
Women aged 18 and over	75,274	83,699	62,683	89,543	394,107
Girls under 18	24,635	43,965	10,265	49,044	117,803
Total	278,055	281,206	211,460	296,502	

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 25th April, 1953, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 25th April, 1953

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.6
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.9
Glass (other than Containers)	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1
Glass Containers	2.5	5.6	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Cement	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.9
Chemicals and Dyes	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.7	3.7	2.8	1.8	3.7	2.9
Explosives and Fireworks	1.8	3.9	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.8
Paint and Varnish	2.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.9	2.1
Soap, Candles, Polishers, etc.	1.6	4.4	2.7	1.3	3.3	2.2
Mineral Oil Refining	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
Metal Manufacture	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.3
Blast Furnaces	2.5	0.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Iron Foundries	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.8
Tinplate Manufacture	1.4	3.0	1.6	5.5	7.1	5.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.2
Marine Engineering	3.0	1.5	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.7
Agricultural Machinery	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.1
Stationary Engines	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.3	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.3
Constructional Engineering	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.2
Electrical Machinery	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.7
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.1
Wireless Apparatus	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.1	3.2	2.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.9
Batteries and Accumulators	1.4	3.2	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.7
Other Electrical Goods	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.9
Vehicles	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.5	4.4	2.7	2.6	4.2	2.8
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.3	3.2	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	1.0	2.4	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.9	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.8
Tools and Cutlery	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.6
Hollow-ware	2.3	6.2	4.3	2.4	3.2	2.8
Brass Manufactures	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6
Other Metal Industries	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.2
Watches and Clocks	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.8	3.6	2.6
Musical Instruments	2.5	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5
Textiles	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
Woolen and Worsted	3.4	4.7	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.5	3.6	3.2	1.7	2.6	2.2
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.4	2.7	2.6	4.1	6.0	5.3
Jute	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.1	4.5	4.3
Rope, Twine and Net	3.5	5.0	4.5	2.4	4.0	3.4
Hosiery	2.3	4.3	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.4
Lace	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.4	2.2	1.8
Carpets	2.6	4.3	3.8	1.7	2.7	2.2
Narrow Fabrics	2.4	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.4
Made-up Textiles	5.9	5.2	5.3	3.6	5.1	4.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.3
Other Textile Industries	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	3.9	2.8	2.1	3.7	2.7
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.2
Leather Goods	2.7	4.4	3.9	2.2	3.8	3.3
Fur	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.7
Clothing	2.8	4.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	2.7
Tailoring	2.9	4.6	4.2	2.2	3.1	2.9
Dressmaking	3.0	4.8	4.7	2.3	3.0	3.0
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.8	6.0	5.7	2.4	3.3	3.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.4
Other Dress Industries	2.8	4.7	4.3	1.4	3.0	2.7
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2.7	3.9	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.2
Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.0	5.5	4.0	2.5	4.1	3.1
Grain Milling	2.0	4.5	2.5	2.5	4.7	2.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.5
Biscuits	3.6	6.8	5.6	2.8	4.5	3.9
Meat and Meat Products	3.0	4.7	3.7	2.1	4.2	2.9
Milk Products	4.9	7.9	5.7	2.9	3.6	3.1
Sugar and Glucose	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	2.0
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	4.4	6.8	5.9	2.3	3.5	3.1
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.3	4.9	3.9	2.5	6.4	4.9
Other Food Industries	2.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	5.3	3.8
Brewing and Malting	1.9	4.4	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.9
Wholesale Bottling	2.8	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
Other Drink Industries	4.0	8.6	5.8	2.2	4.2	3.1
Tobacco	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.9
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.9
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.1	4.2	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.8
Furniture and Upholstery	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.5	3.0
Shop and Office Fitting	6.4	4.2	6.2	2.5	4.5	2.7
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.7	5.1	4.1	2.9	3.9	3.1
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.7
Paper and Printing	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.7
Paper and Board	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.7
Wallpaper	4.2	5.0	4.5	1.5	4.6	2.4
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.1	5.2	4.4	2.4	3.0	2.8
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.2	3.8	3.2	1.8	3.0	2.5
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.4	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.1
Other Printing, etc.	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	4.5	3.5	2.6	4.4	3.4
Rubber	2.8	4.1	3.2	2.1	3.7	2.6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Brushes and Brooms	1.8	5.4	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.7
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3.6	6.1	5.2	3.0	4.4	3.8
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.1	6.6	5.5	10.0	8.0	8.8
Production of Cinematograph Films	2.7	3.2	2.7	4.8	5.2	4.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.7	5.0	3.8
All the above Industries	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.5

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,145,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1953, the corresponding figure was £7,580,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, it was £5,882,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, was £1,940,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1953, was £2,246,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, it was £1,684,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 27th June, 1953, with those for the quarter ended 28th June, 1952, is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 16th June, 1952, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th June, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 19th May, 1953, and 17th June, 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.

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	16th June, 1953	19th May, 1953	17th June, 1952	16th June, 1953	19th May, 1953	17th June, 1952
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex	86.1	90.6	81.8	3.5	3.7	3.3
Remainder	69.5	72.7	64.8	3.0	3.3	2.9
Eastern	39.0	42.1	36.6	1.6	1.9	1.6
Southern	32.5	34.2	30.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
South-Western	46.8	48.8	43.1	1.9	2.1	1.8
Midland	76.2	78.9	67.7	4.1	4.5	3.9
North-Midland	52.6	54.6	48.1	5.1	5.2	4.6
East and West Ridings	79.3	81.9	70.6	7.7	8.2	7.3
North-Western	140.6	144.7	122.9	6.5	7.1	6.0
Northern	62.1	64.1	55.6	7.2	7.3	6.9
Scotland	105.0	108.6	94.9	7.4	7.8	6.7
Wales	58.8	60.5	52.1	6.9	7.3	6.3
Total, Great Britain	848.5	881.7	769.1	56.4	59.4	52.5

Separate figures for insured males and females for 16th June, 1953, are given below.

Region	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th May was 721,300, compared with 721,400 for the four weeks ended 2nd May, and 716,500 for the four weeks ended 31st May, 1952.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 657,800 in May, 656,500 in April, and 665,500 in May, 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 May, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with April, 1953, and May, 1952.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 30th May, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 2nd May, 1953	4 weeks ended 31st May, 1952
Northumberland	43,200	- 100	- 900
Cumberland	5,900	...	200
Durham	105,700	- 200	- 1,700
South and West Yorkshire ..	141,800	- 100	+ 1,500
North Derbyshire	39,100
Nottinghamshire	47,300	...	+ 1,200
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,800	+ 100	+ 100
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	52,100	+ 100	+ 200
North Wales	9,400
North Staffordshire	20,500	- 100	+ 500
Canterbury	16,200	...	+ 200
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire ..	5,700	...	+ 100
Warwickshire	16,300	...	+ 700
South Wales and Monmouthshire	105,000	+ 300	+ 900
Forest of Dean and Somerset ..	6,200	...	- 200
Kent	6,400
England and Wales	635,600	...	+ 3,700
Scotland	85,700	- 100	+ 1,100
Great Britain	721,300	- 100	+ 4,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of May, about 2,730 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,480; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 750. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 2,050.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.72 in May, 4.76 in April, and 4.91 in May, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.12, 5.14 and 5.30.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in May and in April, 1953, and May, 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

	May, 1953	April, 1953	May, 1952
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.47	6.94	6.26
Involuntary	8.15	8.22	6.45
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4.68	5.07	4.54
Involuntary	6.99	7.21	5.67

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in May, compared with 3.17 tons in the previous month and 3.15 tons in May, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.20 tons in May; for April, 1953, and May, 1952, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.18 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 January was 0.2 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 6.7 per cent. lower than in January, 1952.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was slightly higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.2 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April, was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.6 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1952.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 321,508 in November, 1952, compared with 321,636 in the previous month and 320,087 in November, 1951. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 498,440, 505,769 and 497,677. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,294 at the end of November, 1952, compared with 11,832 at the end of the previous month and 9,740 at the end of November, 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 April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,765,000. This was 0.3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2.8 per cent. higher than for April, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9=100) showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in April, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 6.8 per cent. compared with April, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 1,582,000, compared with 1,674,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,612,000 at the middle of April, 1952.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during April was 178,463, compared with 189,521 in the previous month and 180,287 in April, 1952. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 57,479 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 53,417, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in April by persons wholly unemployed was 3,930,095, while 1,263,141 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 195,471, of whom 71,025 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 206,980 and 75,524 at the beginning of the previous month and 127,395 and 39,456 at the beginning of May, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of May was 1,156,168, compared with 1,234,339 at the end of the previous month and 1,311,968 at the end of May, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 244,541, 245,199, and 290,210.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th June was 64,835, compared with 77,793 at 23rd May and 46,456 at 21st June, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st May, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 86,041, compared with 105,556 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 17,314 at 31st May, compared with 21,852 (revised figure) at 30th April.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 107,491 at the end of April, compared with 110,389 at the end of the previous month and 112,556 at the end of April, 1952.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in June

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 June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £32,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 287,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 12,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople in the iron and steel industry, in paper box making and in flour milling, and managers and managresses, etc., in licensed non-residential establishments. Others receiving increases included workers employed in hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing, asbestos cement manufacture, chalk quarrying and paper bag making. The decreases, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers employed in the iron and steel industry in a few districts and iron-ore miners and limestone quarymen in Cumberland.

In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. For workpeople employed in paper box making new general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, incorporating supplementary payments previously paid, were fixed under the Wages Councils Act and resulted in increases of 5s. a week for male timeworkers 18 years and over and for male pieceworkers, and of 3s. 9d. for female time workers 18 years and over and for female pieceworkers. In the flour milling industry there were increases of 6s. to 12s. a week, according to class of mill, for first rollermen on shiftwork; for provender workers in certain flour milling firms the increases were 5s. to 11s. for flaked maize rollermen, pellet and cube machinists and stone dressers, with proportional increases for certain other skilled and semi-skilled grades of labour. The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workers in licensed non-residential establishments was increased by 7s. 6d. a week for managers and relief managers, by 5s. 6d. for managresses and relief managresses, by 5s. for club stewards and by 3s. 6d. for club stewardesses.

In hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing in the Midlands there was an increase of 2½ per cent. in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. For workpeople employed in asbestos cement manufacture there were increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. for women 18 and over. The minimum rates for men employed in chalk quarrying were also increased by 1½d. an hour. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in paper bag making were increased by 5s. a week for men and by 3s. 9d. for women.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST OCTOBER, 1952," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	1 June	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 4.8d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 8.4d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Cumberland	Beginning of first full pay week following 4 May	Iron-ore miners	Increases of 1s. a shift (2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.) in the <i>ad hoc</i> addition to wages for adult shift and day workers, and of 6d. (1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.) for youths and boys.
	do.	22 June	do.	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (6d. 9d. to 6s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 4d.) for boys under 18.¶</i>
	North Lincolnshire	7 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 3.76d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 7.8d. to 7s. 8.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 1.88d.) for boys under 18.**
	West Cumberland (8)	22 June	Limestone quarrymen	<i>Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 6s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 4½d.) for boys.††</i>

* 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.

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to dotal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

¶ These increases were awarded in June and made retrospective to the date shown.

** Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.

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

‡‡ War bonus, previously granted, of 5s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 2s. 6½d. for boys, remains unchanged.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	South and West Durham	1 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.) for boys under 18.†
	Yorkshire (10)	14 May	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A Grade 1 3s. 5d. an hour, Grade 2 3s. 3½d., Grade 3 2s. 2d., Zone B 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 0½d., labourers Zone A 2s. 9½d., Zone B 2s. 8½d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 3s. 5d., kerb machinemen 3s. 4d.; youths and boys—Zone A 10½d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20, Zone B 10d. to 2s. 10½d.
	Lancashire (10)	27 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the freestone quarrying industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change include: quarrymen and quarry masons 3s. 2d. an hour (Rossendale Valley area special rate 3s. 4½d.), maintenance men 3s. 0½d., rock getters 2s. 11½d., labourers 2s. 10½d.
	Various districts in England (9)	Beginning of first full pay period in June	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whitening from chalk	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men: London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 11½d. an hour, areas other than London 2s. 9½d.
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (32)	21 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of 1d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over in Grade O occupations—Group I areas 3s. 0½d. an hour, Group II 2s. 11½d., Group III 2s. 10½d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 0½d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)‡	7 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 5.02d. to 1s. 5.2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.975d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (1s. 0.76d. to 1s. 0.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (8.51d. to 8.6d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
	Great Britain§ (41)	1 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for those under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	7 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 5.02d. to 1s. 5.2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.975d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (1s. 0.76d. to 1s. 0.9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (8.51d. to 8.6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
North-East Coast	do.	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain (41)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed at coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 5.02d. to 1s. 5.2d.) for craftsmen, by 0.14d. (1s. 0.76d. to 1s. 0.9d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (8.51d. to 8.6d.) for apprentices under 18.
South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 8.8d. to 9s. 5.1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (6s. 11.85d. to 7s. 0.825d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.9d. to 4s. 8.55d.) for youths under 18.	
Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, except those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 8.7d. to 10s. 7.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 0.525d. to 7s. 11.55d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 4.35d. to 5s. 3.7d.) for those under 18.	
West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 1 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.4d. a shift (10s. 10.2d. to 10s. 11.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (8s. 1.65d. to 8s. 2.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (5s. 5.1d. to 5s. 5.8d.) for boys under 18.	
do.	Pay period beginning 29 June	do.	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.4d. a shift (10s. 11.6d. to 10s. 10.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (8s. 2.7d. to 8s. 1.65d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (5s. 5.8d. to 5s. 5.1d.) for boys under 18.	
South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (41)	7 June	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 8.4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 2.4d. to 7s. 3.6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 4.2d. or 3s. 7.2d. to 3s. 7.8d.) for those under 18.	
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for workers under 18.
	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 7.56d. to 10s. 8.72d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 1.036d. to 7s. 1.809d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 3.78d. to 5s. 4.36d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for those under 18.
Artificial Limb and Orthopaedic Appliance Manufacture	Great Britain (65)	Week commencing 29 June	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1½d. an hour for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: Grade 1, exceptionally high skill (except sheet metal section) 4s. 9d. an hour, Grade A, highly skilled 4s. 8d., Grade B 4s. 5½d. (sheet metal workers 4s. 6½d.), Grade C 4s. 2½d.

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

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

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

§ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District.

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

¶ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 120s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 90s. 3d., cutting and stitching 82s.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Northern Ireland..	1 June	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers 18 years and over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ½d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—Area A 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 7d.; female workers 18 or over (other than doffers)—Area A 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d., according to occupation, Area B 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 4½d.†
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—Area A 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8½d.; female workers—Area A 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d., Area B 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d., doffers 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 5½d.†
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)‡ (91)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of 2½ per cent. (20 to 22½ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire (102)	First pay day on or after 24 June	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 10 per cent. (75 to 85 per cent.)§ Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 152s. 8d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button hole machinists, passers and finishers 97s. 2d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeleters and studders 89s. 9d.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	15 June	Skilled and semi-skilled operatives	Increases of amounts varying from 6s. to 12s. a week, according to class of mill, for first roller men on shift work, with proportionate increases for other skilled and semi-skilled grades of labour. Rates after change for first roller men on shift work: Class A mills 164s. a week, Class AA 159s., Class B 154s., Class BB 150s., Class C 146s. (The minimum rates for shift-workers remain unchanged.)
	do.	do.	Skilled and semi-skilled provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increases of amounts varying from 5s. to 11s. a week, according to class of mill, for flaked maize roller men, pellet and cube machinists and stone dressers, with proportionate increases for other skilled and semi-skilled grades of labour. Rates after change for flaked maize roller men, etc., on shift work: Class A mills 159s. a week, Class AA 154s., Class B 149s., Class BB 145s., Class C 141s. (The minimum rates for shiftworkers remain unchanged.)
Baking	Gloucester Hereford (110) (111)	Pay day in week commencing 1 June	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	New minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts for some workers, according to area and occupation. Rates after change: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers Area A 140s. a week, Area B 144s., first hands and single hands 131s., 135s., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 129s., 133s., table hands, confectioners and bread checkers 123s., 127s., stokers 118s., 122s., other workers 44s. 3d. or 48s. 3d. at 15 years, rising to 116s. or 120s. at 21 years and over; female workers—forewomen Area A 98s. 9d., Area B 102s. 9d., charge hands 93s. 9d., 97s. 9d., single hands 89s. 9d., 93s. 9d., confectioners 21 years and over 87s. 9d., 91s. 9d., 20 and under 21 70s. 3d., 74s. 3d., 19 and under 20 66s. 3d., 70s. 3d., other workers 44s. 3d. or 48s. 3d. at 15 years, rising to 81s. 9d. or 85s. 9d. at 21 and over
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (125)	First full pay week after 9 June	Woodcutting machinists and apprentices	Increases of 2d. an hour (3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.) for woodcutting machinists, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (125)	First full pay week after 18 June	Sawyers, boxmakers and mill workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen, of 1½d. for women casemakers, and of proportional amounts for dilutees and apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 3s. 5d. an hour, women casemakers 18 and over (after 9 months' employment) 2s. 5d.
Basket Making	United Kingdom..	First pay day in June	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (7½ to 10 per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 2s. 11d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 8d., labourers 2s. 6d., women 19 or over 1s. 10½d., plus 10 per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Paper Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (129) (204)	22 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and for late entrants 20 years or over, and of 1s. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, and late entrants after 2 years' experience—machine tacklers 152s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 140s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 131s., other workers 125s.¶
	do.	do.	Women and girls	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, and of 1s. for girls; increase of 3s. 9d. in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over, and late entrants with appropriate experience 88s. 3d. a week; piece-work basis time rate for workers of all ages 96s. 3d.¶
Paper Box Manufacture	do. (129) (204)	do.	Men, youths and boys	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, incorporating the supplemental payments previously paid, and resulting in increases of 5s. a week for timeworkers 18 years or over and for pieceworkers, and of 1s. for timeworkers under 18. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders in charge of carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or as forme setters or die makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 150s. 6d. a week, guillotine cutters or machine minders on carton cutting or creasing machines, or on carton automatic gluing machines, head stock keepers (other than those employed in the manufacture of fibre board packing cases), designer sample makers of cartons or rigid boxes 145s. 6d., machine minders, forme setters or die makers, designers or sample makers, head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or shear cutters in fibre board packing case manufacture, other machine minders, guillotine cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters and makers-up of sample boxes and cartons 140s. 6d., other workers 123s.; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 130s.¶
			Women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rate fixed, incorporating the supplemental payments previously paid, and resulting in increases of 3s. 9d. a week for timeworkers 18 years or over and for pieceworkers, and of 1s. for timeworkers under 18. General minimum time rates after change include: women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 87s. 9d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 91s. 9d.¶

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

§ The cost-of-living bonus is to be stabilised at 85 per cent. for a period of 12 months from 24th June.

¶ These increases apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Gloucester and Hereford District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. Workers already receiving rates of pay higher than those shown above will continue at their existing rates. Area A consists of Lydney, Pillowell, Cinderford and Hereford, and Area B Gloucester, Cainscross and Stroud.

|| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 259.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Box Manufacture (continued)	Northern Ireland	29 June	Male and female timeworkers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers other than learners, of 3s. 9d. for female workers other than learners, of 1s. or 5s., according to age of entry into the trade, for male learners, and of 1s. or 3s. 9d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of supplemental payments, include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 140s. a week, employed as diemakers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, or as workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding machine minders, head stock keepers 137s. 6d., other male workers except learners 104s. 6d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 119s. 6d. thereafter; female workers other than learners 81s. 9d.* Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.) in piecework basis time rate.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 1s. a week (62s. to 63s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (41s. 4d. to 42s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 6d. a week (44s. to 44s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. 4d. to 29s. 8d.) at under 21.
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	1 June	Boiler and pipe coverers and other workers employed on thermal insulation (land contracts)	Increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates. Rates after change: boiler and pipe coverers 3s. 5½d. an hour, other workers 21 and over 2s. 9½d.
Goods Transport by Road	Northern Ireland	29 June	Drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. a week for drivers, and for assistants 21 years and over, and of 2s. to 7s., according to age, for assistants 15 to 20; new rates fixed for assistants under 15. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, Area A 111s. a week, Area B 109s. 6d., Area C 105s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 118s. 6d., 117s., 112s. 6d., 2 tons and over 129s., 127s. 6d., 122s. 6d.; assistants on vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, Area A 42s. at under 15 years, rising to 102s. at 21 and over, Area B 40s. to 100s. 6d., Area C 39s. to 96s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 42s. to 109s. 6d., 40s. to 108s., 39s. to 103s. 6d., 2 tons and over 42s. to 120s., 40s. to 118s. 6d., 39s. to 113s. 6d.‡
Entertainment	London (West End)§	Beginning of first full pay week following 12 June	Workpeople employed in certain theatres and music halls	Further flat-rate increase awarded of 10 per cent. on minimum basic rates.
	England and Wales	1 June	Workpeople employed in certain provincial and suburban theatres and music halls¶	Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for stage managers and chief electricians, of 10s. for other full-time adult male workers, of 6s. for box office clerks (female), and of 5s. for other full-time adult female workers and cleaners. Minimum rates after change include: stage managers and chief electricians Grade B 137s. a week, Grade C 125s. 6d., Grade D 120s. 6d.; other full-time adult male workers 101s., 94s. 6d., 92s. 6d.; box office clerks (female) 77s. 6d., 71s. 6d., 56s. 6d., other full-time adult females 76s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 55s. 6d., women cleaners 48s., 48s., 47s. 6d. Head flymen, head wingmen and head cleaners to receive 5s. a week over the minimum basic rates.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (200) (204)	21 June	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 7s. 6d. for managers and relief managers, 5s. 6d. for manageresses and relief manageresses, 5s. for club stewards and 3s. 6d. for club stewardesses, whether the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 147s. 6d. to 267s. 6d. a week, according to category, manageresses 123s. 6d. to 219s. 6d., club stewards 130s. to 260s., stewardesses 108s. 6d. to 212s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate of remuneration is 27s. 6d. a week less in each case, except for club stewardesses where the rate is 27s. less; relief managers 130s. a week, relief manageresses 104s.**

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 259.
 † Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 § These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 259. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas. The general minimum time rates are based on a working week of 44 hours for all workers under 16 years of age and for other workers whose home depots are situated in Areas A and B, and of 46 hours for other workers whose home depots are situated in Area C.
 ¶ Includes theatres in the City of Westminster and the Borough of Holborn, and the Scala Theatre in the Borough of St. Pancras. The basic rates referred to above are those shown in the agreement between the Society of West End Theatre Managers and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, dated 5th January, 1948, as varied later by agreement on 6th August, 1951.
 ** The theatres concerned are scheduled in the agreement between the Independent Theatres Association Ltd. and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees. Certain theatres in northern and north-eastern counties are not affected.
 *** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 226 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947				
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
1952				
March	127	131	134	128
June	128	132	138	129
September	130	135	141	131
December	132	138	143	134
1953				
January	132	138	143	134
February	134	138	144	135
March	134	139	145	135
April	134	139	145	135
May	134	139	145	135
June	134	139	145	135

* As indicated on page 79 of the March issue 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 JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 141. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 152 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 23,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during June was about 59,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	116	118	16,000	30,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1	3	4	1,900	18,000
Transport, etc. ..	1	6	7	1,300	3,000
All remaining industries and services ..	7	16	23	3,400	8,000
Total, June, 1953 ..	11	141	152	22,600	59,000
Total, May, 1953 ..	19	132	151	19,500	32,000
Total, June, 1952 ..	20	160	180	63,100	203,000

Of the total of 59,000 days lost in June, 40,000 were lost by 20,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 15,600 were directly involved and 4,500 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 June also included 19,000 days lost by 2,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 132 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 60, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 35, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 4,200 workers, lasted three days; 17, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 4, directly involving 900 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 141 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 6, directly involving 1,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 54, directly involving 6,600 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 300 workers, on

questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 63, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 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 six months of 1953 and 1952:—

Industry Group	January to June, 1953			January to June, 1952		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	3	900	4,000
Coal Mining	658	88,400†	227,000	620	106,100†	259,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	‡	‡	4	200	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	8	800	2,000	8	500	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	‡	‡	5	1,700	5,000
Metal Manufacture	12	2,100	15,000	22	3,700	22,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	29	6,600	61,000	31	7,800	70,000
Engineering	22	5,100	33,000	43	20,500	162,000
Other Metal Industries	15	16,700	251,000	31	35,000	155,000
Textiles	5	600	8,000	6	1,400	11,000
Leather, etc. ..	2	900	9,000	2	400	‡
Clothing	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10	7,900	6,000	6	200	‡
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2	‡	1,000	8	1,100	8,000
Paper and Printing	11	500	4,000	11	1,500	21,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	—	—	—	6	1,500	21,000
Building and Contracting ..	6	900	3,000	3	3,000	15,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	33	3,900	10,000	51	16,000	88,000
Transport, etc. ..	1	‡	‡	4	700	7,000
Distributive Trades	35	7,800	16,000	32	8,100	25,000
Other Services ..	3	‡	1,000	9	3,200	19,000
	3	100	1,000	6	1,000	4,000
Total	858	142,300†	647,000	908‡	214,500†	897,000

The number of days lost in the period January to June, 1953, through stoppages which began in that period was 620,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 138,500. In addition, 27,000 days were lost by 3,800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Bathgate (one colliery)	1,340	—	9 June¶	11 June	Failure to reach agreement on rates to be paid to brushers when transferred from one section of the mine to another	Work resumed unconditionally.
Fillers and other colliery workers— Thorne (one colliery)	180	1,940	25 June	27 June	Allegation that a change in the basis of payment would result in reduced earnings	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING:— Sheet iron workers, platers, riveters, caulkers, welders, platers' helpers and other workers—Clydebank, Glasgow (two firms)	830**	740**	25 May	23 June	The employment of shipwrights on work claimed by platers	Interim agreement reached.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers and conductors— Torquay (one firm)	320	—	14 June	17 June	Alleged insufficient running time on a newly introduced service	Workers agreed to operate the new service for a trial period.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.
 † Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1953 was approximately 70,000, and in the corresponding period in 1952 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 120,000 and 197,000.
 ‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 § A stoppage of apprentices which began in March, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952, page 149), involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
 || The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
 ¶ The stoppage began on the night-shift of 8th/9th June.
 ** Only 170 workers were originally involved in the stoppage but on 10th/11th June the number increased to 1,570.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th JUNE, 1953

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 141

At 16th June, 1953, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 140 at 12th May and with 138 at 17th June, 1952. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to changes in the prices of a number of food items and in particular to seasonal increases in the prices of fresh fruit.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which enter into working-class expenditure. The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items, but certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

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 16th JUNE, 1953

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 16th June, 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.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th JUNE, 1953 (15th January, 1952=100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	113.8	399
II. Rent and rates	108.5	72
III. Clothing	95.6	98
IV. Fuel and light	105.4	66
V. Household durable goods	94.8	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	100.0	44
VII. Services	108.0	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.0	78
IX. Tobacco	100.3	90
All items	106.6	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

The principal changes in food prices between 12th May and 16th June were substantial increases in the average prices of cooking apples and corned beef. There were also small increases in the average prices of oranges, tea, and some kinds of fish. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of some vegetables, particularly cabbage, and a slight fall in the average price of eggs. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of prices for the food group as a whole by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114 at 16th June, compared with 113 at 12th May.

Fuel and Light

There was a slight rise in the average level of coal prices during the month, due to small seasonal increases in the prices of coal in London and the south of England which came into operation on 16th June. There were also increases in the charges for gas or electricity in certain towns. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of retail prices rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 105 at 16th June, the same figure as at 12th May.

Services

Increases in bus and trolley bus fares which were reported in some areas raised the index for the travel section of the services group by about 1 per cent. For the services group as a whole the average level of prices rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 16th June, the same figure as at 12th May.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 109, 96, 95, 100, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100.

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

Thus, at 16th June, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 106.6. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 16th June, 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:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5	
All items index at 16th June, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	106.6	
∴ All items index at 16th June, 1953 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 × 106.6	100
		= 141.2 taken as 141

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	104	106	106	108	108	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141						

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 262 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 4841, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Point (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	May, 1953	412	Nil	Nil
Food		390	Nil	+ 3
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953	144.7	- 0.5	- 1.9
Food		139.8	- 0.7	- 2.3
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items	May, 1953	108	- 1	- 1
Food		112	Nil	- 1
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items*	Mid-May, 1953	126	+ 3†	+ 11
Food		127	+ 5†	+ 16
Italy (Large towns)	" 1938 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953	56.68	+ 0.55	+ 1.67
Food		67.05	+ 0.86	+ 2.34
Netherlands	1949 = 100			
All Items	May, 1953 (middle)	121	+ 1	+ 2
Food		125	+ 1	+ 1
Sweden	" 1935 = 100			
All Items	March, 1953	227‡	- 3†	+ 4
Food		250	- 1†	+ 15
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953 (beginning)	114.6	- 0.2	- 2.2
Food		110.9	- 0.7	- 6.3
Rhodesia, Northern	" Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1953	176	Nil	+ 8
Food		217	+ 1	+ 14
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953	129	+ 1	+ 4
Food		155	+ 6	+ 8
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1953	189.5	- 1.1	+ 7.9
Food		218.9	- 3.0	+ 13.1
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953	113.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Food		111.5	- 0.2	- 2.4

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

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 213, which was the same as the figure for the previous quarter, but showed an increase of 6 points compared with March, 1952.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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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 June was 120, compared with 130 (revised figure) in the previous month and 122 (revised figure) in June, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 6 in the previous month and 10 in June, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1953.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground 30	Electrical Stations 2
Surface 5	Other Industries 1
Metalliferous Mines 4	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries 4	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 39	Building Operations 19
	Works of Engineering Construction 4
	Warehouses 1
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 58
	Railway Service
	Brakemen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men 3
	Firemen 3
	Guards (Passenger) 1
	Labourers 1
	Mechanics 1
	Permanent Way Men 7
	Porters 5
	Shunters 1
	Other Grades 4
	Contractors' Servants
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels 5
	Fishing Vessels 3
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 8
	Total (including Seamen) 128

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Electric Accumulator Works 1	Pitch and Tar 9
Other contact with Molten Lead 1	Mineral Oil 4
Other Industries	TOTAL 13
TOTAL 1	
Other Poisoning	Chrome Ulceration
Aniline Poisoning 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 5
Compressed Air Illness 6	Chromium Plating 8
TOTAL 7	Other Industries 2
	TOTAL 15
Anthrax	Total, Cases 36
Hides and Skins	
Wool	
TOTAL Nil	II. Deaths
	Nil.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1953.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1953, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1953.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 30th June, 1953			
Number of applications for assistance made	35	—	35
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	7	—	7
Ministry of Education	5	—	5
Other award-making Departments	2	—	2
Total awards	14	—	14
Number of applications rejected	16	—	16
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	7	—	7
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 30th June, 1953			
Number of applications for assistance made	203,486	15,346	218,832
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,282	1,332	45,614
Ministry of Education	79,314	6,200	85,514
Other award-making Departments	18,274	1,843	20,117
Total awards	141,870	9,375	151,245
Number of applications rejected	38,653	3,216	41,869
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,904	2,755	25,659
Cases under consideration at end of period	59	—	59

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 25th May, 1953.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	199	40	239
Disabled	215	50	265
Total	414	90	504
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,355	35	1,390
Disabled	1,208	64	1,272
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	82	36	118
Disabled	359	323	682
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	22	33	55
Disabled	46	8	54
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations			
	447	95	542
Total	3,519	594	4,113
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	237	7	244
Disabled	280	75	355
Total	517	82	599

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 25th May, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 108,051, of whom 96,878 were males and 11,173 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 eight weeks ended 22nd June, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	1,313	180	1,493
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,205	163	1,368
Persons who completed courses during period	1,088	149	1,237

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued seventeen awards, Nos. 364 to 380.* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 370 (15th June).—*Parties*: Members of the Display Producers' and Screen Printers' Association Limited, and members of the Sign and Display Trades Union in their employment. *Claim*: For an extension of the summer holiday period from one to two weeks. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the annual holiday period beginning in April, 1954, the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay; employers to have the option of granting the second week of holiday outside the period 1st April to 30th September.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1050 (17th June).—*Parties*: The member firms of the Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland, Limited, and the Northern Ireland Association of Civil Engineering Contractors, represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Council for the Building and Civil Engineering Industry (Northern Ireland), and certain members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, represented on the Workers' Side of the Joint Council. *Claim*: For the agreement covering annual holidays to be extended from one to two weeks with pay. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from the beginning of the 1954 holiday period, the workers to whom the claim relates shall be entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay. The Tribunal further awarded that employers shall have the option of granting the second week of paid holiday during the winter.

Award No. 1051 (22nd June).—*Parties*: Certain member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association and certain members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association. *Claim*: For the last Saturday in August (29th) to be observed as an annual holiday within the City of Belfast. *Award*: The Tribunal found the claim as made not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 223*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 223 (11th June).—*Parties*: The Civil Service Union and the Forestry Commission. *Claim*: For a conditioned working week. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that foresters and foremen in the employ of the Forestry Commission shall be conditioned to a 47-hour (net) week.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2455 to 2457, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2455 (16th June).—*Parties*: The Constructional

* See footnote * in second column on page 262.

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Engineering Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, the National Union of Operative Heating, Domestic and Ventilating Engineers, and the Electrical Trades Union and Plumbing Trades' Union on the one hand, and Costain-John Brown Limited and The Lummus Company Limited on the other hand. *Claim*: Whether, having regard to the terms of Clause 11 of the Agreement (covering the construction of the Coryton Refinery) between Costain-John Brown Limited and The Lummus Company Limited on the one hand, and the various mechanical trades unions on the other hand, the correct interpretation of this Clause is that men should be paid the cost of public transport to and from their homes or lodgings to the "pick up points" at which they join the Company's free conveyances or, where no free conveyance exists, the cost of public transport to and from their homes or lodgings to the site. *Award*: The Court ruled that the true meaning and intent of Clause 11 set out under the Terms of Reference was that men covered by the Agreement are themselves required to bear the cost of transport between their homes and the "pick up points" at which they join the Company's free conveyances.

Award No. 2456 (18th June).—*Parties*: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council 'B'. *Claim*: For increase in scales of salary of Medical Laboratory Technicians. *Award*: The Court awarded that as from the date of the award the present salaries scales of Medical Laboratory Technicians within the ambit of the Professional and Technical Council 'B' of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) should be increased by the following amounts:—Student or Junior Technicians age 16, 17 and 18 £15, age 19 and 20 £20, age 21 and over £30, Technicians £40 on all points of the scale, Senior Technicians £45 on all points of the scale, Chief Technicians £50 on all points of the scale.

Award No. 2457 (29th June).—*Parties*: The Trade Unions' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Operating and Ancillary Grades of the Road Haulage Executive. *Claim*: To determine the appropriate rate of pay and the next classification of a driver/operator of a mobile crane with a lifting capacity higher than those normally employed, the present top rate in the Memorandum of Agreement dated 25th October, 1950, as revised on 25th July, 1951, and 29th September, 1952, being for a mobile crane of over five tons, London 150s., Provinces 146s. *Award*: The Court awarded that the rate of pay and next classification of driver/operator of a mobile crane with a lifting capacity higher than those normally employed should be for a mobile crane of over ten tons, London 165s., Provinces 161s. Effect should be given to this award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Parties: The National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees and the Society of West End Theatre Managers. *Matters to be determined*: (1) Variation to be made in the basic rates of pay. (2) Payments to be made during absences due to sickness and accidents. (3) Holidays with pay for staff not wholly employed in any one theatre. (4) Payment for work done on Bank Holidays. *Award*: (1) Basic rates to be increased by a further 10 per cent. (2) Payments for absence due to sickness, accident or disablement to be made in accordance with the Society's proposals of 16th March, 1953. (3) Payment for annual holidays to be made in accordance with the Society's proposals of 16th March, 1953, subject to completion by an employee of six calendar months' continuous service in theatres in the West End. (4) Payments for work done on Bank Holidays and on any other special proclaimed holiday (including Coronation Day, 2nd June, 1953) to be at rate of time and one half. (5) Award to take effect from first full pay week following 12th June, 1953.

In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Management and Officers' Sides of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Justices' Clerks as to the scales of salary for whole-time Justices' Clerks except those employed within the Administrative County of London. The Board awarded salary scales as from 1st April, 1953, dependent on the population of a Clerk's division, to be ascertained according to the Registrar-General's latest Estimates of Population of England and Wales; quinquennial adjustment of a Clerk's remuneration according to the changes in population of his division; and where a Clerk acts for more than one division he shall be paid £100 per annum above the appropriate salary scale indicated by the aggregation of his several divisions.

Two independent Chairmen were appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside and deal with disputes relating

to claims for wage increases. In one case, concerning the Yorkshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying Industry, the parties reached agreement that the basic rates for craftsmen should be raised by 1½d. an hour from 14th May, 1953. In the other case, the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade awarded increases of 1s. and 6d. a shift for adults and youths respectively from the beginning of the first full pay week commencing after 4th May, 1953.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal U.(57), dated 5th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in the coffin furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the cerement-making section.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(49), dated 5th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers (other than home workers) and revised piece work basis time rates for female workers (other than home workers).

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 924 (B. (52)), dated 5th June and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See page 253.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 925 (P. (54)), dated 5th June and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.—See page 253.

The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 983 (J. (90)), dated 22nd June and effective from 8th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and supplemental payments for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.G. (N.119), dated 12th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male workers in the trade.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.48), dated 19th June, for fixing additional payments to be made to male workers engaged on shift systems.

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 June 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 Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (N.I.R.H. (N.6)), dated 8th June and effective from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male workers in the trade.—See page 254.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (N.I.B. (N.53)), dated 17th June and effective from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rate for female workers.—See page 254.

* See footnote * in second column on page 262.

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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 19/53 (12th May)

A claimant's employers gave their workpeople notice of termination of their existing contract and offered them a fresh contract on new terms. The workpeople did not accept the new terms and a stoppage of work resulted. The claimant's association contended that he had been discharged. Held that, applying the principles stated in R(U) 17/52, the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 13th to 22nd November, 1952, inclusive.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant's association is whether the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"The claimant and the other claimants to whom this decision refers lost their employment in the following circumstances. On 22nd October, 1952, the claimant's employers gave their workpeople written notice that their employment at the then existing rates would terminate on 29th October, 1952. At the same time the employers offered their workpeople re-employment to commence on 30th October, 1952, with a reduced production bonus. As a result of negotiations between the employers and the claimant's trade union the employers agreed to postpone the date when the notices would take effect. The employers issued a fresh notice bearing date 5th November, 1952, informing their workpeople that employment on the old terms would cease on 12th November, 1952, and that employment would be available for them on the new terms as from 13th November, 1952. The employers stated the terms on which they were prepared to employ their workpeople. The workpeople held a meeting on 12th November, 1952, when it was agreed by them that they would not accept employment on the new terms offered. In the circumstances the claimant and the other claimants to whom this decision refers withdrew their labour and became unemployed and, as a result thereof, there was an appreciable stoppage of work at their place of employment.

"A claim for unemployment benefit having been made by the claimant, the local insurance officer disallowed the claim and disqualified him for receiving unemployment benefit, on the ground that he had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal, who found that the claimant had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a dispute at his place of employment, and the tribunal followed the reasoning in Case No. 350/39 (a decision of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts now repealed). The tribunal referred to section 13 (6) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for the meaning of the expression 'trade dispute'. The claimant, they held, had failed to prove that he came within section 13 (1) (a) and (b) of the Act of 1946. A majority of the tribunal found that, even if the trade dispute was due to contravention by the employers of the terms of an agreement, the National Insurance Act, 1946, gives no relief from disqualification to benefit in such a case. One member of the tribunal considered that the appeal should be allowed because the men concerned were asked to continue at a reduced weekly sum of money without the conciliation machinery being used which is set up for the purpose. Accordingly the claimant's appeal was dismissed.

"The claimant's association now appeal to the Commissioner and, in their appeal, refer to the notice of 22nd October, 1952, in which the employers said 'this note must be regarded as your notice of termination of employment on the 29th instant' and to the amended notice issued on 5th November which did not cancel the previous one but stated that 'reference the notice 22nd October, 1952, handed to you but which was later suspended'. The association submit that the men were discharged by the firm, and that having accepted their discharge were entitled to unemployment

* 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 262.

benefit for the days on which they signed at the employment exchange. In so far as the dissenting member of the tribunal thought that it was any concern of the statutory authorities whether the employers had failed to observe the terms of their agreement with their workpeople, I agree with the majority of the tribunal that they had no concern whatever with the merits of the dispute. The National Insurance Act, 1946, under which the question whether the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit falls to be determined, makes no provision for any investigation by the statutory authorities into the merits of a dispute.

"The only question is whether the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and if it is established that he did so lose his employment he must suffer disqualification for unemployment benefit for so long as the dispute lasted, unless he is able to bring his case within the saving provisions of section 13 (1) (a) and (b) of the Act, or unless during the stoppage of work he became *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or had become regularly engaged in some other occupation.

"Clearly the claimant and the other claimants whose cases are affected by this decision cannot escape disqualification once it is found that they lost their employment by reason of stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. In effect, what the association is contending is that the employers brought the claimant's employment to an end by giving him notice, and that, therefore, the claimant did not lose his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The question would then be whether the claimant had neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment.

"In my view the contention of the claimant's association cannot be accepted. The facts show that the claimant, and the other workpeople, lost their employment because of the expiration of the notices to terminate their employment and such notice had been given because of a dispute relating to the terms or conditions of employment. The dispute was therefore a trade dispute, and it was due to that dispute that the stoppage of work occurred. The claimant lost his employment by reason of such stoppage and, accordingly, he was rightly disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13 (1) of the Act.

"As was said in Decision R(U) 17/52 'the question into which category a stoppage falls must depend upon the facts of the particular case. The mere fact that notice to terminate employment is given is not usually significant. Such notice is commonly required by the contract of employment, and the fact that it is given is not inconsistent with an intention to resume employment on fresh terms. It may be clear from the course of the previous negotiations and the number of employees and employers involved that neither side intends or can afford a permanent severance of relations, and that the withdrawal of labour by the employees or of employment by the employer is a trial of strength intended to result in a resumption of relations when the trial is over.' Applying those considerations to the facts of this case it is to be observed that a substantial body of workers withdrew their labour and caused a substantial stoppage of work. The stoppage of work therefore was due to the attitude of the claimant, and the other men involved, to the notice that was given to them, and not to any intention of the employers finally to sever relationship between themselves and the workers. They gave the notice as a means of bringing pressure to bear upon the men concerned in order that they should acquiesce in the new terms of employment offered to them. The true inference therefore is that the stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute. In fact employment was resumed on 24th November, 1952, by the main body of the workers. For the reason stated I agree with the decision of the local tribunal and must dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association."

Decision No. R(U) 21/53 (12th May)

A claimant received holiday pay for two weeks but agreed to forego the holiday for the second week and to work for additional wages at ordinary rates. He claimed unemployment benefit for the days in the second week when he was prevented from working by a trade dispute in which he did not participate. Held that the claimant had received payment for the week in question and could not be regarded as unemployed during that week. Umpire's Decision 6084 followed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for 19th, 20th or 23rd August, 1952.

"I am informed that this appeal is a test case in the result of which some 600 other workmen are interested, whose claims for unemployment benefit arise in circumstances similar to those in the present case. The claimant is employed underground in a colliery. He worked until and including Friday, 8th August, 1952. On that day he received, in addition to his wages, a sum of £18 which represented two weeks of holiday pay at the agreed rate of £9 a week. He was actually on holiday for the ensuing week, which ended on Saturday, 16th August, 1952, but because of the urgent need for coal it had been agreed between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers (in an agreement which I consider more fully later on) that the men should forego the second week of their holiday and should work instead, but should nevertheless receive holiday pay for a second week. They were paid the ordinary wages which they earned by working in the second week.

"The claimant accordingly returned to work on Monday, 18th August, 1952, after one week's holiday, and would have continued to work throughout that week but for a stoppage of work at his colliery due to a trade dispute. The trade dispute lay between certain underground officials and the employers, the National Coal

Board. It is agreed that the claimant is free from disqualification under section 13 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (which disqualifies participants in a trade dispute for receiving unemployment benefit) because he satisfies the proviso to that sub-section. But as a result of the stoppage the claimant lost work on 19th and 20th August, 1952. He claims unemployment benefit for those two days. He claims benefit also for Saturday, 23rd August, 1952, because, although it is a day on which he does not ordinarily work, he was not, in the week in which that day occurred, employed to the full extent normal in his case; see regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277].

"The insurance officer decided that benefit was not payable for any of these three days on the ground that the second £9 of holiday pay ought to be appropriated to the week following the week of actual holiday, i.e., to the week beginning Monday, 18th August, and if that were done it followed that the claimant was receiving payment for that week during which his contract of service subsisted, and therefore he could not be regarded as unemployed on any day in that week.

"The claimant's case is that the second £9 cannot be appropriated to the week beginning Monday, 18th August, 1952, or to any week. It was not a payment of wages for any particular period but a solatium given in consideration of the claimant's abandoning his right to a second week of holiday. It was not a payment in respect of any week, but in lieu of taking a holiday. Alternatively the claimant says that if the second £9 can be appropriated at all, it would be to the week of actual holiday, on the basis that the true nature of the bargain between his employers and the claimant was as if the employers had said to him 'If you will forego your second week of holiday we will pay you double pay for one week's holiday.' The £18 was in fact paid in one lump sum on the pay day immediately before the week of actual holiday.

"It seems to me to be first necessary to examine the grounds upon which unemployment benefit is refused to an employed person for days on which he does no work but receives wages under a subsisting contract of service. There is, I believe, no statutory authority in so many words for this practice but ever since 1924, and indeed earlier, the rule has been acted upon which the Umpire in Decision 6084 (given on 6th February, 1924) expressed thus:—'When in accordance with the terms of his employment an employee is entitled to receive, and does receive, from his employer part wages during periods when his actual services are not required, he continues during such periods to be in employment and is not unemployed. The fact that the payments are made pursuant to the customary or expressly agreed terms of the employment indicates that the relation of employer and employee continues so long as the payments are made.' That rule has been constantly followed and is well recognised. It has not been modified by any of the numerous Acts dealing with unemployment insurance passed since 1924. It must now be taken to be part of the settled law on the subject. If then the second £9 is to be treated as having been paid for the second week of holiday which the claimant gave up, whatever week that may be, the claimant would not be entitled to unemployment benefit for any day during that week on which his services were not required. This was the question canvassed at the hearing before me and it is the true issue in this case.

"The payment arose in the following way. There is in the coal mining industry a Joint National Negotiating Committee, consisting of representatives of the National Coal Board and of the National Union of Mineworkers. At a meeting held on 13th November, 1951, the Board's side said, in furtherance of earlier discussions on the Union's claim for additional holidays with pay, that they agreed in principle with additional holidays with pay but (owing to the coal shortage) could not agree that the additional holiday should be taken in 1952. They were prepared however to make the money, which would have been paid in respect of the additional holiday, available for the benefit of the miners, and the method of applying the money was to be discussed with the Union.

"As a result, the following clause was incorporated in an agreement made on the 31st December, 1951, between the Board and the Union:—

Holidays with Pay

'Workers entitled to annual holidays with pay in accordance with the Annual Holidays with Pay agreement for 1952 shall be entitled in respect of 1952 and each subsequent year to additional holidays with pay equivalent to an additional week of holiday subject to the following provisions, viz.:

In view of the estimated shortage of coal production in the year 1952 and the further loss of output that would be entailed if additional holidays were taken in that year the workers concerned shall not take such additional holidays in the year 1952 but shall be entitled to receive payment in lieu thereof as follows: (i) The Board will allocate to the workers a sum of money equivalent [to] the amount of holiday pay for the normal week of annual holidays to be taken in 1952 calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Second Porter Award dated 29th November, 1943. (ii) The sum of money so ascertained shall be distributed among the workers in such proportions and at such periods as the Joint National Negotiating Committee after consulting the several Divisions of the Board and the Areas of the Union shall decide.'

"On 24th April, 1952, the secretary to the Union sent to area secretaries a letter headed 'Holidays with Pay, May, 1952, to April, 1953' which, after setting out the amounts of the payments, said in the final paragraph 'With regard to the payment in lieu of the additional week of holiday in 1952, the Joint National Negotiating Committee have agreed that payment shall be made on the pay day preceding the taking of the holiday at the colliery concerned.'

"It is, I think, reasonably clear that the second £9 was paid in respect of some week of employment which, but for the coal'

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shortage, would have been a week of holiday. It is regarded by both sides as being the amount which would have been paid for the second week of holiday if that holiday had been taken. It is not a payment made in the void, but a payment for some particular week of the year during which the claimant refrained from taking a holiday. Is there, then, any evidence to show which week that was? I think there is such evidence. Where a payment of £18, which is admittedly equivalent to two weeks of holiday pay, is made at the beginning of a holiday, the reasonable inference is that it is made in respect of the two ensuing weeks, and this inference is in no way weakened by the fact that the payee has agreed to give up his second week of holiday provided that he receives the agreed holiday pay. As I see the matter, the claimant gave up his right to take a second week of holiday but he did not give up his right to receive a second week's holiday pay. The fact that he received his holiday pay in one lump sum of £18 at the beginning of his holiday is strong evidence to show that the second week of holiday would have followed immediately after the first, except for the agreement. It seems to me that the proper conclusion is that the second £9 was in fact a payment made in respect of the week beginning Monday, 18th August, 1952. The claimant therefore received wages during that week under a subsisting contract of service, and cannot be regarded as unemployed on any day of that week. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 984), made on 22nd June by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 233.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 924); price 6d. net, 7½d. post free, dated 5th June; *The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 925)*; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free, dated 5th June; *The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 983)*; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free, dated 22nd June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 259.

The Defence Regulations (No. 5) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 973); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free, made on 19th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, as extended by subsequent legislation, and continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1952. These Regulations revoke the Defence (Recovery of Fines) Regulations, 1942, and Regulations 55D, 55E, 77, 93AA, 94, 96 and 103 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The Regulations also revoke or amend certain parts of Regulations 51A, 51B, 54B, 55, 55AB, 56, 56A, 56AB, 58AA, and 101 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act (End of Emergency) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 976), made on 19th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1939. This Order provides that 18th June, 1953, is the date on which the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of that Act came to an end.

The Iron and Steel Act (Appointed Day) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1019), made on 29th June by the Minister of Supply under the Iron and Steel Act, 1953.—See page 233.

The Census of Production (1954) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 939), made on 11th June by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.—See page 234.

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 979); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free, made on 18th June by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 236.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1953 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1953 No. 81); price 4d. net, 5½d. post free, dated 21st April; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1953 (S.R. and O. 1953 No. 82)*; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free, dated 21st April; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.R. and O. 1953 No. 84)*, dated 1st May; *The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.R. and O. 1953 No. 85)*; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free, dated 21st May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for May and June, pages 186 and 226.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. and O. 1953 No. 80), made on 7th May by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came

into operation on 7th May and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 201.)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers. New Series.* (i) No. 38 Furniture Manufacture. (ii) No. 46 Printing: Composing Room Crafts. (iii) No. 47 Printing: Machine Room Workers. (iv) No. 48 Printing: Photo-Mechanical Processes. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.) each.

Census of Production for 1950.—(i) Volume 5. Metal Goods (not elsewhere specified) and Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. (ii) Volume 8. Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Part). Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. Board of Trade.

Coal Industry.—*Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1952 and for the year 1952.* National Coal Board. Price 8d. (9½d.).—See page 234.

Colonies.—*The Colonial Territories, 1952-53.* Cmd. 8856. Colonial Office. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

Education.—*Education in 1952. Being the Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales.* Cmd. 8835. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).—See page 235.

International Labour Office.—*Studies and Reports. New Series No. 33: Safety in Coal Mines.* Volume 1. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press, Ltd., 14 Great Smith Street, London. Price 9s. (9s. 4d.).

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—*Annual Report for the Year 1952.* Cmd. 8893. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. net. (5s. 3d.).—See page 232.

National Insurance.—(i) *National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations, 1953. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 205. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) *Credits for Training Courses. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* Cmd. 8860. Price 6d. (7½d.). Ministry of National Insurance. (iii) *National Insurance Act, 1946. Third Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1952.* H.C.192. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 235.

Pensions.—(i) *Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1949, concerning the Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof Disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependents of such Members Deceased, in consequence of Service after 2nd September, 1939.* Cmd. 8864. (ii) *Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 30th May, 1949, concerning the Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers Disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers Deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War.* Cmd. 8865. Ministry of Pensions. Price 2d. (3½d.) each.

Social Insurance.—*Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Italian Republic on Social Insurance.* Rome. November 28th, 1951. Cmd. 8871. Foreign Office. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 201).

Transport.—(i) *British Transport Commission. Fifth Annual Report and Accounts for 1952.* H.C. 190. Price 10s. 6d. (10s. 11d.). (ii) *Public Road Passenger Transport Statistics. Great Britain, 1951.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). Ministry of Transport.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Factory Inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, building operations. There are 94 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors".

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* See footnote * in next column.

