



27 NOV 1952
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LX, No. 11

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

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

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Membership of Trade Unions in 1951

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1951 was about 9,480,000, the highest figure yet recorded. This was about 238,000 more than the total at the end of 1950, and about 207,000 more than the total at the end of 1949.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom.

It should be noted that all figures for 1951 given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information.

Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1951 was 704, including 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of five compared with the total at the end of 1950. The reduction was the net result of seven small unions being absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceasing to function, and the formation of two new unions.

Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1951 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,480,000, as compared with 9,242,000 at the end of 1950, an increase of

2.6 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1951 was 7,705,000, an increase of 133,000, or 1.8 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,775,000, an increase of 105,000, or 6.3 per cent.

The total of 9,480,000 included 55,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 97,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,328,000 at the end of 1951, as compared with 9,092,000 at the end of 1950 ; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 196,000 in 1951 and 191,000 in 1950.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1951 :—

Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Membership	Percentage of	
			Total Number of all Unions	Total Membership of all Unions
Under 100	138	7,000	19.6	0.1
100 and under 500	184	46,000	26.1	0.5
500 " " 1,000	76	53,000	10.8	0.6
1,000 " " 2,500	96	152,000	13.7	1.6
2,500 " " 5,000	76	271,000	10.8	2.9
5,000 " " 10,000	41	276,000	5.8	2.9
10,000 " " 15,000	24	293,000	3.4	3.1
15,000 " " 25,000	19	362,000	2.7	3.8
25,000 " " 50,000	18	650,000	2.6	6.8
50,000 " " 100,000	15	1,065,000	2.1	11.2
100,000 or more	17	6,305,000	2.4	66.5
Totals	704	9,480,000	100.0	100.0

Although the tendency towards amalgamation has resulted in a progressive fall in the numbers of separate unions, there were still 398 unions (out of the total of 704) with fewer than 1,000 members each, and 322 of these had fewer than 500 members. These 398 small unions, however, accounted for little more than one per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership; about two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1951 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and over 90 per cent. by 93 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1951, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the United Kingdom.

Group of Unions	Membership at end of 1951			Membership at end of 1950		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations	1,836,790	309,710	2,146,500	1,800,360	278,950	2,079,310
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .. .	164,560	7,750	172,310	162,260	7,750	170,010
Coal Mining	791,400	15,830	807,230	780,110	15,120	795,230
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	6,990	660	7,650	6,770	500	7,270
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	16,990	19,330	36,320	15,640	16,380	32,020
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	13,710	6,410	20,120	12,860	6,130	18,990
Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades .. .	1,632,130	71,360	1,703,490	1,591,500	56,910	1,648,410
Cotton	76,730	162,130	238,860	76,000	161,410	237,410
Other Textiles and Textile Finishing .. .	91,420	91,710	183,130	92,690	88,690	181,380
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .	13,970	3,910	17,880	14,530	3,700	18,230
Clothing (except Boots and Shoes) .. .	33,720	109,140	142,860	36,010	111,230	147,240
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. .. .	58,330	40,070	98,400	58,020	38,990	97,010
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture .. .	48,410	20,740	69,150	49,860	20,440	70,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	111,740	16,000	127,740	112,210	15,050	127,260
Paper and Printing	223,520	73,450	296,970	213,850	67,400	281,250
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	9,810	2,860	12,670	11,620	3,530	15,150
Building and Contracting .. .	485,860	90	485,950	493,530	110	493,640
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	34,310	3,790	38,100	33,210	3,710	36,920
Railways	532,350	30,690	563,040	527,830	26,900	554,730
Other Transport and Communication (excluding General Labour Unions) ..	393,090	60,260	453,350	390,560	53,590	444,150
Distributive Trades	249,860	148,180	398,040	252,740	140,190	392,930
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .	78,340	18,660	97,000	74,450	16,350	90,800
National Government Service .. .	224,960	129,680	354,640	213,260	117,170	330,430
Local Government Service .. .	290,850	114,430	405,280	274,020	105,780	379,800
Education	133,890	183,020	316,910	130,660	179,140	309,800
Other Professional and Business Services .. .	88,380	108,160	196,540	86,020	109,620	195,640
Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc. .. .	60,640	26,300	86,940	58,720	25,470	84,190
Other Services	2,310	130	2,440	2,460	240	2,700
Totals	7,705,060	1,774,450	9,479,510	7,571,750	1,670,450	9,242,200

Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In particular, the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members.

It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions, taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing, and education.

Totals for 1937-1951

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade unions and their aggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years :-

Year	Number of Unions at end of Year	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Membership of previous Year
		Males	Females	Total	
1937	1,032	4,947	895	5,842	+ 10.3
1938	1,024	5,127	926	6,053	+ 3.6
1939	1,019	5,288	1,010	6,298	+ 4.0
1940	1,004	5,494	1,119	6,613	+ 5.0
1941	996	5,753	1,412	7,165	+ 8.3
1942	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8
1943	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9
1944	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1
1945	781*	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6
1946	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+ 11.8
1947	734	7,483	1,662	9,145	+ 3.9
1948	731	7,647	1,672	9,319	+ 1.8
1949	721	7,612	1,661	9,273	- 0.5
1950	709	7,572	1,670	9,242	- 0.3
1951	704	7,705	1,775	9,480	+ 2.6

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available), the total membership of trade unions was a little over 1½ million, and by 1910 had reached a total of only 2½ million. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until 1920, when it reached nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933, when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has continued to rise in most years since,

* The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was partly due to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently of the parent organisation.

Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1951 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 49, three less than at the end of 1950. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871-1940*. The Summary covers the period 1941-51 and for the years 1950 and 1951 includes an analysis by industry groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1951, together with comparative figures for the years 1950 and 1941. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the preceding article in this GAZETTE relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1951	1950	1941
Number of Unions on Register	413	416	417
Number of Members	8,286,881	7,947,535	5,927,813
	£	£	£
Income—			
From Members	16,226,000	15,721,000	9,325,000
From other sources	2,020,000	1,903,000	918,000
Expenditure—			
Unemployment, etc., Benefit .. .	133,000	163,000	198,000†
Dispute Benefit	190,000	244,000	18,000
Sick and Accident Benefit .. .	1,213,000	1,166,000	695,000
Funeral Benefit	553,000	486,000	422,000
Superannuation Benefit .. .	1,931,000	1,791,000	1,379,000
Other Benefits	783,000	687,000	273,000
From Political Fund	555,000	451,000	124,000
Working Expenses	9,098,000	8,226,000	3,781,000
Other Outgoings	1,399,000	812,000	530,000
Funds at end of year	64,825,000	62,150,000	27,525,000

In addition to the above, there were 100 registered associations of employers in 1951, with an aggregate membership of 119,773.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1941-1951. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

† Excluding £324,000 State unemployment benefit paid by the unions and recovered from the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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 385 to 403.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during September by 22,000 (7,000 males and 15,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,174,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 17,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 30,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 35,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 12,000 from 23,402,000 to 23,390,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 326,513 to 350,671 between 15th September and 13th October, but the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 63,107 to 47,222. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 13,975 among males and a fall of 5,702 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in October at 131. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £159,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 615,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £17,000 for 246,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens, licensed non-residential establishments, and in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, bus and trolleybus drivers and conductors in London, and agricultural workers in Northern Ireland.

Retail Prices

At 14th October, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 136 at 16th September and with 129 at 16th October, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of bacon, butter, margarine, cooking fat, cheese and sugar, resulting from reductions in the subsidies on these items.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during October in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 25,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 91,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 146, and, in addition, 17 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers at Horden, Co. Durham.

NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1951

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1951 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1951, 1950 and 1949, and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover the productive and the distributive activities of the societies.

	1951	1950	1949
Number of Societies	1,109	1,110	1,115
Membership	10,745 Thousands	10,528 Thousands	10,253 Thousands
Sales	649,772	599,865	534,447
Salaries and Wages	77,523	71,107	67,606
Surplus	48,860	48,475	47,529
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	6,010	6,215	6,336
Dividends on Sales	38,169	38,202	36,503
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	222,153	230,337	237,127
Due to Depositors and Loanholders ..	74,506	72,957	70,849
Other	57,730	53,429	49,172
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves ..	43,099	42,202	41,427
Assets—			
Stocks	74,526	59,313	52,538
Investments	221,771	247,243	262,678
Other	101,191	92,369	83,359
Total Assets	397,488	398,925	398,575

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1951 was 227,000 (117,000 males aged 18 years and over, 76,000 females aged 18 years and over and 34,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £62,324,000.

Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position, in the years 1951, 1950 and 1949, of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover both the distributive and the productive activities.

	1951	1950	1949
Number of Societies	178	185	185
Membership	59 Thousands	58 Thousands	56 Thousands
Sales	466,456	418,672	381,759
Salaries and Wages	26,905	24,851	24,071
Surplus	13,176	13,814	12,830
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	986	974	957
Dividends on Sales	8,001	8,977	8,905
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	27,424	26,686	26,123
Due to Depositors and Loanholders ..	114,929	137,056	154,684
Other	26,099	24,056	21,069
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves ..	18,868	23,105	20,729
Assets—			
Stocks	42,566	31,375	28,306
Investments	11,414	11,535	11,928
Other	133,340	167,993	182,371
Total Assets	187,320	210,903	222,605

Industry	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Productions			
			Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies	All Societies	
			C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J., C.W.S.*	Other Societies		
Food and Tobacco	32,397	£000's 10,263	£000's 44,399	£000's 62,200	£000's 10,217	£000's 116,816
Farming and Dairy- ing	9,393	3,200	18,196	26,710	4,508	49,414
Clothing	22,909	5,711	4,058	12,015	5,389	21,462
Textiles	4,489	1,181	—	10,518	362	10,880
Building and Wood- working	15,873	5,773	7,240	7,983	211	15,434
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc.	5,296	1,809	24	3,913	2,209	6,146
Metal and Engineer- ing	4,786	1,585	1,455	3,732	407	5,594
Miscellaneous (in- cluding Transport for Productive De- partments) .. .	8,751	2,651	270	12,248	233	12,751
Totals for 1951 ..	103,894	32,173	75,642	139,319	23,536	238,497
Corresponding Totals for: 1950	104,806	30,004	71,841	123,667	21,495	217,003
1949	102,962	28,714	65,397	114,785	19,944	200,126

The following is an analysis of the net value of productions in

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.; the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.; and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., respectively.

1951, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been deducted.

Industry	Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies				All Societies
		C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	
Food and Tobacco	£000's 10,801	£000's 7,180	£000's 1,551	£000's 204	£000's 2,800	£000's 22,536
Farming and Dairy- ing	3,666	3,201	555	—	777	8,199
Clothing	2,024	3,367	551	—	1,939	7,881
Textiles	—	1,298	467	—	88	1,853
Building and Wood- working	3,452	2,933	428	—	85	6,898
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc.	9	1,248	417	—	1,258	2,932
Metal and Engineer- ing	571	1,207	343	—	230	2,351
Miscellaneous	80	2,825	510	—	46	3,461
Totals for 1951 ..	20,603	23,259	4,822	204	7,223	56,111
Corresponding						
Totals for : 1950	19,729	21,737	4,769	173	6,828	53,236
1949	19,788	22,956	4,708	178	6,620	54,250

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1951, 1950 and 1949 are given in the next Table.

	1951	1950	1949
Number of Accounts—			
Co-operative Societies ..	805	807	809
Trade Unions	16,461	15,818	15,228
Clubs	2,129	1,952	1,652
Miscellaneous Organisations	25,082	23,061	21,224
Individuals	106,237	101,918	94,676
Total ..	150,714	143,556	133,589
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department	70,131,022	102,394,881	119,168,750
Other Accounts	74,388,525	66,965,689	64,456,922
Current Account Balances—			
C.W.S. Trade Department	2,980,458	3,704,114	3,281,863
Other Accounts	36,225,414	36,394,865	37,106,717
Investments	142,567,102	179,552,744	197,055,882
Total Assets	197,884,817	221,456,289	235,204,485

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1951, 1950 and 1949 are given in the next Table.

	1951	1950	1949
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	3,094,819	6,464,544	8,737,743
Other Accounts	7,549,177	7,349,415	5,240,700
Current Account Balances—			
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	261,681	692,869	784,156
Other Accounts	3,152,054	1,128,775	1,008,302
Investments	13,633,368	15,233,085	15,399,017
Total Assets	14,152,426	15,706,527	15,811,232

* See footnote * in second column on page 377.



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Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1951, 1950 and 1949 are shown in the next Table.

	1951	1950	1949
Premiums—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch ..	15,981,861	14,906,533	13,934,436
Collective Life Branch ..	1,081,909	987,851	902,773
Other Branches	11,530,424	10,085,765	8,829,428
Total ..	28,594,194	25,980,149	23,666,637
Interest on Shares	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums ..	92,306	84,761	91,319
Salaries and Wages	1,384,266	1,301,519	1,210,038
Commission	4,797,041	4,332,711	4,082,379

Laundering

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table :—

	1951	1950	1949
Number of Employees ..	13,165	13,888	14,040
Salaries and Wages	2,741,416	2,849,365	2,759,870
Charges for Work Done ..	4,896,425	5,180,448	5,000,848

Miscellaneous

The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional services (e.g., hairdressing and catering).

The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table :—

	1951	1950	1949
Number of Employees ..	7,843	7,627	7,324
Salaries and Wages	2,088,186	1,912,236	1,787,206
Charges for Work Done ..	8,419,705	7,690,791	7,363,052

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1951, 1950 and 1949. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups: (i) *Requirements and produce societies*, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) *farming and growing societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) *fishermen's societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1951	1950	1949
Requirements and Produce Societies—			
Number of Societies	374	381	375
Number of Members	239,554	226,609	173,626
Sales	£000's 93,452	£000's 82,625	£000's 63,700
Surplus on Year	1,962	1,835	1,725
Farming and Growing Societies—			
Number of Societies	34	35	33
Number of Members	1,533	1,595	1,587
Sales	£000's 300	£000's 267	£000's 301
Surplus on Year	34	19	57
Fishermen's Societies—			
Number of Societies	58	55	57
Number of Members	2,241	2,098	2,008
Sales	£000's 488	£000's 448	£000's 357
Surplus on Year	11	11	8
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies	466	471	465
Number of Members	243,348	230,302	215,941
Sales	£000's 94,240	£000's 83,340	£000's 66,358
Surplus on Year	2,007	1,865	1,790

At the end of 1951 there were also 701 *service societies*, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities and cattle insurance. The majority of the societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 196,000, compared with 198,000 members of 709 societies at the end of 1950. The most important of the service societies are the small holdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1951, tenants of these societies numbered 77,000.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in Scotland

The text is given below of the Constitution of a Joint Committee for the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade in Scotland as agreed between the National Association of Multiple Grocers (Scottish Section) and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.

Preamble

(1) This Agreement for the establishment of a joint body for the purposes hereinafter mentioned has been concluded on the understanding between the parties that, without prejudice to any existing agreements between individual members of the Association and the Union and to relationships thereby established between such members and the Union, no approach will be made by the Union to any individual member of the Association with a view to negotiating variations in the wages and conditions of employment from time to time decided by the Committee, so long as the member remains bound by the decisions of the Committee and this Agreement for the establishment thereof remains in force.

(2) The decisions of this Committee shall apply to those member firms of the Association who signify their willingness to accept them. In the event of a member firm deciding to withdraw acceptance, two months' notice shall be given to the Committee.

1. Title

The joint body shall be called the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in Scotland (hereinafter called "the Committee").

2. Objects and Functions

The objects and functions of the Joint Committee shall be :—
(a) To secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employers and employees engaged in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade in Scotland.

(b) The consideration of the remuneration and working conditions in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade in Scotland, with a view to establishing and maintaining such terms and conditions of service as shall be equitable between members of the Association and members of the Union.

3. Membership

(a) The Committee shall consist of representative members of the Association and the Union.

(b) The representative members shall comprise not more than twelve (12) persons, including two secretaries, who shall be appointed as to one-half by the Association and to one-half by the Union.

(c) In the absence of a representative member from a meeting of the Committee a duly accredited representative may be sent by the Association or Union as the case may be.

4. Officers

(a) Officers of the Committee shall consist of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be appointed by the Committee from among its members and who shall hold office for one year. The first Chairman shall be nominated by the Association and thereafter alternately, the first Vice-Chairman by the Union and thereafter alternately.

(b) Each side shall appoint its own secretary from its own members.

5. Meetings of the Committee

The Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary. A meeting shall be called on the requisition of either side, not less than fourteen days' notice to be given of such meeting.

6. Settlement of Differences

Any difference as to the interpretation of any part of this Agreement shall be the subject of discussion and settlement between the parties to this Agreement.

In the event of failure otherwise to settle any such difference the parties agree to make such arrangements for settlement as they consider necessary.

7. Amendment of Constitution

Alterations and/or additions to the Constitution of the Committee shall be made only at a meeting specially convened for that purpose. Notice of such alterations or additions must be in the hands of the Secretaries at least one month before the date fixed for the meeting.

8. Termination of the Committee

The Committee hereby established shall continue unless and until it is dissolved by two months' written notice given by the Association or the Union.

In an appendix attached to the Constitution there are set forth the decisions of the Committee concerning the agreed minimum rates of wages for certain classes of workpeople, the provisions for payment during sickness and the names of the firms which are signatories to the agreement. A non-prejudice clause provides that the agreed rates of wages and conditions of employment are minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates or the operation of better conditions, and that nothing in the agreement is to be taken to prejudice any employee who may, at the date of the agreement, be receiving higher wages or working under more favourable conditions.

For shop managers and managerses the minimum rates are based upon weekly trade, and range from 131s. a week for managers and 106s. for managerses in all areas when the weekly trade is under £70 to 215s. and 196s., respectively, when the trade is £1,190 and under £1,210. Rates are also agreed for temporary managers and managerses. For shop assistants, central warehouse workers, Grade 1 clerks under 25 years of age, Grade 2 clerks, and all workers not otherwise specified, the rates are as follows :—

Male workers.—Area 1, 40s. a week at 15 and under 16 years, rising to 120s. at 21 and over; Area 2, 37s. to 117s.;

Female workers.—Area 1, 40s. to 86s.; Area 2, 37s. to 83s. Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over are to receive further increments of 6s. a week in the case of male workers and of 4s. 6d. in the case of female workers.

The text is given below of the provisions regarding payment during sickness and the date of operation of the decision.

Payment During Sickness

(a) Subject to the production of a medical certificate if required by the employer and subject also to the exceptions stated in paragraph (d), an employee who is absent owing to sickness, accident or disablement not arising from or attributable to his/her misconduct shall be entitled upon the completion of six months' continuous service to payment for such absence as follows :—

Continuous service	Period in any year
Second six months	Up to 6 days
Second year	Up to 12 days
Third year	Up to 18 days
Fourth and fifth year	Up to 24 days
After five years	Up to 36 days

Payment shall be at the appropriate minimum rate of remuneration prescribed by this agreement less whichever is applicable of the deductions stated in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c). Provided that no such deductions shall be made in computing payment for the first three days of such absence in any year.

(b) For any days of absence (not being days to which paragraph (c) applies) the deduction from the minimum rate of remuneration shall be at the following weekly rate :—

In the case of a single person aged under 18 years	20s.
In the case of a married woman supported by her husband	22s.
In any other case	32s. 6d.

(c) For any days of incapacity for work due to personal injury in respect of which an employee is entitled to injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the deduction from the minimum rate of remuneration shall be at the following weekly rate :—

In the case of a person aged under 17 years	27s. 6d.
In the case of a person aged 17 but under 18 years ..	41s. 3d.
In the case of a person aged 18 years or more	55s.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this Clause shall not entitle an employee to any payment during absence arising out of an accident for which damages are awarded at Common Law, or of an accident arising out of or in the course of following another occupation under a contract of service with another employer.

(e) The employer may, at any time, require a worker who is unable to perform his duties as a consequence of sickness, accident or disablement to submit to an examination by a medical practitioner nominated by the employer. Any expense incurred in connection with such examination shall be met by the employer.

(f) For the purpose of this Clause :—

"day" means weekday, and the daily rate of sickness pay shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate;
"year" means a period of 12 months, starting from the date of commencement of employment and each anniversary thereof.

Date of Operation

These decisions shall be effective on and from the pay day in week commencing 7th July, 1952, and will not be varied in any way without two months' notice being given in writing by either Side of the Joint Committee that they desire to alter or vary the terms of the agreement.

Retail Pharmacy in England and Wales

The first agreement relating to rates of wages and conditions of employment made by the National Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy in England and Wales came into operation on 1st January, 1945. Amendments to the terms of the original agreement have been made from time to time, and from September, 1952, a "sixth agreement" has become effective, increasing the minimum rates of wages and also the deductions which are to be made from the minimum rates payable to workers absent through sickness, accident or disablement.

The text of the sixth agreement is given below.

1. Non-Prejudice Clause

The rates of wages and conditions of employment set out herein are minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates of wages or the operation of better conditions of employment. Nothing herein shall be taken to prejudice any higher rates or better conditions in existence when this agreement becomes operative.

Nothing herein shall prejudice any existing agreement except where this agreement is accepted *in toto*.

2. Minimum Weekly Rates of Wages

[The revised rates payable under this agreement in London and the Provinces were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1952, page 365.]

3. Definitions

London means the City of London and Metropolitan Police District.

Provincial "A" means places (other than any place in London as defined above) which, according to the Registrar-General's (1938) Statistical Review, had a population of 10,000 or more inhabitants, or which, by reason of population, proximity and relation to any neighbouring larger town, or special character (such as holiday resort, &c.), or any other item, are included in the list of places specified in the Appendix [not reproduced] to this Agreement.

Provincial "B" means all places other than those included in London and Provincial "A".

4. Date of Increments

Increments in remuneration due to birthdays are to be made in the first full pay week after the birthday occurs.

Increments in remuneration are to be made in the case of qualified assistants in the first full pay week after the anniversary of statutory registration as a pharmacist.

5. Sub-Normal Employees

Remuneration for employees whose efficiency is impaired by reason of age or physical or other defect is to be settled by agreement between the employer and the employee, having regard to the circumstances of each individual case and subject to the right of appeal by either party to an Appeals Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for settlement.

All such agreements shall be notified to the Joint Secretaries, who shall, from time to time, circulate to the Council a list thereof. Either Side of the Council shall be at liberty to request further information on any case appearing in such list and after notification to the parties the Council shall have power to vary the agreement made or remit the matter to an Appeals Committee with power to vary such an agreement; the determination of the Council or of the Appeals Committee to be final and binding on the parties.

6. Late Entrants

Employees who are over 23 years of age and on entering the trade are without previous experience of the trade may be paid for the first six months at the weekly rate immediately below that specified for their age, but at the expiry of six months in the trade shall be paid at the weekly rate appropriate to their age.

7. Conditions of Employment

(a) *Hours of Work*: The weekly rates of wages are for a normal working week of not more than 46 hours exclusive of mealtimes.

(b) *Weekly Overtime*: Subject to the provisions relating to Special Time in sub para. (c) below, overtime beyond the normal working week to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first 4 hours and time-and-a-half thereafter.

(c) *Special Time*: Work done on a day of customary holiday, on a Sunday, or on the day normally recognised as the weekly short day shall be regarded as special time and shall be remunerated as follows:—

(i) *Day of Customary Holiday*: At double-time rates for all hours worked.

(ii) *Sunday*: At double-time rates for all hours worked.

(iii) *Day normally recognised as the Weekly Short Day*: At the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours beyond 1.30 p.m.

(iv) All special time shall be paid irrespective of whether the normal working week is worked or not, provided that such special time shall not rank for payment as weekly overtime under sub para. (b) above.

Provided that:—

Overtime rates in accordance with the foregoing provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) shall be payable to a Shop Manager or Shop Manageress only if the overtime worked is specifically authorised in writing by the employer or his representative.

(d) Qualified Pharmacy Shop Managers, Manageresses, and Pharmacists shall not be paid overtime or special time for work done outside the normal shop hours consequent upon arrangements agreed with the Local Executive Council for rota services to be provided in fulfilment of the employer's contract of service to meet the requirements of the National Health Service.

Provided that where a Qualified Pharmacy Shop Manager, Manageress, or a Pharmacist is called on to perform rota duties in compliance with arrangements under the National Health Service, payment shall be made as follows:—

Weekdays	6s. per hour.
Sundays and Customary Holidays	10s. per hour.

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The payments under the foregoing proviso to be made irrespective of whether or not the normal working week is worked in the week in which the rota duty is performed.

(e) *Annual Holidays*: Annual holidays with full pay shall be granted during the holiday season in each year (being the period from April 1st to October 31st) on the basis of one working day's holiday for each complete month of continuous service up to March 31st, subject to a maximum of twelve working days.

The above holidays shall be in addition to Bank and Public Holidays. Where, in addition, local customary holidays are observed, any such holidays in excess of two may be counted as part of the annual holiday. An employee leaving after a period of employment in respect of which he has not received a holiday (unless dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to the annual holidays accruing to him or, at the option of the employer, payment on the basis of one day's pay in respect of each complete month of service qualifying for holiday.

(f) Payment during Sickness:

(i) Subject to the production of a medical certificate if required by the employer and subject also to the exceptions stated in paragraph (iv), an employee who is absent owing to sickness, accident or disablement not arising from or attributable to his/her misconduct shall be entitled upon the completion of six months' continuous service to payment for such absence up to eighteen days in any year and upon the completion of five years' continuous service to payment for such absence up to thirty-six days in any year, at not less than the appropriate minimum rate of remuneration prescribed by this Agreement, less whichever is applicable of the deductions stated in paragraph (ii) or paragraph (iii).

Provided that no such deductions shall be made in computing payment for the first three days of such absence in any year.

(ii) For any days of absence (not being days to which paragraph (iii) applies) the deduction from the minimum rate of remuneration shall be at the following weekly rate:—

In the case of a single person aged under 18 years	20s.
In the case of a married woman supported by her husband	22s.
In any other case	32s. 6d.

(iii) For any days of incapacity for work due to personal injury in respect of which an employee is entitled to injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the deduction from the minimum rate of remuneration shall be at the following weekly rate:—

In the case of a person aged under 17 years	27s. 6d.
In the case of a person aged 17 but under 18 years	41s. 3d.
In the case of a person aged 18 years or more	55s.

(iv) The foregoing provisions of this Clause shall not entitle an employee to any payment during absence arising out of an accident for which damages are awarded at Common Law, or of an accident arising out of or in the course of following another occupation under a contract of service with another employer.

(v) For the purpose of this Clause:

"day" means weekday, and the daily rate of sickness pay shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate;

"year" means a period of 12 months starting from 5th July.

8. Special Relief

Where any employer covered by this Agreement considers that, owing to special economic, financial, or trading difficulties, he is unable to operate in whole or in part the scale of wages and/or conditions of employment specified in this Agreement, such employer may make application to the Council for special relief. Applications must be submitted through an appropriate employers' organisation, specifying the particular difficulties, and such claim shall within a period of twenty-one days be the subject of consideration by an Appeals Committee of the Council whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties.

The Appeals Committee shall have power in such cases to vary the Agreement, but failing a decision by the Appeals Committee the matter shall forthwith be referred to arbitration by the Independent President of the Council, whose decision shall be final and binding.

Pending a decision on any such application the employer concerned shall not be obliged to operate this Agreement.

9. Termination of Employment

Subject to Common Law rights, termination of employment shall be by one month's notice on either side in the case of qualified managers, qualified manageresses, qualified assistants and assistants (who have completed Articles of Pupilage but have not qualified), and one week's notice on either side in the case of all other employees.

10. Date of Operation

This Agreement shall come into operation on the twenty-second day of September, 1952, and the minimum rates of wages specified herein shall become operative on the pay day in that week, excepting that the minimum rates of wages for qualified pharmacy shop managers, qualified pharmacy shop manageresses, and pharmacists provided in Clause 2 sub Clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall become operative on the pay day in week commencing first of September, 1952.

11. Determination or Modification of Agreement

If either Side of the Joint Industrial Council wishes to determine this Agreement or modify it in any way, it shall give to the other Side three months' notice in writing of its desire to do so, and during this period of notice negotiations shall take place as to the proposed modifications or termination.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Call-up and Deferment of 1929-1934 Classes

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 200 of the June, 1952, issue). Similar information is now available for 3rd October, 1952, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 30th June, 1934, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 5th April, 1952. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articulated pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable the student to remain in full-time attendance at school to sit external examinations, such as the General Certificate of Education or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture (subject, in the case of agriculture, to the change indicated in the second paragraph after the Table below).

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 3rd October, 1952, were 298,000 of the 1929 class, 302,800 of the 1930 class, 297,700 of the 1931 class, 301,400 of the 1932 class, 277,100 of the 1933 class, and 144,600 of the first half of the 1934 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The details were as follows:—

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class First Half
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	229,600	222,100	193,400	161,400	145,700	65,600
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	38,000	40,400	44,400	47,100	35,500	15,500
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	1,000	1,800	9,300	3,300	3,100	5,500
Applications for deferment of call-up under consideration	100	200	400	400	1,700	1,100
Call-up deferred:—						
Apprentices	100	700	6,200	42,200	52,100	31,000
Articled pupils and others training for professional qualifications	1,200	2,800	4,400	5,600	6,400	3,400
Agricultural workers	14,100	15,800	16,200	16,700	5,200	3,900
Coal mining workers	6,400	7,600	8,200	9,100	10,600	5,800
Seamen	4,300	5,800	5,700	4,300	3,700	2,600
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1953 (to take General Certificate of Education, etc.)	—	—	—	—	800	2,900
University students, student teachers, etc.	1,900	4,100	7,200	9,700	10,200	4,600
All others (including hardship postponements)	1,300	1,500	2,300	1,600	2,100	2,700
Total	298,000	302,800	297,700	301,400	277,100	144,600

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 17½ per cent. of the total number in that category. The rate of medical rejection showed some increase after the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examination and classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will, if present arrangements remain in force, continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been deferred because of employment in agriculture are in present circumstances not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment; men born after 1932, however, will not in general be eligible for deferment because of employment in agriculture. Deferment may, however, be granted in the case of men employed on farms with less than two regular full-time male workers, or where the worker is employed substantially as a stockman.

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1953, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard,



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courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 36,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 23rd April included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.

Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 6th December. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st January, 1935, and 31st March, 1935, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

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

Any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

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

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

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

CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT (MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS) REVOCATION ORDER, 1952

On 17th October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Control of Employment (Miscellaneous Orders) Revocation Order, 1952. The Order, which came into operation on 1st November, formally revokes seven Orders, all of which were made originally under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, in connection with controls on the employment of labour and have been inoperative for some time. The Orders revoked are the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order, 1940, the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) Order, 1943, the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943, the Essential Work and Directed Persons (National Service Officers) Order, 1943, the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) (Amendment) Order, 1947, the Registration for Employment Order, 1947, and the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) (Amendment) Order, 1948.

Copies of the new Order (S.I. 1952 No. 1830) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

An extract is given below from the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on 29th October.

"I have for some months had under consideration the question whether any, and if so what, new areas of the country ought to be designated as Development Areas. The House will remember that the main advantage accruing to a Development Area is that the Government can give assistance in factory building and that the Treasury can help by loans or grants. In making a decision on a matter of this kind, certain considerations have to be borne in mind. First, it is necessary to look over a wide field in order to compare the claims of one area with another. Secondly, what is given to any Development Area is, in fact, at the expense of the rest of the country; there is not an endless reserve of special advantages to be extended, and, if those advantages are spread too widely, they become meaningless.

"As a result of my inquiries, I propose to ask the House to approve the scheduling of one new Development Area. I also propose special treatment, which I shall describe in a moment, for one other area and the adoption of certain measures affecting factory building in certain localities both inside and outside Development Areas.

"First, then, I propose that certain parts of north-east Lancashire shall be scheduled as a Development Area. The area concerned embraces the Lancashire towns of Burnley, Nelson, Colne and Padiham, and I shall discuss with the local authority of the neighbouring Yorkshire town of Barnoldswick whether it, too, should be included. The area in question is remote, the rate of wholly unemployed persons in the area has steadily increased, it is abnormally dependent on a single section of a single industry, and thus is peculiarly liable to severe unemployment in bad times.

"There is another part of the country which I think requires special treatment. I refer to the Buckie-Peterhead area of north-east Scotland which is heavily dependent on the fishing industry and which has a hard core of unemployment. I am not satisfied, however, that the Development Area procedure is the right one in this case, and the Secretary of State for Scotland and I agree that we should try an alternative method through the Development Commission. The Commission have agreed to consider sympathetically requests for assistance in the building of small factories in this part of Scotland for industrialists who are prepared to go there, and I am having discussions with the parties concerned, including the Scottish Industrial Estates, Limited, to see how this work can best be done.

"The Distribution of Industry Act contemplates both the adding of new areas to those scheduled and the removal of existing areas from the Schedule. This principle of de-scheduling at the appropriate time is clearly right, and I think it is important to re-state it now, but a great many factors are involved which I am at present examining area by area.

"Finally, there are places in addition to the two areas which I have mentioned, some inside and some outside Development Areas, where the outlook for employment is such that the attraction of new industries is clearly desirable. The main handicap at the moment is, of course, the stringent limitations on new building required by our existing economic situation. We propose to relax these limitations somewhat in a few places which appear to be in most urgent need."

Additions have previously been made to the Schedule of Development Areas (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1949, page 166).

INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

It is regretted that owing to increased production costs it has again become necessary to raise the price of this GAZETTE. Beginning with the issue for January, 1953, the price will be 1s. 6d. a copy (1s. 7½d. post free). The annual subscription rate will be 19s. 6d., including postage.

Current subscriptions will continue at the old rate until they expire; renewals will be at the new rate.

CENSUSES OF PRODUCTION FOR 1952 AND 1953

On 20th October the Board of Trade made the Census of Production (1953) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1952, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293) required the Board of Trade, for the purpose of providing at intervals general surveys of the state of trade and business, to take a census of production in 1949 and in every subsequent year. It also provided that any person carrying on an undertaking may be required to furnish returns for the purpose of a census under the Act; and that the Board may, by Order, provide for exempting from such obligation, either wholly or partially, conditionally or unconditionally, any persons or any prescribed class or description of persons.

The Order, which comes into operation on 31st December, 1952, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production which is to be taken in 1953 in respect of the year 1952. 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 supplied to the Minister of Fuel and Power. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1952 No. 1845) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Board of Trade state that, as already announced (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1952, page 9), "sampling" will be used in the Census for 1952 for the first time, and that it has been decided that the Census for 1953, to be taken in 1954, will also be on the same simplified basis. The adoption of sampling methods will relieve a large proportion of the smaller and medium-sized establishments of the need to make a return, and fewer questions will be asked than in previous censuses. Both the Census for 1952 and that for 1953 will cover all producing industries and returns will be required from all firms over a certain size in each trade.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Conference of Heads of Government Offices in Wales, which was set up in 1946 to review the general execution of Government policy in Wales and to advise on questions of general administration, have submitted their sixth annual Report. The Report, which is the seventh in a series of annual papers on Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire and relates to the twelve months ended 30th June, 1952, has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs and published as a Command Paper*.

In the introductory section of the Report reference is made to the work of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire. The three Panels originally set up by the Council (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 374) have been reconstituted as the Rural Development Panel, the Industrial Panel and the Agricultural Panel, and a fourth, the Small Sea-ports and Harbours Panel, has been appointed. A report which the Council intends to submit later this year will have particular reference to the work of the Rural Development Panel. Further progress has been made during the year in the delegation of functions to Departments in Wales. Nearly all the administrative functions relating to town and country planning in Wales, which were previously carried out in Whitehall, have now been transferred to the Welsh Office, Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A new unit of the Ministry of Education to which the day-to-day work of the Welsh Department in the administration of primary and secondary education has been transferred, has been set up in Cardiff. The status of the Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been raised.

The Report states that a favourable employment position has been maintained during the year under review, although economic difficulties have intensified. Employment has continued to be at a high level in the basic industries, including coal, agriculture, building and civil engineering, iron and steel and transport. An event of outstanding importance for the iron and steel industry was the opening of the new works at Margam and Trostre. In the manufacturing industries, the total numbers employed decreased only very slightly, but fluctuation of trade has affected particular firms and areas. There have been increases in employment in those industries concerned with the defence programme, in connection with which work under direct contracts amounting to about £26 million has now been placed with private firms. The numbers employed in the clothing and textile industries have declined, and in those industries and also in the furniture, chemicals and radio industries redundancy and short-time working have occurred owing to recession of trade. In general engineering, more labour has been engaged and much overtime has been worked.

The numbers unemployed, which had fallen to 20,574 in July, 1951, increased by nearly 10,000 during the next six months, but by June, 1952, the total had again fallen to 24,405. The Report states that the number of men wholly unemployed who have been out of work for substantial periods continues to show the high proportion of elderly or disabled men which is the significant feature of the problem of long-term unemployment in Wales. Of the men unemployed in June, 1952, 45 per cent. were registered disabled persons and almost 50 per cent. were over 50 years of age.

* *Wales and Monmouthshire: Report of Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1952.* Cmd. 8678. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. post free).

The Report contains a detailed survey of the position of the basic heavy industries and services, including coal, iron and steel, power supply, and trade at the South Wales ports, and information is given regarding production, exports, man-power, etc. An important feature, it is stated, is the increasing flow of young men under 18 years of age into the coal mining industry in South Wales. The labour force in the South Wales coalfield continued to increase and at 28th June, 1952, the total number of workers on the colliery books was 104,265, compared with 102,616 at 30th June, 1951, and 101,783 at 1st July, 1950.

The programme of industrial development showed a total of 390 completed factory projects by 30th June, 1952, and 205 others under construction or approved. In conjunction with other developments since 1937 these projects have, the Report says, so far provided about 129,000 new factory jobs, of which 101,000 have been created since the end of the war. About 87,000 of these are jobs for men and 42,000 for women.

The Report surveys the progress made during the year in Wales and Monmouthshire in agriculture, in the building and civil engineering and ancillary industries, the non-ferrous metal, and the general engineering and ship-repairing industries. It also reviews briefly the work of Government and other training schemes, the services (including courses of training and industrial rehabilitation) provided for the resettlement of disabled persons, the Youth Employment Service, and the Local Employment Committees. Other sections of the Report deal with housing, planning, health and other local government services, education, the social services, and public utilities and other services. The Report is followed by an appendix containing statistical Tables.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Modified Conditions for receipt of Special Hardship Allowance

The notice in last month's GAZETTE (page 345) was in some respects inaccurate and the following should be substituted.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, made by the Minister of National Insurance on 4th September, modify the conditions for receipt of special hardship allowance.

The allowance, of up to 20s. a week, can be paid to a man whose injury makes him permanently incapable of his regular occupation and incapable of employment of equivalent standard, or continuously incapable of his regular occupation and of employment of equivalent standard since his injury benefit period ended.

Under the new regulations, work done whilst awaiting surgical treatment for the injury will be disregarded in deciding whether a claimant has been continuously incapable of following his regular occupation or employment of equivalent standard since his injury benefit period ended. Existing regulations have enabled certain periods of rehabilitation, training, or trial to be disregarded in this way.

The new regulations came into operation on 10th September.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Chemical Industries Committee

The Third Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was held in Geneva from 9th to 19th September, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 316). Sixteen countries were represented at the Session. In attendance at the Session were also a representative of the United Nations, a tripartite delegation of observers from Japan, and seven observers representing international non-Governmental organisations. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, the Session was attended by representatives of Governments and of employers and workers.

The agenda comprised:—

(1) A general report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous 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 in the chemical industries.

(2) Vocational training in the chemical industries.

(3) General problems of hours of work in the chemical industries, with particular reference to a comparison of day work and shift work.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees for the separate discussion of particular questions; one of the Sub-Committees dealt with vocational training and the other with hours of work in the chemical industries. A Working Party was also set up on the classification and labelling of dangerous substances.

The Sub-Committee dealing with vocational training held a general discussion on the desirability of extending vocational training in the chemical industries and of the problems of organisation of vocational training. The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in two Resolutions. The first Resolution noted the general principles which should govern vocational training, and gave in broad outline methods which should be adopted for training of an introductory nature and also for the training of young persons, adults and supervisors. The second Resolution

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requested the International Labour Office to continue its studies of vocational training in the chemical industries and to keep Governments and organisations of employers and workers informed of the results.

The Sub-Committee on hours of work held a general discussion of the many points proposed for consideration by the International Labour Office in its Report on this subject. The conclusions which emerged were embodied in a Resolution on the general problem of hours of work in the chemical industries. The Resolution stated that the limits of normal hours of work, the overtime rates and the rates for shift work should normally be determined in accordance with the practice customary in each country. It then put forward suggestions for the guidance of those determining such matters as hours of work and the arrangements of shifts, rates for shift work, overtime, and facilities for the welfare of shift workers. An Appendix to the Resolution gave examples of various shift schedules in relatively common use which met the requirements of the Resolution.

The Working Party on classification and labelling of dangerous substances first reviewed the work of the International Labour Organisation and other international organisations in this field.

After further discussion, the views of the Working Party were embodied in a Resolution inviting the Governing Body to request the International Labour Office to continue its studies on the practicability of adopting, for the purpose of international trade, internationally recognised symbols to denote the principal types of dangers associated with the handling of dangerous substances, and to undertake the preparation of a list of such substances for which the symbols should be employed. The Resolution also suggested that the International Labour Office should continue to take part in the discussion of these questions with other international organisations concerned.

The reports and conclusions put forward by the two Sub-Committees and the Working Party were adopted by the Chemical Industries Committee.

The Committee also adopted three Resolutions which dealt with proposals for the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee and one Resolution dealing with the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous Sessions.

The conclusions of the Committee will be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide what action should be taken on them.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings in Sweden in 1951

The Swedish Royal Social Board carries out annually an enquiry into the earnings of industrial workers in Sweden. A summary of the principal results of the latest enquiry, relating to earnings in 1951, has been published in the issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* for August. The enquiry covered over 7,400 industrial undertakings, employing a total of about 519,300 workers (420,500 males and 98,800 females). The returns obtained from the undertakings showed, in respect of both male and female employees and according to three categories (working foremen, other adult workers, and young workers) the average number of persons employed in each undertaking during the year, the total number of hours worked, and the total remuneration paid, including time and piecework earnings, cost-of-living allowances, extra pay for overtime and shift work, holiday and sick pay, and the value of payments in kind.

The enquiry showed that since 1946 the average hourly earnings of adult industrial workers, other than working foremen, have gone up by 61 per cent. for men and by 69 per cent. for women. Average hourly earnings were 2.04 kronor for men and 1.37 kronor for women in 1946, and 3.29 kronor for men and 2.31 kronor for women in 1951. Compared with 1950, average hourly earnings were shown to have risen by 21 per cent. for men and 20 per cent. for women. It was estimated that, taking into account the rise in the cost of living in Sweden as shown by the official index figure, the increase in the "real wage", i.e., the purchasing value of earnings, since 1946 was about 22 per cent. for men and 27 per cent. for women.

Figures of average hourly earnings in 1951 of adult men and women, other than working foremen, in the principal industry groups in Sweden, together with the numbers of undertakings (work-places) and of workers represented in each of the groups, have been extracted from the summary and are given in the Table below. The report of the enquiry gives also, in addition to the figures reproduced below, separate figures for working foremen and for young workers (defined in most cases, the article says, under current agreements as being persons under 18 years of age).

Industry Group	Number of Undertakings	Number of Workers		Average Hourly Earnings			
		Men	Women	Men		Women	
				Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Mining and Metal .. .	2,176	190,822	13,923	3.47	2.42		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .	630	26,498	2,181	3.04	2.07		
Woodworking .. .	1,213	40,499	875	2.95	2.21		
Pulp and Paper Manufacture .. .	119	32,158	1,691	3.24	2.40		
Paper Goods and Printing .. .	558	15,653	5,112	3.72	2.47		
Food .. .	998	26,832	10,856	3.05	2.29		
Textiles and Clothing .. .	1,016	29,804	44,490	2.96	2.28		
Leather, Hair and Rubber Goods .. .	400	13,683	6,748	3.18	2.27		
Chemicals .. .	298	14,759	3,854	3.27	2.24		
All Industry Groups .. .	7,408	390,708	89,730	3.29	2.31		

Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada in 1951

Statistics of industrial disputes causing stoppages of work in Canada during 1951 have been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*. The disputes included in the statistics are those which caused a cessation of work involving six or more workers and lasted one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and those involving less than six workers have not been included unless they caused the loss of ten or more man-days. The figures of workers involved and of man-days lost relate only to workers directly involved, i.e., those on strike or locked out, and exclude those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned or at other establishments.

Work stoppages which began in 1951 numbered 257, and the total number in progress during the year was 259, an increase of

more than 60 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. There was, however, a decrease compared with 1950 in the number of workers involved in work stoppages and in the aggregate loss of time. The figures for 1951 were 102,870 workers involved and 901,739 man-days lost, compared with 192,153 and 1,389,039, respectively, in 1950. The time loss in 1951 was the lowest since 1948. It was estimated that loss of time owing to disputes was equivalent to an average loss of less than one-quarter of a day for each wage and salary earner in Canada in 1951 and two-fifths of a day in 1950. The average time lost by each worker involved in work stoppages was approximately nine days in 1951 and seven days in 1950. The number of workers involved in work stoppages in 1951 was greater, the article states, than the average, although it was 46 per cent. below the total for 1950, which included the large number of workers involved in the railway strike in that year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 428).

About 46 per cent. of the total loss of time in 1951 was caused by four stoppages of work, each of which was responsible for the loss of more than 35,000 man-days. These disputes involved sewing machine factory workers in Quebec, workers in tobacco factories at various centres in Ontario and Quebec, motor vehicle factory workers in Ontario, and gold miners and mill workers in Ontario.

In the manufacturing group of industries loss of working time owing to work stoppages was greater in 1951 than in all other industries combined, and amounted to 74 per cent. of the total time lost in 1951. In 1950 it was in the transportation industry that the greatest loss of time occurred, since the railway strike accounted for more than a million days; in 1951 the time lost in disputes in this industry is stated to have been negligible. The mining industry accounted in 1951 for 16 per cent. of the total time loss in all industries, including less than five per cent. of the total in coal mining alone. In the construction industry group, the time loss caused by work stoppages was about eight per cent. of the total.

Wages and related questions have been, the article states, the main issues in disputes leading to strikes and lock-outs during the last six years. In 1951, despite a considerable rise in the cost of living as shown by the official index,* there was a substantial decline in the percentage of time lost in disputes over wage increases. Stoppages of work so caused accounted in 1951 for 48 per cent. of the total number of work stoppages, for 48 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in work stoppages, and for 70 per cent. of the total time loss. The corresponding figures, on an average, for the five-year period 1946-50 were 59 per cent. of the stoppages, 73 per cent. of the workers, and 90 per cent. of the total loss of time. Other issues affecting working conditions caused 19 per cent. of the stoppages in 1951. The latest figures available show that in 1950 collective agreements in force covered more than 1,282,000 workers. The great majority of these agreements were renewed in 1951 by peaceful negotiation, and only 70 work stoppages, involving 32,111 workers, arose from disputes over renewals.

About 67 per cent. of the disputes were settled within ten days, 17 per cent. lasted between 10 and 25 days, and 13 per cent. between 25 and 100 days. Those which lasted for less than ten days involved 69 per cent. of the workers and caused 18 per cent. of the time loss; and those which lasted for more than 25 days involved 12 per cent. of the workers and caused 54 per cent. of the time loss.

The following Table shows, for each of the years 1947 to 1951, the numbers of strikes and lock-outs reported as in progress in Canada, the numbers of workers directly involved in the stoppages of work, and the resulting loss of working time:—

Year	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress	Number of Workers Directly Involved	Aggregate Loss of Working Time (in Man-days)
1947 .. .	236	104,120	2,397,340
1948 .. .	154	42,820	885,793
1949 .. .	137	51,437	1,063,667
1950 .. .	161	192,153	1,389,039
1951 .. .	259	102,870	901,739

* The index figure (1935-9 = 100) was 172.5 at the beginning of January, 1951, and 191.1 at the beginning of December, 1951.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* decreased slightly (by about 10,000, all women) during September.

The strength of the Forces, excluding reservists recalled for short-period training, rose by 2,000 to a total of 873,000, while the estimated number of ex-Service personnel on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month was about 10,000.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October was 397,900 (of whom 47,200 were temporarily stopped), an increase of 8,300 since 15th September. Of the total, 139,800 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. The number of persons registered as unemployed in textiles decreased by 18,500. The October unemployment figure represented 1.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees (the same as in September) compared with 1.3 per cent. in October last year.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased by 22,000 during September.

Employment in the basic industries declined by 17,000 in September, including a fall of 6,000 in transport and communication and an estimated seasonal decline of about 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The number of wage-earners on colliery books fell by 1,000 during the month.

The level of employment in the manufacturing industries increased by 30,000 in September. The recovery in textiles and clothing continued and these industries showed a rise of 17,000 during the month. There were smaller increases in all the other main industry groups except food, drink and tobacco.

It is estimated that there was little change in employment in building and contracting during September.

There was a slight decline in employment in the distributive trades, and in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group there was a decrease of 28,000, mainly in catering, hotels, etc. Employment in National Government Service fell by 3,000.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1951 and the end of September, 1952, and in recent months, are shown in the following Table:—

	Thousands				
	End-December, 1951	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-September, 1952	Change during September, 1952
Total Working Population* .. .	23,371	23,319	23,402†	23,390	-12
Men .. .	15,986	15,979	16,017†	16,017	..
Women .. .	7,385	7,340	7,385	7,373	-12
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .	852	872	871	873	+2
Men .. .	829	848	847	849	+2
Women .. .	23	24	24	24	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment .. .	3	8	9	10	+1
Number in Civil Employment .. .	22,221	22,129	22,196†	22,174	-22
Men .. .	14,975	14,940	14,968†	14,961	-7
Women .. .	7,246	7,189	7,228	7,213	-15
Registered Unemployed‡:—	350	400	396	390	-6
Wholly Unemployed .. .	295	310	326	333	+7
Temporarily Stopped .. .	55	90	70	57	-13

A change was made in July, 1952, in the method of estimating the numbers in the total working population, and the figures for earlier dates have been revised accordingly.

This change was necessary because persons registered as temporarily stopped from work are also for the most part included in the employers' returns of numbers employed which are the basis of the employment statistics for the manufacturing and certain non-manufacturing industries. This element of duplication in the total

* 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.

† Revised figure.

‡ End of month estimates. See also the text below the Table.

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working population is not significant when the numbers registered at employment exchanges as temporarily stopped remain relatively constant at a low level. When, however, as has happened in recent months, there are substantial changes in the numbers temporarily stopped, the effect of this duplication on the figure for the total working population is appreciable. The method of estimating the total working population was therefore revised with a view to eliminating such duplication. The estimate is now obtained by adding together the number in H.M. Forces and Women's Services, ex-Service men and women on release leave, the number in civil employment and the registered wholly unemployed. The numbers registered as temporarily stopped are omitted from the addition since, as already explained, most, if not all, of them are included in the figures of civil employment.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

	Thousands				
Industry or Service	End-December, 1951	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-September, 1952	Change during September, 1952
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying .. .	852	874	875	874	-1
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) .. .	(698)	(720)	(721)	(720)	(-1)
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	369	368	368	368	..
Transport and Communication .. .	1,751	1,764	1,762	1,756	-6
Agriculture and Fishing .. .	1,102	1,152	1,167	1,157	-10
Number in Basic Industries	4,074	4,158	4,172	4,155	-17
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .	494	481	482	483	+1
Metal Manufacture .. .	555	555	557	558	+1
Vehicles .. .	1,069	1,079	1,086	1,089	+3
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. .	2,586	2,555	2,560	2,563	+3
Textiles .. .	997	878	883	894*	+11
Clothing .. .	686	664	671	677	+6
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	852	860	862	860	-2
Other Manufactures .. .	1,547	1,463	1,468	1,475	+7
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,786	8,535	8,569	8,599	+30
Building and Contracting .. .	1,422	1,442	1,446†	1,445	-1
Distributive Trades .. .	2,645	2,635	2,646	2,642	-4
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .. .	3,921	3,994	3,999	3,971	-28
Public Administration—					
National Government Service .. .	627	615	614	611	-3
Local Government Service .. .	746	750	750	751	+1
Total in Civil Employment	22,221	22,129	22,196†	22,174	-22

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-1951 and July, August and September, 1952. 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. 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—267,000. Wool—195,000. Other textiles—432,000.

† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-1951	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-Sept., 1952	End-1951	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-Sept., 1952	End-1951	End-July, 1952	End-August, 1952	End-Sept., 1952
Mining, etc.	758.2	779.4	780.5	779.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	792.2	793.3	792.3
Coal Mining	758.2	779.4	780.5	779.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	792.2	793.3	792.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	255.9	249.8	249.8	249.1	88.8	82.5	82.1	82.2	344.7	332.3	331.9	331.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	74.2	75.6	76.1	76.0	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.6	82.6	84.3	84.7	84.6
China and Earthenware	36.7	34.2	33.9	33.7	47.0	44.1	44.4	44.7	83.7	78.3	78.3	78.4
Glass (other than containers)	34.1	30.3	30.0	29.8	13.4	11.4	11.1	11.0	47.5	41.7	41.1	40.8
Glass Containers	21.3	20.3	20.2	19.9	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	27.4	25.7	25.5	25.2
Cement	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	75.8	75.3	75.5	75.6	12.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	88.6	87.1	87.1	87.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	350.4	342.2	342.4	341.9	138.9	134.3	134.8	136.0	489.3	476.5	477.2	477.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	17.6	18.1	18.2	18.2
Chemicals and Dyes	173.5	166.6	166.0	165.5	50.5	47.6	47.5	47.8	224.0	214.2	213.5	213.3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	20.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	27.3	24.8	25.1	25.6	47.3	43.8	44.0	44.4
Explosives and Fireworks	29.3	31.3	31.4	31.6	17.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	46.4	50.2	50.2	50.6
Paint and Varnish	28.5	28.0	28.0	27.8	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.1	40.2	39.2	39.2	38.9
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	30.2	29.0	29.1	29.1	19.7	18.9	19.3	19.5	49.9	47.9	48.4	48.6
Mineral Oil Refining	25.4	25.3	25.7	25.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	30.1	30.0	30.4	30.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	26.3	25.3	25.5	25.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	33.8	33.1	33.3	33.2
Metal Manufacture	486.4	487.4	489.5	490.5	67.0	66.1	66.0	65.7	553.4	555.5	555.5	556.2
Blast Furnaces	18.7	19.5	19.7	19.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.0	19.8	20.0	20.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	193.2	194.9	196.7	197.9	18.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	211.8	213.7	215.5	216.7
Iron Foundries	111.6	110.3	110.3	110.1	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.7	129.8	128.2	128.1	127.8
Iron Plate Manufacture	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	39.1	38.8	38.9	39.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	47.0	46.6	46.7	46.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	90.6	90.8	90.7	90.4	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.4	108.8	108.3	108.2	107.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,479.4	1,483.1	1,490.0	1,493.4	418.3	404.7	405.9	403.5	1,897.7	1,889.0	1,894.7	1,896.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	194.3	194.9	196.2	197.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	202.7	203.2	204.6	206.0
Marine Engineering	68.5	68.7	69.1	69.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	72.6	73.1	73.5	73.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	38.1	38.2	38.0	37.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.0
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	28.9	28.5	28.8	28.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	75.8	78.2	79.0	79.3	17.6	18.1	18.1	18.0	93.4	96.3	97.1	97.3
Stationary Engines	23.8	23.4	23.0	22.8	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	27.5	26.9	26.9	26.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	63.2	60.9	61.3	60.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	74.7	71.6	72.1	71.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	34.7	38.2	38.4	38.7	10.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	45.2	50.5	50.8	51.1
Constructional Engineering	72.3	70.7	71.4	71.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	78.7	76.9	77.6	77.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	521.3	521.0	521.6	522.5	117.7	115.1	114.7	114.6	639.0	636.1	636.3	637.1
Electrical Machinery	134.1	137.1	138.1	138.6	48.2	47.9	47.7	47.6	182.3	185.0	185.8	186.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.3	39.6	39.9	40.1	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.3	61.7	63.1	63.3	63.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	30.0	31.0	31.2	31.4	20.7	21.7	21.9	22.1	50.7	52.7	53.1	53.5
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	52.1	52.0	52.9	53.8	46.7	42.2	42.4	42.4	98.9	94.2	93.6	93.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	18.4	18.8	18.9	18.9	24.8	23.3	22.9	22.3	43.2	42.1	41.8	41.2
Batteries and Accumulators	11.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	20.2	18.7	19.0	19.1
Other Electrical Goods	76.5	73.5	73.8	73.9	58.5	53.4	52.3	51.5	135.0	126.9	126.1	125.4
Vehicles	879.8	888.1	894.0	896.9	151.7	153.5	154.3	154.2	1,031.5	1,041.6	1,048.3	1,051.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	256.3	249.8	251.2	251.3	46.5	44.9	45.2	45.0	302.8	294.7	296.4	296.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	222.7	223.6	225.1	224.8	31.5	32.5	32.8	32.9	254.2	257.1	257.9	257.7
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	149.6	165.4	167.5	169.3	27.4	30.3	30.8	31.0	177.0	195.7	198.3	200.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	89.0	90.7	91.3	92.0	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.4	123.8	125.6	125.9	126.4
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.5	56.0	56.1	56.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	59.0	58.5	58.6	58.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	77.2	74.5	74.5	74.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	80.8	78.0	78.0	78.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	319.7	315.0	315.6	315.8	190.4	178.4	177.2	177.2	510.1	493.4	492.8	493.0
Tools and Cutlery	33.2	31.1	30.7	30.5	22.6	20.0	19.8	19.6	55.8	51.1	50.5	50.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.1	41.2	42.0	42.1	42.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	33.7	33.9	34.1	34.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.2	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.2
Hollow-ware	26.4	26.0	26.0	25.8	32.2	30.0	29.6	29.4	58.6	56.0	55.6	55.2
Brass Manufactures	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.8	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0	48.4	48.0	47.9	47.8
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	145.2	142.5	142.9	143.3	83.7	76.6	76.1	76.6	228.9	219.1	219.0	219.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	84.4	81.7	82.2	82.2	48.7	45.4	45.6	45.9	133.1	127.1	127.8	128.1
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	53.4	52.8	53.3	53.3	28.9	27.3	27.3	27.2	82.3	80.1	80.6	80.5
Watches and Clocks	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	15.4	14.1	14.1	14.2
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.5	14.7	14.8	14.8	11.2	10.3	10.3	10.8	26.7	25.0	25.3	25.6
Musical Instruments	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.8
Textiles	419.1	370.2	371.1	374.0	570.2	497.3	512.3	512.3	989.3	869.5	874.9	886.3
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	65.6	52.6	52.5	53.0	121.1	99.8	98.0	92.1	186.7	150.4	150.5	152.1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	44.6	39.2	39.0	39.1	88.7	75.2	75.2	75.2	133.3	114.4	114.2	114.7
Woolen and Worsted	88.6	84.1	84.8	85.6	108.3	102.1	103.5	105.8	196.9	186.2	188.3	191.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	31.3	22.3	22.9	23.2	11.4	7.6	7.7	8.0	42.7	29.9	30.6	31.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	22.9	18.8	18.7	18.9	34.9	27.6	27.9	28.5	57.8	46.4	46.6	47.4
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	14.7	13.3	13.2	13.1
Jute	7.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	10.9	9.1	9.3	9.6	18.7	16.0	16.3	16.7
Rope, Twine and Net	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	15.9	14.4	14.2	14.3
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	33.8	31.2	31.0	31.6	83.1	77.5	77.5	78.1	116.9	108.7	110.5	112.7
Lace	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.6	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	11.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
Carpets	12.8	12.0	12.0	12.2	14.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	27.1	25.3	25.3	25.8
Narrow Fabrics	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	14.5	13.1	13.3	13.6	21.0	19.2	19.5	19.8
Made-up Textiles	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.0	17.0	16.5	16.8	17.3	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.3
Textile Finishing, etc.	63.0	56.7	56.8	57.3	29.2	26.1	26.2	26.5	92.2	82.8	83.0	83.8
Other Textile Industries	17.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	11.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	29.3	27.5	27.6	27.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45.0	40.7	41.0	41.5	27.8	26.6	27.1	28.0	72.8	67.3	68.1	69.5
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	30.2	26.8	26.9	27.2	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	37.9	33.9	34.1	34.6
Leather Goods	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.9	15.6	15.4	15.7	16.3	25.7	25.1	25.5	26.2
Fur	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5							

Unemployment at 13th October, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th September and 13th October, 1952, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th September ..	203,086	11,164	158,741	16,629	389,620
13th October ..	220,079	8,146	156,935	12,733	397,893

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 15th September.

An analysis of the figures for 13th October 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 ..	60,051	54,906	87,570	202,527	17,552	220,079
Boys under 18 ..	3,859	2,743	1,085	7,687	459	8,146
Women 18 and over ..	40,223	40,261	49,230	129,714	27,221	156,935
Girls under 18 ..	4,918	3,930	1,895	10,743	1,990	12,733
Total ..	109,051	101,840	139,780	350,671	47,222	397,893

The total of 397,893 includes 82,801 married women.

The changes between 15th September and 13th October 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	15th Sept.	24,102	16,696	16,794	57,592	2,051	59,643
	13th Oct.	28,156	21,665	18,894	68,715	2,186	70,901
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 4,054	+ 4,969	+ 2,100	+ 11,123	+ 135	+ 11,258
Eastern	15th Sept.	4,645	3,647	3,580	11,872	511	12,383
	13th Oct.	4,888	4,195	3,962	13,045	541	13,586
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 243	+ 548	+ 382	+ 1,173	+ 30	+ 1,203
Southern	15th Sept.	4,631	3,486	3,676	11,793	113	11,906
	13th Oct.	5,680	4,713	4,148	14,541	116	14,657
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,049	+ 1,227	+ 472	+ 2,748	+ 3	+ 2,751
South-Western	15th Sept.	5,155	4,116	5,349	14,620	641	15,261
	13th Oct.	6,606	5,725	5,885	18,216	552	18,768
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,451	+ 1,609	+ 3,596	+ 89	+ 3,507	+ 3,507
Midland	15th Sept.	8,367	4,897	3,975	17,239	2,273	19,512
	13th Oct.	8,090	4,303	4,357	16,750	2,101	18,851
	Inc. or Dec.	- 277	- 594	+ 382	- 489	- 172	- 661
North-Midland	15th Sept.	3,247	2,829	3,782	9,858	2,354	12,212
	13th Oct.	3,192	2,450	3,636	9,278	1,550	10,828
	Inc. or Dec.	- 55	- 379	- 146	- 580	- 804	- 1,384
East and West Ridings	15th Sept.	7,020	6,782	9,563	23,365	7,252	30,617
	13th Oct.	6,626	6,948	9,489	23,063	4,670	27,733
	Inc. or Dec.	- 394	+ 166	- 74	- 302	- 2,582	- 2,884
North-Western	15th Sept.	17,686	19,621	29,034	66,341	39,316	105,657
	13th Oct.	17,977	20,113	30,131	68,221	27,092	95,313
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 291	+ 492	+ 1,097	+ 1,880	- 12,224	- 10,344
Northern	15th Sept.	7,346	8,283	13,442	29,071	2,025	31,096
	13th Oct.	7,296	8,840	14,309	30,445	1,689	32,134
	Inc. or Dec.	- 50	+ 557	+ 867	+ 1,374	- 336	+ 1,038
Scotland	15th Sept.	13,975	17,066	30,221	61,262	5,110	66,372
	13th Oct.	14,993	16,006	32,380	63,379	4,759	68,138
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,018	- 1,060	+ 2,159	+ 2,117	- 351	+ 1,766
Wales	15th Sept.	5,172	5,827	12,501	23,500	1,461	24,961
	13th Oct.	5,547	6,882	12,589	25,018	1,966	26,984
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 375	+ 1,055	+ 88	+ 1,518	+ 505	+ 2,023
Great Britain	15th Sept.	101,346	93,250	131,917	326,513	63,107	389,620
	13th Oct.	109,051	101,840	139,780	350,671	47,222	397,893
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 7,705	+ 8,590	+ 7,863	+ 24,158	- 15,885	+ 8,273

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1952			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	46,512	24,389	70,901	1.4	1.3	1.4
Eastern ..	8,412	5,174	13,586	1.2	1.4	1.2
Southern ..	7,891	6,766	14,657	1.2	2.2	1.5
South-Western ..	11,439	7,329	18,768	1.6	2.1	1.7
Midland ..	10,560	8,291	18,851	0.8	1.2	0.9
North-Midland ..	5,698	5,130	10,828	0.6	1.1	0.8
East and West Ridings ..	15,153	12,580	27,733	1.3	2.1	1.5
North-Western ..	46,059	49,254	95,313	2.5	4.6	3.3
Northern ..	18,821	13,313	32,134	2.1	3.7	2.6
Scotland ..	41,087	27,051	68,138	3.0	3.7	3.2
Wales ..	16,593	10,391	26,984	2.5	4.2	2.9
Great Britain ..	228,225	169,668	397,893	1.7	2.4	1.9

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 13th October, 1952, was 439,758, including 243,777 men, 10,005 boys, 171,308 women and 14,668 girls. Of the total, 389,151 (including 5,193 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 50,607 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 13th October, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	43,463	1,719	21,905	1,628	68,715
Eastern ..	7,875	365	4,338	467	13,045
Southern ..	7,500	369	5,922	750	14,541
South-Western ..	10,767	347	6,552	550	18,216
Midland ..	9,437	310	6,553	450	16,750
North-Midland ..	4,994	235	3,625	424	9,278
E. and W. Ridings ..	13,158	445	8,659	801	23,063
North-Western ..	35,652	1,547	29,442	1,580	68,221
Northern ..	17,274	694	11,165	1,312	30,445
Scotland ..	37,413	1,113	23,337	1,516	63,379
Wales ..	14,994	543	8,216	1,265	25,018
Great Britain ..	202,527	7,687	129,714	10,743	350,671
Northern Ireland ..	22,860	1,859	11,826	1,935	38,480
United Kingdom ..	225,387	9,546	141,540	12,678	389,151

Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	43,463	1,719	21,905	1,628	68,715
Eastern ..	7,875	365	4,338	467	13,045
Southern ..	7,500	369	5,922	750	14,541
South-Western ..	10,767	347	6,552	550	18,216
Midland ..	9,437	310	6,553	450	16,750
North-Midland ..	4,994	235	3,625	424	9,278
E. and W. Ridings ..	13,158	445	8,659	801	23,063
North-Western ..	35,652	1,547	29,442	1,580	68,221
Northern ..	17,274	694	11,165	1,312	30,445
Scotland ..	37,413	1,113	23,337	1,516	63,379
Wales ..	14,994	543	8,216	1,265	25,018
Great Britain ..	202,527	7,687	129,714	10,743	350,671
Northern Ireland ..	22,860	1,859	11,826	1,935	38,480
United Kingdom ..	225,387	9,546	141,540	12,678	389,151

Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	1,307	23	793	63	2,186
Eastern ..	164	8	332	37	541
Southern ..	22	—	76	18	116
South-Western ..	299	26	199	28	552
Midland ..	809	4	1,231	57	2,101
North-Midland ..	464	5	948	133	1,550
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,516	34	2,802	318	4,670
North-Western ..	8,624	236	17,398	834	27,092
Northern ..	3,838	15	753	83	4,689
Scotland ..	2,491	70	1,903	295	4,759
Wales ..	1,018	38	786	124	1,966
Great Britain ..	17,552	459	27,221	1,990	47,222
Northern Ireland ..	838	—	2,547	—	3,385
United Kingdom ..	18,390	459	29,768	1,990	50,607

Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern ..	44,770	1,742	22,698	1,691	70,901
Eastern ..	8,039	373	4,670	504	13,586
Southern ..	7,522	369	5,998	768	14,657
South-Western ..	11,066	373	6,751	578	18,768
Midland ..	10,246	314	7,784	507	18,851
North-Midland ..	5,458	240	4,573	557	10,828
E. and W. Ridings ..	14,674	479	11,461	1,119	27,733
North-Western ..	44,276	1,783	46,840	2,414	95,313
Northern ..	18,112	709	11,918	1,395	32,134
Scotland ..	39,904	1,183	25,240	1,811	68,138
Wales ..	16,012	581	9,002	1,389	26,984
Great Britain ..	220,079	8,146	156,935	12,733	397,893
Northern Ireland ..	23,698	1,859	14,373	1,935	41,865
United Kingdom ..	243,777	10,005	171,308	14,668	439,758

* 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 13th October, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th September, 1952.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th October, 1952				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th Sept., 1952
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	44,770	22,698	3,433	70,901	+ 11,258
London (Administrative County) ..	21,569	8,353	680	30,602	+ 4,574
Acton ..	151	86	9	246	+ 21
Brentford and Chiswick ..	242	109	13	364	+ 41
Brighton and Hove ..	2,143	1,143	194	3,480	+ 926
Chatham ..	413	458	86	957	+ 122
Croydon ..	1,049	636	69	1,754	+ 385
Dagenham ..	498	449	108	1,055	+ 280
Ealing ..	256	219	26	501	+ 5
East Ham ..	484	176	46	706	+ 176
Enfield ..	433	242	24	699	+ 163
Harrow and Wembley ..	686	545	75	1,306	+ 7
Hayes and Harlington ..	114	156	23	293	+ 7
Hendon ..	632	303	57	992	+ 55
Ilford ..	526	256	52	834	+ 64
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	970	495	56	1,521	+ 42
Tottenham ..	788	479	45	1,312	+ 65
West Ham ..	943	581	66	1,590	+ 435

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,254	1,566	1,681	93	10,935	1,659	12,594	14,496	1,819	16,315
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,441	1,513	34	93	5,475	1,606	7,081	8,716	1,762	10,478
Forestry	448	45	3	—	451	45	496	468	47	515
Fishing	3,365	8	1,644	—	5,009	8	5,017	5,312	10	5,322
Mining and Quarrying	2,226	183	10	2	2,236	185	2,421	2,693	190	2,883
Coal Mining*	1,515	121	10	1	1,647	122	1,647	1,543	122	1,665
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	28	7	—	—	28	—	28	1	—	1
Stone Quarrying and Mining	367	1	—	—	367	7	374	718	11	729
Slate Quarrying and Mining	68	1	—	—	68	1	69	68	1	69
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	144	8	—	—	144	8	152	227	8	235
Other Mining and Quarrying	104	45	—	1	104	46	150	108	47	155
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,247	1,748	534	780	3,781	2,528	6,309	4,024	2,605	6,629
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	894	3	3	8	897	254	1,151	997	255	1,252
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	472	431	393	655	865	1,086	1,951	888	1,160	2,048
Glass (other than containers)	422	471	55	29	477	500	977	477	500	977
Glass Containers	400	342	63	81	463	423	886	472	423	895
Cement	55	11	2	—	57	11	68	69	11	80
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,004	247	18	7	1,022	254	1,276	1,121	256	1,377
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,488	2,633	34	116	3,522	2,749	6,271	3,703	2,780	6,483
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	102	1	1	—	103	1	104	103	1	104
Chemicals and Dyes	1,582	833	18	97	1,600	930	2,530	1,736	935	2,671
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	137	395	—	1	137	396	533	138	398	536
Explosives and Fireworks	544	551	—	3	544	554	1,098	549	555	1,104
Paint and Varnish	305	188	2	8	307	196	503	313	197	510
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	227	510	12	3	239	513	752	257	513	770
Mineral Oil Refining	262	45	—	—	262	45	307	270	46	316
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	329	110	1	4	330	114	444	337	115	452
Metal Manufacture	3,858	1,071	1,775	565	5,633	1,636	7,269	5,783	1,639	7,422
Blast Furnaces	127	9	—	—	127	9	136	140	9	149
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,245	270	761	10	2,006	280	2,286	2,050	280	2,330
Iron Foundries	1,193	330	252	95	1,445	425	1,870	1,500	427	1,927
Timplate Manufacture	70	68	24	43	94	111	205	95	112	207
Steel Sheet Manufacture	78	21	247	4	325	25	350	325	25	350
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	292	100	114	3	406	103	509	411	103	514
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	853	273	377	410	1,230	683	1,913	1,262	683	1,945
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	18,586	7,658	631	818	19,217	8,476	27,693	20,735	8,608	29,343
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,386	314	152	7	6,538	321	6,859	7,422	331	7,753
Marine Engineering	582	67	2	4	584	71	655	628	72	700
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	365	81	11	—	376	81	457	395	81	476
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	173	11	—	—	173	11	184	183	11	194
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	386	126	4	5	390	131	521	396	132	528
Stationary Engines	119	34	—	—	119	35	154	124	35	159
Textile Machinery and Accessories	881	287	363	344	1,244	631	1,875	1,408	656	2,064
Ordnance and Small Arms	446	225	1	24	447	249	696	460	250	710
Constructional Engineering	1,068	88	3	—	1,071	88	1,159	89	1,178	1,267
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,600	2,168	75	36	5,675	2,204	7,879	5,971	2,244	8,215
Electrical Machinery	722	733	7	212	1,432	945	1,674	953	1,696	2,649
Electrical Wires and Cables	157	327	—	—	157	327	486	161	329	490
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	435	947	3	137	438	1,084	1,522	459	1,114	1,573
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	131	398	—	—	131	401	532	136	402	538
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	103	152	1	—	104	152	256	108	158	266
Batteries and Accumulators	764	1,337	9	29	773	1,366	2,139	783	1,373	2,156
Other Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	6,498	1,616	481	28	6,979	1,644	8,623	7,366	1,715	9,081
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,094	488	433	12	2,527	500	3,027	2,617	510	3,127
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,391	356	16	8	2,407	364	2,771	2,593	384	2,977
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	769	290	4	—	773	290	1,063	843	296	1,139
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	612	362	16	4	628	366	994	658	369	1,027
Railway Locomotive Shops	78	5	—	—	78	5	83	78	5	86
Other Locomotive Manufacture	190	31	—	—	190	31	221	191	33	224
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	269	14	3	—	272	14	286	274	15	289
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	95	70	9	4	104	74	178	112	100	212
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,559	3,778	400	468	3,959	4,246	8,205	4,076	4,316	8,392
Tools and Cutlery	299	606	73	54	352	650	1,002	524	622	1,146
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	183	307	3	17	186	324	510	189	324	513
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	225	47	2	—	227	49	286	272	49	321
Wire and Wire Manufactures	279	229	38	18	297	317	614	321	249	570
Hollow-ware	329	733	48	182	377	915	1,292	378	928	1,306
Brass Manufactures	212	188	3	15	215	203	418	219	204	423
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,032	1,668	51	161	2,083	1,829	3,912	2,147	1,880	4,027
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	789	793	75	78	864	871	1,735	897	902	1,799
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	454	438	20	8	474	446	920	495	461	956
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	153	219	2	1	155	220	375	159	230	389
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	95	95	7	13	102	108	210	108	114	222
Musical Instruments	87	41	46	56	133	97	230	135	97	232
Textiles	4,367	11,683	8,261	20,243	12,628	31,926	44,554	14,820	38,518	53,338
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	808	2,497	3,951	9,717	4,759	12,214	16,973	4,779	12,307	17,086
Cotton Weaving, etc.	584	2,910	2,326	6,456	2,910	9,366	12,276	2,912	9,368	12,280
Woolen and Worsted	746	1,325	317	1,519	1,063	2,844	3,907	1,108	2,930	4,038
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	262	397	58	44	320	441	761	424	553	977
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	208	865	429	801	637	1,666	2,303	724	1,685	2,409
Linen and Soft Hemp	69	301	5	27	74	328	402	1,480	5,248	6,728
Jute	297	357	1	4	298	361	659	302	368	670
Rope, Twine and Net	103	479	67	177	170	656	826	289	1,459	1,748
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	139	769	197	664	333	1,433	1,769	360	1,476	1,836
Lace	28	56	2	34	78	112	40	106	146	252
Carpets	80	238	45	64	125	299	424	140	381	521
Narrow Fabrics	43	156	17	70	60	226	286	61	227	288
Made-up Textiles	152	586	10	39	162	625	787	186	846	1,032
Textile Finishing, etc.	613	481	656	514	1,269	995	2,264	1,600	1,169	2,769
Other Textile Industries	235	269	176	125	411	394	805	415	395	810

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th October, 1952, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	484	483	223	104	707	587	1,294	770	610	1,380
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	299	196	198	67	497	263	760	549	277	826
Leather Goods	130	243	2	24	132	267	399	143	275	418
Fur	55	44	23	13	78	57	135	78	58	136
Clothing	2,654	5,627	488	2,431	3,142	8,058	11,200	3,453	10,404	13,857
Tailoring	1,478	2,857	378	2,015	1,856	4,872	6,728	2,005	5,202	7,207
Dressmaking	139	928	2	141	141	1,049	1,190	153	1,267	1,420
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	73	660	5	140	78	800	878	119	2,248	2,367
Hats, Caps and Millinery	67	113	62	105	129	218	347	134	222	356
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	62	323	12	25	74	348	422	92	662	754
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	409	707	20	25	429	732	1,161	446	763	1,209
Repair of Boots and Shoes	426	39	9	—	435	39	474	504	40	544
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,2									

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 27th August and 24th September, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 27th August, 1952		Four weeks ended 24th September, 1952		Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to 24th Sept., 1952 (40 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	144,945	128,149	151,847	119,212	1,460,927
Boys under 18	32,893	38,353	20,624	34,968	189,806
Women aged 18 and over	64,455	70,288	73,224	67,478	674,381
Girls under 18	33,243	29,944	21,442	28,074	202,478
Total	275,536	266,734	267,137	249,732	2,527,592

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

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1952, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 24th September, 1952.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 24th September, 1952					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 24th September, 1952				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,435	534	1,387	120	4,476	4,995	1,288	585	176	7,044
Mining and Quarrying	1,817	1,027	43	34	2,921	4,698	1,547	15	25	6,285
Coal Mining	1,142	987	13	7	2,149	3,870	1,378	8	8	5,264
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,150	443	1,096	249	4,938	1,554	1,131	1,235	749	4,669
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,957	370	1,916	510	5,753	2,682	316	1,233	408	4,639
Metal Manufacture	6,313	683	562	98	7,656	4,271	1,363	185	100	5,919
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	17,950	3,020	5,199	1,168	27,337	20,683	4,151	2,760	950	28,544
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,399	338	115	29	4,881	2,754	910	24	11	3,699
Engineering	11,020	2,252	2,391	663	16,326	15,015	2,904	1,385	603	19,907
Electrical Goods	2,531	430	2,693	476	6,130	2,914	337	1,351	336	4,938
Vehicles	9,614	1,439	1,768	349	13,170	11,960	1,553	963	284	14,760
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,012	815	2,476	577	7,880	2,665	1,411	1,103	566	5,745
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	714	236	651	206	1,807	944	353	426	222	1,945
Textiles	4,484	544	5,644	1,492	12,164	2,249	1,603	4,735	2,994	11,581
Cotton	843	114	1,222	301	2,480	462	224	829	380	1,895
Wool	1,371	95	1,502	246	3,214	587	592	1,263	790	3,232
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	547	107	492	195	1,341	345	306	610	349	1,610
Clothing	1,449	386	5,532	2,338	9,705	1,549	1,582	15,561	5,839	24,531
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,592	847	5,668	1,660	13,767	2,068	1,116	1,686	1,223	6,093
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,171	1,087	830	318	5,406	1,735	1,152	718	405	4,010
Paper and Printing	1,156	376	922	766	3,220	1,179	564	626	723	3,092
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	825	152	561	354	1,892	242	166	368	337	1,113
Printing	331	224	361	412	1,328	937	398	258	386	1,979
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,165	329	2,756	648	5,898	923	335	1,160	526	2,944
Building and Contracting	51,745	2,254	314	170	54,483	22,952	2,736	161	115	25,964
Building	37,031	1,765	179	115	39,090	18,688	2,307	93	80	21,168
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,116	208	96	68	3,488	228	99	39	39	1,804
Transport and Communication	8,231	1,053	1,176	419	10,879	12,632	1,845	1,012	267	15,756
Distributive Trades	7,942	2,916	8,221	5,780	24,859	5,991	7,555	6,626	6,226	26,398
Insurance, Banking and Finance	478	272	351	507	1,608	1,092	294	536	255	2,177
Public Administration	5,164	483	1,842	563	8,052	5,957	365	1,478	347	8,147
National Government Service	2,094	176	1,282	280	3,832	3,115	168	705	174	4,162
Local Government Service	3,070	307	560	283	4,220	2,842	197	773	173	3,985
Professional Services	1,478	483	4,591	1,092	7,644	1,598	909	5,002	1,104	8,613
Miscellaneous Services	6,167	712	19,691	2,115	28,685	3,052	1,265	18,963	4,182	27,462
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	651	170	796	180	1,797	324	303	561	164	1,352
Catering	4,205	173	12,825	641	17,844	1,426	349	8,332	843	10,950
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	473	230	1,811	510	3,024	257	268	1,621	1,101	3,247
Grand Total	151,847	20,624	73,224	21,442	267,137	119,212	34,968	67,478	28,074	249,732

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1952,

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	London and South-Eastern	37,059	21,505	5,669	6,628	22,203	24,365	5,683	8,252	70,614
Eastern	9,385	8,924	1,027	2,179	4,029	4,195	1,181	2,014	15,622	17,312
Southern	8,646	9,687	1,036	1,660	3,774	3,876	1,121	1,273	14,577	16,496
South-Western	8,955	8,724	996	1,461	3,530	3,105	1,132	1,651	14,613	14,941
Midland	15,911	16,413	1,669	5,696	6,340	5,998	1,755	2,697	25,675	30,804
North-Midland	10,866	12,346	1,247	4,153	4,347	5,252	1,349	2,924	17,809	24,675
East and West Ridings	11,435	9,175	1,350	4,320	5,928	4,018	1,510	2,376	20,223	19,889
North-Western	17,253	11,802	2,822	2,909	9,579	8,909	2,532	2,606	32,186	26,226
Northern	9,223	5,371	1,708	1,577	3,512	1,961	1,794	1,104	16,237	10,113
Scotland	14,353	9,253	1,852	3,011	6,490	3,932	2,099	2,338	24,794	18,534
Wales	8,761	6,012	1,248	1,274	3,492	1,867	1,286	839	14,787	9,992
Great Britain	151,847	119,212	20,624	34,968	73,224	67,478	21,442	28,074	267,137	249,732

and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 30th August, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks* ended 30th August, 1952

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
Glass (other than Containers)	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.8	5.1	3.4
Glass Containers	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	3.1
Cement	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.0	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.5
Chemicals and Dyes	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.9	5.2	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.4
Explosives and Fireworks	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.2
Paint and Varnish	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.2	5.9	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.5
Mineral Oil Refining	3.3	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.8	4.9	3.3	2.2	4.3	2.7
Metal Manufacture	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.3
Blast Furnaces	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	0.9	1.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.9
Iron Foundries	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0
Template Manufacture	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	4.1	2.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.6
Marine Engineering	3.9	1.8	3.8	3.0	1.0	2.9
Agricultural Machinery	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.2
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.0	3.2	2.2
Stationary Engines	2.3	3.2	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.7
Constructional Engineering	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.7
Electrical Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.0
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.1
Wireless Apparatus	3.8	4.2	4.0	2.2	3.8	3.0
Lamps	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.0	4.4	3.4
Batteries and Accumulators	2.5	6.1	3.9	2.1	2.9	2.4
Other Electrical Goods	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	5.0	3.5
Vehicles	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.1
Motor Repairs and Garages	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.6
Manufact						

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

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st Oct., 1952	16th Sept., 1952	16th Oct., 1951	21st Oct., 1952	16th Sept., 1952	16th Oct., 1951
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	95.8	83.1	94.4	3.9	3.4	3.8
Remainder ..	74.2	65.8	71.1	3.4	3.2	3.4
Eastern ..	39.3	36.7	39.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
Southern ..	34.3	31.2	32.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
South-Western ..	49.6	45.1	48.4	2.2	2.0	2.3
Midland ..	77.0	70.3	76.9	4.4	4.4	4.5
North-Midland ..	55.0	49.3	55.0	5.5	5.2	5.6
East and West Ridings ..	81.1	74.0	80.8	8.6	8.1	8.6
North-Western ..	144.5	130.8	142.8	7.3	6.7	7.5
Northern ..	64.2	59.2	63.9	7.9	7.5	8.4
Scotland ..	107.2	101.3	102.1	8.0	7.5	7.9
Wales ..	60.1	55.8	57.6	7.5	7.3	7.2
Total, Great Britain ..	882.2	802.7	865.5	62.2	58.5	62.4

Separate figures are available for insured males and females for 21st October, 1952, and are given below.

Region	Thousands			
	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				
London and Middlesex ..	57.5	38.4	3.0	0.9
Remainder ..	49.0	25.2	2.8	0.6
Eastern ..	27.5	11.8	1.7	0.3
Southern ..	24.0	10.3	1.3	0.2
South-Western ..	34.7	14.9	1.9	0.3
Midland ..	51.6	25.4	3.7	0.8
North-Midland ..	39.0	16.0	5.1	0.4
East and West Ridings ..	56.0	25.2	7.7	0.8
North-Western ..	83.8	60.7	5.8	1.5
Northern ..	46.9	17.3	7.3	0.6
Scotland ..	66.5	40.7	6.9	1.1
Wales ..	45.7	14.4	6.9	0.6
Total, Great Britain ..	582.2	299.9	54.2	8.1

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th October, 1952, was 5,795*; this figure included 3,958 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,837 registrants who were unemployed.

* This figure includes 694 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 260 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th September and 13th October (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th September ..	4,414
" notified during period ..	388
" filled during period ..	187
" cancelled or withdrawn ..	430
" outstanding at 13th October ..	4,185

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 13th October was 16,074*, consisting of 14,326 men and 1,748 women. Of these 1,844 men and 7 women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 9,061 men and 831 women who were in employment, while 5,265 men and 917 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th October. Of those in employment 799 men and 3 women were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 1,045 men and 4 women.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London ..	5,450	549	4,012	699
Northern ..	2,470	145	753	101
Scottish ..	1,141	137	500	117
Total* ..	9,061	831	5,265	917

During the period 16th September to 13th October, 1952, there were new registrations by 1,517 men and 373 women, and during the same period the registrations of 1,895 men and 356 women lapsed.

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

Vacancies outstanding at 16th September ..	Men†	Women
	..	1,910
" notified during period ..	525	79
" cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	404	50
" filled during period ..	207	39
" unfilled at 13th October ..	1,824	220

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th July to 13th October were 628 men and 106 women, which included 120 filled by ex-Regular men only.

Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1952, are given below.

Vacancies outstanding at 1st July ..	Men	Women
	..	3,581
Vacancies filled during period ..	295‡	2,783‡
Vacancies outstanding at 30th September ..	3,643	20,915

The total of 24,558 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 2,024 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 22,534 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses ..	6,119	Pupil Midwives ..	969
Student Nurses ..	10,608	Assistant Nurses ..	3,135
Midwives ..	650	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,053

* Excluding 122 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,201 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

‡ These figures include 342 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 4th October was 719,700, compared with 720,400 for the four weeks ended 30th August, and 696,200 for the five weeks ended 29th September, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 656,600 in September, 595,900 in August, and 634,300 in September, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in September, 1952, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with August, 1952, and September, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 4th October, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 30th August, 1952	5 weeks ended 29th September, 1951
Northumberland ..	43,900	- 100	+ 400
Cumberland ..	6,100	...	+ 300
Durham ..	107,200	...	+ 400
South and West Yorkshire ..	140,700	- 200	+ 4,600
North Derbyshire ..	38,800	...	+ 1,600
Nottinghamshire ..	46,500	+ 100	+ 1,700
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire ..	14,700
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,900	- 100	+ 3,900
North Wales ..	9,400	...	+ 400
North Staffordshire ..	20,400	- 100	+ 1,700
Cannock Chase ..	16,200	...	+ 400
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire ..	5,700	...	+ 400
Warwickshire ..	15,900	...	+ 900
South Wales and Monmouth-shire ..	103,900	- 400	+ 2,500
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset ..	6,300	...	+ 200
Kent ..	6,500	+ 100	+ 300
England and Wales ..	634,100	- 700	+ 19,700
West Fife ..	14,600	...	+ 500
East Fife ..	8,500	...	+ 500
The Lothians ..	13,200	...	+ 600
Central West ..	12,200	...	+ 500
Central East ..	13,600	...	+ 400
West Ayr ..	7,100	...	+ 100
East Ayr ..	9,400	...	+ 600
Alloa ..	7,000	...	+ 600
Scotland ..	85,600	...	+ 3,800
Great Britain ..	719,700	- 700	+ 23,500

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of September, about 6,670 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,880; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,210. During the four weeks of August there was a net increase of 1,010.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.02 in September, 4.72 in August, and 5.08 in September, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.40, 5.11 and 5.45.

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	September, 1952	August, 1952	September, 1951
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary ..	8.18	9.60	7.67
Involuntary ..	7.12	7.05	7.18
All Workers :			
Voluntary ..	6.27	7.39	5.94
Involuntary ..	6.41	6.32	6.45

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.13 tons in September, compared with 3.05 tons in the previous month and 3.17 tons in September, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.20 tons in September; for August, 1952, and September, 1951, the figures were 1.15 tons and 1.22 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† The districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April was 1.4 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 3.0 per cent. lower than in April, 1951.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.1 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was 1.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.2 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,916,000. This was 1.9 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 0.4 per cent. higher than for August, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 5.7 per cent. in August, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 2.1 per cent. compared with August, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 1,604,000, compared with 1,942,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,578,000 at the middle of August, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during August was 151,707, compared with 158,380 in the previous month and 138,914 in August, 1951. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 53,325 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 46,687, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in August by persons wholly unemployed was 4,399,520, and 1,546,429 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

At the end of September returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 62,167, or 9.5 per cent. of a total membership of about 655,000, were unemployed, compared with 9.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 6.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1951. Of the total, 25,344 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 108,764, of whom 34,137 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. Corresponding figures at the beginning of August were 105,539 and 33,615; they were 90,675 and 31,140 at the beginning of September, 1951.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of September was 1,050,571, compared with 1,106,532 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1,234,979 at the end of September, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 258,998, 266,082 and 267,820.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th October was 56,879, compared with 47,234 at 27th September and 48,469 at 27th October, 1951.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of August was 2,041,912, of whom 1,211,480 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,062,213, including 1,231,882 wholly unemployed, and at the end of August, 1951, it was 1,880,144, including 1,159,166 wholly unemployed.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 5,418 at the end of August, compared with 3,171 in the previous month and 3,482 in August, 1951.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of 813,779 showed that 1.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1951.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £159,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 615,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £17,000 for 246,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens, in licensed non-residential establishments, and in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, bus and trolleybus drivers and conductors in London, and agricultural workers in Northern Ireland. Others receiving increases included workers employed in leather production, rayon yarn production, general waste materials reclamation, and toy manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected mainly workers in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and iron ore mining and quarrying.

The statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens was increased by 8s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over, and for workpeople (other than managers, manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses) employed in licensed non-residential establishments by 8s. for male workers 21 or over and 6s. for female workers 21 or over. In textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing there were increases under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices of 3s. 8d. a week for men and of 2s. 8d. for women. In London, including the outer London country omnibus zone, there was an increase of 7s. a week, payable retrospectively from 17th September, for trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors employed by the London Transport Executive and for certain maintenance staff in garages and depots. In Northern Ireland adult male workers employed in agriculture, other than those in flax scutch mills, received an increase in statutory minimum time rates of 5s. a week.

In leather production there was an increase of 2d. an hour in the timework rates for men and women. In waterworks undertakings in England and Wales the consolidated rates for workpeople other than skilled engineering craftsmen were increased by 2d. an hour. In rayon yarn production the minimum time rates were increased by 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over and by 1½d. for women 18 and over. In the general waste materials reclamation trade the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 3d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over and by 2d. for female workers 18 or over. In toy manufacture there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and of 2d. or 1½d., according to occupation, for women.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Agriculture	Northern Ireland.. (4)	6 Oct.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum time rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over: 99s. to 106s. a week, according to district.†
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6)	Beginning of first full pay week after 20 Nov., 1951‡	Overmen, deputies and shot-firers employed by the National Coal Board	National ranges of wage rates adopted within which district wage rates are to be fixed as follows: deputies Grade 1—upstanding weekly district wage of not less than £14 and not more than £16 10s.; deputies Grade 2—upstanding weekly district wage of not more than £2 and not less than £1 10s. below the weekly wage fixed for deputies Grade 1 in the same wages district; overmen—upstanding weekly individual wage within a range with a minimum of £1 above and a maximum of £2 above the wage fixed for deputies Grade 1 in the same wages district; shot-firers—upstanding weekly district wage of not more than £2 and not less than £1 10s. below the weekly wage fixed for deputies Grade 1 in the same wages district.‡
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	6 Oct.	Ironstone miners ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased¶ by 1-2d. a shift (7s. 2-4d. to 7s. 1-2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 7-2d. to 3s. 6-6d.) for boys under 18.*

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

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland).

§ These changes were agreed on 25th August, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ Upstanding weekly wage rates are to form the total weekly remuneration of the workers concerned, and all existing arrangements for payment of shift rates, bonuses, flat rates, overtime or week-end work payments, or any other payment in the nature of wages or remuneration are to be discontinued. Existing arrangements relating to free or concessionary coal or free houses, houses at reduced rents, or rent allowances are not affected.

‡ 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 date 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.

Of the total increase of £159,000, about £76,000 resulted from Orders made under the Catering Wages Act, the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts (Northern Ireland); about £33,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £30,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £11,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

Changes in January–October, 1952

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the ten completed months of 1952, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	756,000	£ 191,400
Mining and Quarrying ..	94,000	109,700
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	227,000	88,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	84,500	28,800
Metal Manufacture ..	179,000	36,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	411,000	182,700
Vehicles ..	143,000	65,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	131,500	57,200
Textiles ..	311,500	109,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	47,000	15,600
Clothing ..	134,500	66,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	368,500	112,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	187,000	86,000
Paper and Printing ..	226,000	98,900
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	102,000	37,700
Building and Contracting ..	1,188,000	608,800
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	266,000	111,300
Transport and Communication ..	921,500	414,300
Distributive Trades ..	1,583,000	558,200
Public Administration ..	668,000	173,900
Miscellaneous Services ..	464,000	137,700
Total ..	8,493,000	3,290,300

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was a net increase of £4,536,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 9,765,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

In the general waste materials reclamation trade the normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 46.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Other Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Cumberland (7)	27 Oct.	Iron-ore miners ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 2½d. to 3s. 2d.) for boys under 18.†
	North Lincolnshire	5 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d.) for men, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) 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, decreased* by 1-36d. a shift (9s. 11-68d. to 9s. 10-32d.) for men, by 1-02d. (7s. 5-76d. to 7s. 4-74d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-68d. (4s. 11-84d. to 4s. 11-16d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland (8)	27 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 2½d.) for boys.§
	South and West Durham	6 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (5s. 8d. to 5s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 10d. to 2s. 9½d.) for boys under 18.¶
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)¶	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (1s. 4-66d. to 1s. 4-49d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) or by 0-14d. an hour (1s. 0-5d. to 1s. 0-36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (8-33d. to 8-24d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week for adult male workers, by 3s. for adult female workers, and by 2s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: adult male workers—Grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross) 165s. a week, Provinces 155s., Grade 2 155s., 146s., Grade 3 150s., 141s. 6d., Grade 4 147s. 6d., 139s. 3d., Grade 5 145s., 137s.; women 21 and over 92s. 3d., (qualified) 99s. 3d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (1s. 4-66d. to 1s. 4-49d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) or by 0-14d. an hour (1s. 0-5d. to 1s. 0-36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (8-33d. to 8-24d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland.. (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2d. to 10s. 1d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain** (41)	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain†† (41)	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-17d. an hour (1s. 4-66d. to 1s. 4-49d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) or by 0-14d. an hour (1s. 0-5d. to 1s. 0-36d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (8-33d. to 8-24d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain†† (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	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 on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 0-17d. an hour (1s. 4-66d. to 1s. 4-49d.) for craftsmen, by 0-14d. (1s. 0-36d. to 1s. 0-36d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-09d. (8-33d. to 8-24d.) for apprentices under 18.
	West of Scotland.. (41)	Pay period beginning 27 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 4-6d.) for men, by 1-05d. (7s. 10-5d. to 7s. 9-45d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-3d.) for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 8s. 11-9d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for youths under 18.
	do.	do.	Youths 18 and under 21 years employed in Siemens steel manufacture	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡‡ by 7-5d. a shift (6s. 1-5d. to 6s. 9d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§§ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 4-8d. to 6s. 3-6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. to 6s. 10-8d. for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 2-4d. to 3s. 1-8d. or 3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) 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, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-16d. a shift (10s. 5-24d. to 10s. 4-08d.) for men, by 0-773d. (6s. 11-49d. to 6s. 10-717d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-38d. (5s. 2-62d. to 5s. 2-04d.) for boys.

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

† Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 2s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 3d. a shift for youths and boys.

‡ 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.

¶ 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 decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

§§ These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

¶¶ These decreases 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.

‡‡ This increase is the result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages of 0-875d. a shift is increased to 0-975d.

§§ These decreases 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 October—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)
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Oct.	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, decreased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 0-9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 6-675d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 0-45d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin Making	England and Wales (62)	Third pay day in Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 135s. a week, lesser skilled 126s. 6d., labourers 119s. 6d.; apprentices, youths and boys 48s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 98s. at 20; women 18 years and over 93s., girls 48s. 6d. at 15, 55s. 6d. at 16 and 68s. 6d. at 17.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement adopted,† resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the existing supplementary cost-of-living allowance for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (5½d. to 6d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases* 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 118s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 88s. 11d., cutting and stitching 80s. 8d.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (79)	First full pay week following 10 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over and youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 8½d. an hour, women 18 and over 1s. 11d., youths and boys 1s. at 15, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20 and under 21, girls 1s. at 15, rising to 1s. 4½d. at 17 and under 18.
Flax and Hemp Manufacture	Great Britain (84) (201)	27 Oct.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment, for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. or 3s. 10d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers, apprentices, improvers and learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—tenters 131s. 4d. a week, under-tenters (after 3 years' experience after age 21) 116s. 11d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers) 124s. 2d., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp breakers 126s. 7d., day shift spinners 110s. 9d., night shift spinners 112s. 5d., weavers (after 6 months' experience after age 21) 116s. 11d., other workers (except apprentices and improvers to tenting or dressing) 108s. 3d.; female workers 18 years or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 79s. 11d., other workers (except learners) 73s. 3d.†
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 10d. a week for male hose-pipe weavers and of 3s. 10d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 5s. 7d. or 5s. 2d., according to period of employment, for male weavers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. for women 18 years or over, and of 2s. 10d., 2s. 6d. or 2s. 1d., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers 123s. 2d. a week, female workers 81s. 1d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers (after 6 months' experience after age 21) 116s. 11d., female workers (except learners) 18 years or over 73s. 3d.‡
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands§ (88)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.) on basic wages.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (26 to 28 per cent. on basic rates).
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 3s. 8d. a week (17s. 5d. to 21s. 1d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult males, of 2s. 8d. (12s. 8d. to 15s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to time-workers or percentage additions for pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 121s. 1d. a week, adult females 83s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 133s. 7d., adult females 91s. 7d.
	Scotland (90)	do.	do.	do.
	Macclesfield	do.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (94)	Pay day in week ending 4 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 2s. a week (35s. to 37s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 4d. (23s. 4d. to 24s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Leather Production	Great Britain (95)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over and women 20 and over employed on timework, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; pieceworkers to receive a flat-rate payment of 2d. an hour in addition to present piecework earnings.
Fellmongering	England and Scotland (97)	do.	Workpeople employed in handling foreign skins	Increases of 2d. an hour in basis time rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of 7 per cent. for juveniles; increase of 7 per cent. in piecework rates. Basis time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 2s. 11d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 2s. 9d. (dry) 2s. 8d.; women 21 years and over 2s. 1½d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (99)	13 Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers, other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for learners and improvers; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates and in the time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen Area A 2s. 5½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 4½d., Area C 2s. 2d., female workers 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 3½d., female workers 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 8½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males Area A 25s. a week during 1st year, rising to 73s. 6d. during 5th year, Area B 24s. to 69s. 6d., Area C 23s. 6d. to 68s. 3d.; females 25s. to 58s., 24s. to 54s. 3d., 23s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males Area A 2s. 8½d., Area B 2s. 4½d., Area C 2s. 2d.; females 2s. 4½d., 2s. 0½d., 1s. 10d.¶
Felt Hat Manufacture	Atherstone	First full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. on basic rates for male piece workers (from 72½ to 75 per cent.), female pieceworkers on hand trimming, forming and hardening (65 to 67½ per cent.), and other female pieceworkers (55 to 57½ per cent.).

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

† The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance is related to a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices and provides for an increase or decrease of ½d. an hour for each 2 points rise or fall; the present allowance of 9d. an hour for men is related to an index figure of 138. Changes in the allowance are to be made quarterly in January, April, July and October in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of November, February, May and August. The allowance is a separate payment to be made for all hours worked, and is not to be included for the purpose of calculating payments-by-result bonuses or additional payments for overtime.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 407.

§ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Baking	London (110) (111)*	First pay day in June*	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers (six or more men on one shift) 155s. a week, (under six) 147s., first hands 140s., second hands 137s., confectioners or table hands 135s., workers in unspecified occupations 128s.; women 21 and over—forewomen 111s., single hands 103s., confectioners 102s., workers in unspecified occupations 95s.
	Southern Counties of England† (110) (111)	11 June†	do.	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over and for male workers 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 6d. for other juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers Area A 140s. 4d. a week, Area B 144s. 4d., first hands 131s. 6d., 135s. 6d., second hands 129s. 5d., 133s. 5d., confectioners or table hands 125s. 7d., 127s. 7d., workers in unspecified occupations 116s. 7d., 120s. 7d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 93s. 9d., 97s. 9d., single hands 88s. 9d., 92s. 9d., confectioners 86s. 9d., 90s. 9d., workers in unspecified occupations 80s. 9d., 84s. 9d.
	South and West Wales‡ (110) (111)	Pay day in week commencing 16 June‡	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 years and over and for male workers 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 6d. for other juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 144s. a week, first hands 135s., second hands 133s., confectioners or table hands 127s., workers in unspecified occupations 120s.; women 21 and over—forewomen 102s. 9d., single hands 93s. 9d., confectioners 91s. 9d., workers in unspecified occupations 85s. 9d.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (116)	Week commencing 4 Aug.‡	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for adults, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys; increase of 5s. 7½d. a week in minimum fall back wages for piecework and head rate workers. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 157s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 137s. 6d., gutmen 132s. 6d., other adult workers from 122s. 6d., youths and boys 42s. at 15 years, rising to 97s. at 18; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 118s. 1½d. a week, slaughtermen 103s. 1½d., gutmen 99s. 4½d.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (116)	Pay day in week commencing 27 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates adopted as follows:—charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 140s. 10d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 135s. 1½d., Grade II 130s. 4d., Grade III 125s. 6½d.; women 21 years and over 86s. 3d.; youths and boys 51s. 9d. at under 16, rising to 109s. 3d. at 20; girls 47s. 11d. to 77s. 7½d.
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland	8 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of ¾d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, and of ¾d. to 1d. for girls; increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 years or over 2s. 6d. an hour, female workers 18 or over 1s. 8½d., youths and boys 9d. at under 15, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 9d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 3½d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 8d., female workers 1s. 9½d.§
Beer Bottling	London	Pay day in week commencing 6 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over 128s. a week, women 21 and over 87s.¶
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Journemen and apprentices	Increases¶ in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain (141) (203)	3 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male or female woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 years or over and other male workers 21 years or over, of 1½d. for other female workers 20 years or over, of ¾d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female workers 21 years or over—woodcutting machinists 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 2s. 8d.; male workers 21 years or over—body painters 2s. 6d., other workers 2s. 4½d.; other female workers 20 years or over 1s. 10d.; youths and boys 11½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20, girls 11½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 19.**
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,†† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased¶ by 1s. a week (60s. to 59s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (40s. to 39s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased¶ by 6d. a week (43s. to 42s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (28s. 8d. to 28s. 4d.) at under 21.
Building	England and Wales (certain districts)‡‡ (142)	6 Oct.	Building operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour (1½d. in one district) for craftsmen and labourers, as the result of the upgrading of certain districts for wages purposes.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (154)	First full pay week commencing on or after 12 Oct.	Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Consolidated rates increased by 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week.§§

* These increases were agreed in September and made retrospective to the date shown. They apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Metropolitan District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

† These increases were agreed in October and made retrospective to the dates shown. They apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Southern and Western Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

‡ These increases were agreed in October and were made retrospective to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the London Beer Bottlers' Association.

‡ 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. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡‡ The number of districts upgraded was approximately 30.

§§ This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applied to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted, the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district): Northern 2s. 10½d. an hour; Yorkshire 2s. 10½d.; North-Western 2s. 10½d.; Midlands 2s. 10½d.; South-Western 2s. 10½d.; South-Eastern 2s. 10½d.; South Wales and Monmouthshire 2s. 10½d.; London (Metropolitan Water Board) 3s. 1½d.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport Services	London (including outer London country omnibus zone) (158-159)	17 Sept.*	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive:— Trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors	Increase of 7s. a week. Standard rates after change: central buses and trolleybuses—drivers, starting rate 143s. 6d. a week, after 12 months 151s. 6d., conductors 141s. 6d., 147s. 6d.; country buses—drivers 134s. 6d., 142s. 6d., conductors 131s. 6d., 137s. 6d.; coaches (except Romford Garage where central bus rates apply)—drivers 143s. 6d., 146s., conductors 131s. 6d., 137s. 6d.
	Great Britain (160)	First full pay period following 11 Sept.†	Maintenance staff employed in garages and depots	Increases of 7s. a week for adult workers, and of 5s. for youths and boys. Standard rates after change include: central buses—assistant craftsmen 122s., general hands 123s. 6d.; trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 132s., (group 2) 128s., general hands (group 3) 123s. 6d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 128s., general hands 119s. 6d.†
Inland Waterways	England and Wales and certain canals in Scotland	First full pay week following 8 Oct.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Increase of 2d. an hour for craftsmen; revised rates adopted for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—Group 1 undertakings 3s. 7d. an hour, Group II and III 3s. 6d.; apprentices—30 per cent. of the adults' minimum hourly rate at 15 years, 35 per cent. at 16, 45 per cent. at 17, 55 per cent. at 18, 66 per cent. at 19, 80 per cent. at 20 and under 21.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (171) (201)	1 Oct.	Maintenance workers, warehousemen, lock keepers and other shore workers and boatmen	Increase of 7s. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 122s. a week, Provinces 117s.‡
	Great Britain (171) (201)	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of 1d. to 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. for girls; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 9½d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 21 or over; female workers 9½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. or 1s. 7d., according to occupation, at 18 or over, late entrants 1s. 2¾d. or 1s. 6d., according to occupation, during the first three months of employment, and 1s. 6d. or 1s. 6½d. during the second three months; piecework basis time rates for female workers 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 8d., according to occupation.¶
National Government Service	London	Beginning of pay week containing 1 July¶	Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in Government Industrial Establishments	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. a week for male workers 21 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. for female workers 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for male workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over 24s. a week, youths and boys 49s. 8d. at 15 years, rising to 111s. 8d. at 20 and under 21; female workers 98s. 4d. at 18, rising to 104s. 4d. at 21 and over.
	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers and non-industrial car drivers	Increases of 6s. a week (6s. 6d. in a few cases) in the inclusive rates for men, and of 5s. (4s. 6d. in a few cases) for women. Inclusive rates after change include: London—men, messengers 122s. 6d. a week, rising after one year's service to 127s., paperkeepers 127s., rising to 137s. in the fourth year of service, non-industrial car drivers 132s. 6d.*
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (192) (202)	15 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 8s. a week for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over, of 3s. 6d. to 7s., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, Grade A 129s., a week, Grade B 139s., Grade C 149s., Grade D 159s., head cooks 134s., cooks 121s., assistant cooks 109s., porters 94s., all male workers under 21—35s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 80s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 years or over—canteen supervisors, manageresses or stewardesses, Grade X 85s., Grade A 93s., Grade B 103s., Grade C 113s., Grade D 123s., head cooks 95s. 6d., cooks 80s. 6d., assistant cooks 73s., cashiers 68s. 6d., canteen attendants 65s. 6d., all female workers under 18—35s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 52s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.†† Rates in the London area††† are 2s. 6d. a week higher than the above rates.
Licensed Non-residential Establishments	Great Britain (198) (202)	5 Oct.	Workpeople other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years or over (where not supplied by the employers with any board, meals or lodging), of 6s. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. to 7s., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 5s., 5s. 6d., or 6s., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellar-men (England and Wales) Area A 117s. a week, Area B 114s., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) A 114s., B 111s., first hands (Scotland), Grade I 116s., Grade II 111s., second hands (Scotland) 111s., barmen or barmen waiters (England and Wales) A 109s., B 106s., barmen (Scotland) 106s., other male workers (Great Britain) A 63s. at under 18, rising to 107s. at 21 or over, B 60s. to 104s.; female workers, head barmen (Great Britain) Area A 95s., Area B 92s., barmen A 74s. at under 19, rising to 90s. at 21 or over, B 71s. to 87s., other female workers 76s. at 18 years or over (both areas), 63s. 6d. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging remuneration is 29s. 6d. a week less in each case (previously 27s. 6d. less), and intermediate rates are paid according to the provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging.§§
Laundering	Northern Ireland	8 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 5d. an hour, youths and boys 11d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 20.¶¶
	Northern Ireland	8 Oct.	Women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 20 years and over, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first six months of employment—women 20 years and over 1s. 6d. an hour, girls 8½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 4½d. at 19; thereafter—women 20 and over 1s. 6½d., girls 9d. to 1s. 5½d.¶¶¶

* These increases were introduced in October with retrospective effect from the date shown.

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

‡ This increase was agreed on 14th October, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it does not apply to staff in the employment of the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive who are covered by agreements between the Executive and the National Union of Railwaymen.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶† These increases were granted in October, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** The inclusive rates consist of the rates operative on 1st October, 1951, less provincial differentiation where applicable, less notional abatements of 2s. 6d. a week for men and 2s. for women (previously the abatements were 8s. for men and 6s. 6d. for women), plus a pay addition of approximately 10 per cent.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 14s. a week (previously 12s.), and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s. 6d. a week (previously 2s.). Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 21s. a week less for adult workers in the London area and 18s. 6d. less in all other areas (previously 19s. 6d. and 17s., respectively), are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. These rates are applicable in all areas. Provision is also made for rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

¶¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 372 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (171) (201)	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 46.*

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
December .. .	103	103	106	103
1948				
June	105	107	108	106
December .. .	107	109	110	107
1949				
June	108	111	112	109
December .. .	109	112	113	109
1950				
June	109	113	114	110
December .. .	113	116	118	114
1951				
June	118	122	124	119
December .. .	125	130	132	126
1952				
January .. .	126	130	133	127
February .. .	127	130	134	128
March	127	131	134	128
April	127	131	137	128
May	128	132	137	129
June	128	132	138	129
July	128	132	138	129
August	129	133	139	130
September .. .	130	135	141	131
October .. .	130	136	141	131

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

New INDUSTRIES Succeed at HULL

BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT

ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

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

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

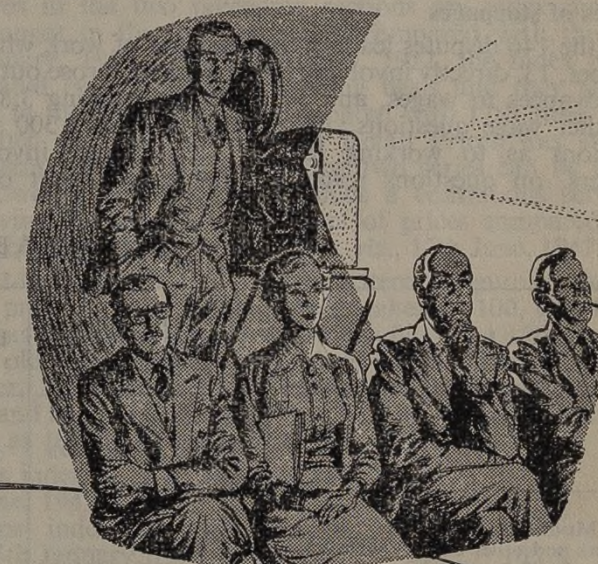
WATER.—Industrial water schemes in preparation.

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

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

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

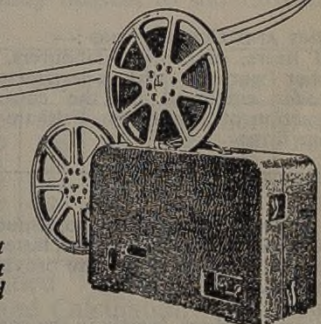
Always a good show



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THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 146. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during October in these 163 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 25,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during October was about 91,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	5	108	113	16,100	43,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture	1	1	2	2,500	7,000
Building and Contracting	4	11	15	2,700	25,000
All remaining industries and services	7	26	33	3,700	16,000
Total, October, 1952	17	146	163	25,000	91,000
Total, September, 1952	23	154	177	29,000	104,000
Total, October, 1951	18	194	212	30,000	113,000

Of the total of 91,000 days lost in October, 50,000 were lost by 18,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 16,600 were directly involved and 1,400 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 October also included 41,000 days lost by 7,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 142 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during October, 56, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 36, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted three days; 14, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 11,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 146 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 13, directly involving 5,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 3,800 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 50, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

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

Industry Group	January to October, 1952			January to October, 1951		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	900	4,000	1	200	1,000
Coal Mining	1,038	182,800†	431,000	914	115,900†	312,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	400	2,000	7	100	‡
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals	16	900	3,000	15	1,100	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	7	1,900	6,000	3	400	2,000
Metal Manufacture	29	6,600	31,000	40	5,300	26,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52	12,800	83,000	94	11,500	68,000
Engineering	53	22,400	175,000	77	22,900	117,000
Vehicles	44	38,800	467,000	60	42,300	223,000
Other Metal Industries	15	2,200	20,000	22	1,900	9,000
Textiles	5	600	1,000	12	2,300	8,000
Leather, etc.	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Clothing	9	‡	1,000	9	2,800	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	14	1,300	8,000	18	6,000	20,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	14	1,600	22,000	12	1,500	7,000
Paper and Printing	6	1,500	40,000	6	300	1,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	4	3,000	15,000	8	2,700	7,000
Building and Contracting	87	21,200	154,000	87	17,400	69,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	7	900	11,000	6	2,700	62,000
Transport, etc.	43	9,300	28,000	80	93,300	597,000
Distributive Trades	11	3,500	20,000	17	2,100	9,000
Other Services	13	1,700	8,000	28	3,800	14,000
Total	1,472‡	314,900†	1,530,000	1,516	336,500†	1,561,000

The number of days lost in the period January to October, 1952, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,507,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 313,700. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Horden (one colliery)	3,400	—	2 Oct.	10 Oct.	Rejection of fillers' claim for an increase in piecework rates	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Blackwood (one colliery)	1,600	—	9 Oct.	10 Oct.	Exclusion of certain workers from a special output bonus scheme	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Furnace bricklayers and labourers, and other workers—Port Talbot (one firm)	1,060	1,360	28 Sept.	10 Oct.	The suspension of sixteen bricklayers for refusing to work on a job which they alleged would be undermanned	Work resumed pending negotiations.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Steel fixers, carpenters, labourers, other workers, and supervisory grades employed on the construction of an airport—Feltham (one firm)	220	40	13 Oct.	22 Oct.	Disagreement as to application of "Wet Time" agreement	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1952 was approximately 140,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 265,000 and 280,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1952

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 138

At 14th October, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 136 at 16th September and with 129 at 16th October, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of bacon, butter, margarine, cooking fat, cheese and sugar, resulting from reductions in the subsidies on these items.

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

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 14th OCTOBER, 1952 (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 14th October, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index. In accordance with the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", indices are also given for various sub-groups comprised within the main expenditure groups. Similar sub-group indices are published at quarterly intervals.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	GROUP WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc.	114	
Meat, bacon and ham, and fish	110	
Milk, cheese and eggs	106	
Butter, margarine and cooking fat	117	
Vegetables and fruit	100	
Tea and sugar, etc.	116	
Miscellaneous manufactured foods	103	
Total—Food	108.3	399
II. Rent and rates	103.3	72
III. Clothing:		
Men's outer clothing	99	
Men's underclothing	90	
Women's outer clothing	97	
Women's underclothing	93	
Children's clothing	98	
Clothing materials	93	
Footwear	94	
Total—Clothing	95.5	98
IV. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke	96	
Other fuel and light	107	
Total—Fuel and light	101.8	66
V. Household durable goods:		
Furniture	100	
Appliances, etc.	103	
Floor coverings, drapery and soft furnishings	90	
Hardware, pottery, glass, etc.	103	
Total—Household durable goods	97.1	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods:		
Soap and other miscellaneous household goods, medicines and toilet requisites	105	
Newspapers, books, stationery and toys	101	
Total—Miscellaneous goods	103.1	44
VII. Services:		
Travel	108	
Entertainment	110	
Other services	103	
Total—Services	106.4	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.1	78
IX. Tobacco	100.0	90
All items	103.9	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

The principal changes in food prices between 16th September and 14th October were increases in the prices of bacon, butter, margarine, cooking fat, cheese and sugar. These increases, which took effect on 5th October, resulted from reductions in the food subsidies forecast by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech on 11th March. As a result, the average prices of the kinds of bacon for which prices are obtained for the purpose of the index rose by about 6d. a lb., the average prices of butter and sugar by about 6d. and 1d. a lb., respectively, and the average prices of margarine, cooking fat and cheese by about 2d. a lb. In addition, there were increases in the average prices of fish, potatoes and some other vegetables, but there was a substantial reduction in the average price of canned ham following the introduction of price control. The effect of all these changes was to raise the average level of prices for the food group as a whole by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 14th October was 108, compared with 106 at 16th September.

Rent and Rates

The general level of rents, including rates, rose as a result of increases in local rates in most areas in Scotland and the effect of the higher level of rents charged for dwellings recently built by local authorities. These changes raised the average level of inclusive rents by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. but were insufficient to alter the rent and rates index, expressed to the nearest whole number, and the figure for 14th October remained at 103.

Clothing

The average prices of most items included in the clothing group showed small reductions during the month, but the fall in the average level of prices for the group as a whole was less than one-half of 1 per cent. and there was no change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 96.

Household Durable Goods

The average prices of blankets and other drapery and soft furnishings showed small reductions between 16th September and 14th October and there were also reductions in the average prices of some articles of furniture and floor coverings. For the household durable goods group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 97 at 14th October, compared with 98 at 16th September.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 102, 103, 106, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52 (17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 14th October, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.9. 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 14th October, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 14th October, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	103.9
∴ All items index at 14th October, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 × $\frac{103.9}{100}$
	= 137.7 taken as 138

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

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

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 409 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on the next page.

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 October was 118, compared with 119 (revised figure) in the previous month and 138 (revised figure) in October, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 16 in the previous month and 26 in October, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1952.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act :	Electrical Stations .. 1
Underground .. 20	Other Industries .. 1
Surface .. 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries .. 1	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. 22	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships .. 6
	Building Operations .. 18
	Works of Engineering
	Construction .. 4
	Warehouses
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 80
	Railway Service
	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. 1
	Engine Drivers, Motor-
	men
	Firemen
	Guards (Passenger)
	Labourers
	Mechanics
	Permanent Way Men .. 9
	Porters
	Shunters
	Other Grades 5
	Contractors' Servants
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 16
	Total (excluding Seamen) .. 118
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels 10
	Fishing Vessels 3
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 13
	Total (including Seamen) .. 131

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during October 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
Operatives engaged in :	(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals	Pitch and Tar 9
Other Contact with	Mineral Oil 4
Molten Lead	TOTAL 13
White and Red Lead	
Works 1	Chrome Ulceration
Pottery 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 9
TOTAL 2	Chrome Tanning 9
	Chromium Plating 9
Other Poisoning	Other Industries 1
Mercurial 1	TOTAL 19
Compressed Air Illness .. 1	
TOTAL 2	Total, Cases .. 37
Anthrax	II. Deaths
Wool	Nil.
Handling and Sorting of	
Hides and Skins 1	
TOTAL 1	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 1st November, 1952.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th September, 1952, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 101, compared with 99 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1952, and 105 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 29th September, 1951. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 458, 509 (revised figure) and 440 (revised figure). For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	27th Sept., 1952	28th June, 1952	29th Sept., 1951	27th Sept., 1952	28th June, 1952	29th Sept., 1951
Underground :						
Explosion of fire-damp or coal dust	—	—	9	1	3	—
Falls of ground	48	51	47	169	207	165
Haulage	23	25	21	111	119	101
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	19	13	19	129	129	122
Total	90	89	96	410	458	388
Surface :						
All causes	11	10	9	48	51	52
Total, underground and surface	101	99	105	458	509	440

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 Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100	673	+ 2	+30
All Items*	Sept., 1952 (middle)	694	+ 2	+43
Food				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100	413	+ 1	- 2
All Items*	Aug., 1952	390	+ 2	+12
Food				
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100	167	- 1	+ 2
All Items	Sept., 1952	182	- 3	+ 7
Food				
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100	55.75	+ 0.03	+ 2.02
All Items	Aug., 1952	65.87	Nil	+ 2.54
Food				
Netherlands	1949 = 100	120	+ 1	- 1
All Items	Sept., 1952 (middle)	123	+ 3	- 1
Food				
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100	171.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
All Items	Aug., 1952 (end)	185.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.5
Food				
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39 = 100	186.5	- 1.1	- 3.3
All Items	Sept., 1952 (beginning)	234.2	- 3.8	-16.9
Food				
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100	340	+10	+12
All Items	Aug., 1952	421	+20	+29
Food				
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100	172	Nil	+10
All Items	July, 1952	207	Nil	+16
Food				
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100†	127	Nil	†
All Items	Aug., 1952	146	- 2	†
Food				
South Africa, Union (Urban areas)	1938 = 100	185.1	+ 1.6	+13.5
All Items	June, 1952	215.0	+ 4.8	+31.0
Food				
United States	1935-39 = 100	191.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.6
All Items	Aug., 1952 (middle)	235.5	+ 0.6	+ 8.5
Food				

* 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 Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items).
† Revised series, base October, 1949 = 100, from January, 1952.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 15th September, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 999, and 4,632 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,958 males and 674 females; of the total 2,947 were disabled persons. During the period 499 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	290	30	320
Disabled	499	180	679
Total	789	210	999
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,495	58	1,553
Disabled	1,483	76	1,559
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	43	46	89
Disabled	411	377	788
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	21	22	43
Disabled	61	6	67
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	444	89	533
Total	3,958	674	4,632
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	175	10	185
Disabled	277	37	314
Total	452	47	499

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 15th September, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 103,313, of whom 92,839 were males and 10,474 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 13th October, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	717	104	821
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,215	180	1,395
Persons who completed courses during period	496	65	561

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 13th October, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 35,804.

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures given below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars, which was started in February, 1949. The figures show the position as at 31st August, 1952, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May (page 190).

Number of applications received	1,540
„ „ applicants found ineligible	278
„ „ applicants found eligible	1,047
„ „ cases in which eligibility had not been determined	14
„ „ applicants selected for training	575
„ „ applications withdrawn at various stages of consideration	433

The training results were reviewed at the end of August, 1952, and showed that of 455 candidates who had been given training in the three-month theoretical courses held during the period from April, 1949, to July, 1952, ten (including three in "stop-gap" employment) remained to be placed, either in courses of practical training with firms or into employment at the level appropriate to the Scheme.

A total of 31 candidates had been accepted by firms or other organisations for varying periods of practical training only, and of the 30 who had completed their courses of training, only one (in "stop-gap" employment) was awaiting a suitable post.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

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

The following Table analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th September, 1952, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 30th September, 1952.

	September Quarter, 1952	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	11	1,667
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	16	813
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	12	2,019
Total of orders made	39	4,499
No orders made against the employers concerned	21	4,419
Total of cases decided	60	8,918

Of the total of 8,918 cases decided to date, 8,629 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 279 under the National Service Act, 1948, eight under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and two under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 60 cases decided during the September, 1952, quarter, one was dealt with under the 1944 Act, and 59 under the 1948 Act.

Appeals against seven determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided during the quarter. Of the seven determinations two were confirmed, four were varied, and one reversed.

No reinstatement cases were decided by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man during the quarter.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, and that Section as applied by Section 8 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the 1948 Act and for short-term service under the 1951 Act. During the quarter 15 applications for compensation under Section 51 of the 1948 Act, and 12 under that Section as applied by Section 8 of the 1951 Act, were determined by Reinstatement Committees. In 12 of these cases, the Committees made orders for the payment of compensation. Appeals against three of these determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire, one determination being confirmed, one varied, and one reversed.

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1952

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1952, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 343, with a gross tonnage of 2,062,482 tons, compared with 343 vessels of 2,076,241 tons gross at the end of June, a decrease of 13,759 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 645,017 at the end of September. This figure, which was 17,629 tons more than at the end of June, represented 31.3 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 285,450 tons for Norway, 83,780 tons for Liberia, and 59,830 tons for Panama. The tonnage at the end of September intended for registration abroad included 113,995 tons on which construction had commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 5,864,873 tons gross, of which 35.2 per cent, was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 3,802,391, an increase of 264,449 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers of 1,000 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 2,926,974 tons or 49.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,149,476 tons gross, an increase of 18,990 tons compared with the previous quarter. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1952 were 21 steamers, of 100,345 tons, and 31 motorships, of 167,303 tons, a total of 52 vessels, of 267,648 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 20 steamers, of 115,473 tons, and 41 motorships, of 175,803 tons, a total of 61 vessels of 291,276 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 14 steamers, of 71,425 tons, and 35 motorships, of 194,830 tons, a total of 49 vessels, of 266,255 tons gross.

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

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 October the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twenty awards, Nos. 244 to 263*. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 254 (16th October).—*Parties:* Members of Federations and Associations federated with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and members of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and members of the trade unions federated with the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and members of the trade unions represented on the Operatives Panel of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain in the employment of the said employers. *Claim:* For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that, with effect as from and including the holiday year beginning in April, 1954, the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay; and that employers should have the option of granting the second week of holiday in the winter.

Award No. 257 (23rd October).—*Parties:* Members of the British Fellmongers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of adult male and female timeworkers should be increased by 2d. an hour and of youths and female workers under 21 years of age by 7 per cent.; and that piecework rates should be increased by 7 per cent.

Award No. 258 (23rd October).—*Parties:* Firms represented by the Leather Producers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation of Trades Unions in their employment. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of timeworkers should be increased by 2d. an hour for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles; and that pieceworkers should receive a flat rate payment of 2d. an hour in addition to present piecework earnings.

Award No. 259 (28th October).—*Parties:* Members of the Scottish Football Association Limited and members of the Scottish Football League, and members of the Scottish Football Players' Union employed by them as professional football players. *Claim:* For the establishment of certain specified terms and conditions of employment. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded certain revised terms and conditions to operate from the beginning of the 1953-4 playing season, full particulars of which are set out in the Award.

Award No. 261 (29th October).—*Parties:* Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the National Union of Scalemakers in their employment. *Claim:* For a revision in the rates and certain conditions of employment of service adjusters. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the differential rates at present paid over the district rate for skilled engineering fitters should be increased by 3d. an hour for Grade A1 men and by 2d. an hour for Grade A2 men; and that the "out allowance" be increased to 2s. 6d. a day.

Award No. 263 (30th October).—*Parties:* Members of the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 10s. a week on the scheduled wage rates of all adult workers with proportionate increases for young persons and apprentices. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the scheduled minimum time rates of wages should be increased by 7s. 6d. a week for men and by 5s. a week for women, with proportionate increases for young persons and apprentices; and that the group minimum average piece rates should be, as at present, 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued seven awards,

* See footnote * in second column on page 409.

one of which is summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1009 (23rd October).—*Parties:* The member firms of the Derry and District Licensed Vintners' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim:* For a weekly increase of 18s. in the wages of barmen, with proportionate increases for apprentices. *Award:* The Tribunal found the claim as made not established but awarded that the wages of the barmen to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 8s. a week, from 110s. to 118s. a week. They further awarded that the wages of first, second and third year apprentices shall be increased by 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. a week respectively.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards, Nos. 190 to 195*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 190 (6th October).—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Works. *Claim:* Claim and counter-claim for increase, with retrospective effect, of the London Male scale of Foremen of Royal Parks and Gardens, together with certain allowances. *Award:* The Tribunal, as from 1st January, 1951, fixed the London Male scale at £400 by £15 to £450, together with specified allowances in certain cases.

Award No. 191 (14th October).—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Prison Commissioners. *Claim:* That the London basic salary scale for full-time Chaplains employed in the Prison Service should be £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded, as from 1st January, 1951, a flat rate of £700 a year.

Award No. 192 (18th October).—*Parties:* The Society of Telecommunications Administrative and Controlling Officers and the Post Office. *Claim:* For the following scales for men in London, with retrospective effect:—(a) Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, £1,100 by £40 to £1,220 by £50 to £1,325; (b) Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, Class I, £970 by £40 to £1,200; (c) Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, Class II, £820 by £30 to £970; (d) Senior Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones, £970 by £40 to £1,200; (e) Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones, £820 by £30 to £970. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded, as from 1st April, 1952:—(a) against the claim; (b) £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075; (c) £715 by £30 to £865; (d) £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075; (e) £715 by £30 to £865.

Award No. 193 (16th October).—*Parties:* The Civil Service Clerical Association and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For shorter salary scales. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 194 (18th October).—*Parties:* The Telecommunications Traffic Association and the Post Office. *Claim:* For the following scales for men in London, with retrospective effect:—(a) Chief Traffic Superintendent, £970 by £40 to £1,200; (b) Traffic Superintendents, and Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, Class II, £820 by £30 to £970. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded, as from 1st April, 1952:—(a) £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075; (b) £715 by £30 to £865.

Award No. 195 (20th October).—*Parties:* The Telephone Sales Supervising Officers' Association and the Post Office. *Claim:* For increase, from 1st January, 1951, of salary scales (London) for men and women Sales Superintendents, Senior Sales Superintendents and Chief Sales Superintendents. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded, as from 1st April, 1952, for men and women in London:—Sales Superintendents, men £620 by £25 to £750, women £510 by £20 to £570 by £25 to £620; Senior Sales Superintendents, men £715 by £30 to £865, women £600 by £25 to £675 by £30 to £735; Chief Sales Superintendents, men £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075, women £775 by £30 to £910.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2415 to 2419. Award No. 2418 was an interpretation of Award No. 2407 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 371) and one award related to an individual employer; the remaining three awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2415 (10th October).—*Parties:* The Transport and General Workers' Union and the London Transport Executive. *Claim:* To determine whether Clause 2 (Special Payments—

* See footnote * in second column on page 409.

Quarterage) of the agreement dated 12th July, 1948, between the parties should, (a) as desired by the Transport and General Workers' Union, continue to be applied to staff receiving promotion to the grade of depot inspector under the Central Road Services' Organisation after 1st December, 1951, or, (b) as desired by the London Transport Executive, not be applicable to such staff promoted to the grade of Central Road Services depot inspector, leaving the former depot inspectors (Central Buses) established prior to 1st December, 1951, to continue to receive quarterage payments as a personal concession. *Award:* The Court noted that notwithstanding the desire of the London Transport Executive in 1947 to discontinue the payment of quarterage it was embodied in the Central Area Buses Agreement of 12th July, 1948, and was extended to those former tram and trolleybus depot inspectors who were involved in the first four stages of the conversion from trams to buses. The Court were of opinion that it would be anomalous and unfair to pay quarterage to certain depot inspectors and not to others carrying the same duties and responsibilities and to discontinue the payment of quarterage to approved acting depot inspectors when so acting. In all the circumstances and until such time as an alternative arrangement to replace quarterage was introduced by agreement the Court awarded that Clause 2 (Special Payments) of the agreement dated 12th July, 1948, between the London Transport Executive and the Transport and General Workers' Union should continue to be applied to staff receiving promotion to the grade of depot inspector under the Central Road Services' Organisation after 1st December, 1951.

Award No. 2416 (17th October).—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "A". *Claim:* To determine a difference between the parties: (i) as to the annual leave allowance which should apply to the staff listed (*viz.*, almoners, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, psychiatric social workers, remedial gymnasts, speech therapists, and therapeutic dietitians), which are within the ambit of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "A", and (ii) as to the date from which the revised rates of remuneration and conditions of service already agreed between the parties and the annual leave allowances referred to in (i) above should have effect. *Award:* The Court awarded (i) that the annual leave allowances for the staff specified in the terms of reference should be as follows:—The basic grade in each of the eight professions, three weeks; all grades other than the basic grades and teachers, four weeks; physiotherapy student teachers, four weeks; physiotherapy teachers, five weeks. The foregoing leave is in addition to statutory and general national holidays. The annual leave of officers in post at the date of this award should, whilst they remain in their present post, not be less than it was immediately prior to the date of this award. An officer employed by a Regional Hospital Board, Hospital Management Committee, Board of Management or Board of Governors at the date of this award should have the right to retain the leave allowance attaching to his or her present post on transfer to a fresh post on a similar or higher grading under one of the aforementioned authorities. (ii) The revised rates of remuneration and conditions of service already agreed between the parties shall have effect from 1st May, 1952, and the annual leave allowance herein awarded shall operate as from the beginning of the current leave year, *viz.*, 1st April, 1952.

The Court desired to point out that no evidence was submitted in relation to the duties of teachers other than physiotherapy teachers in support of the claim for enhanced leave allowances for teachers. The Court therefore recommended the parties to meet to determine by agreement what, if any, annual leave in excess of four weeks teachers other than physiotherapy teachers should receive. In the event of failure to reach agreement on this matter within a period of two calendar months from the date of this award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 2419 (29th October).—*Parties:* The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Limited. *Claim:* For parity of rates for comparable operatives employed in machine rooms and publishing rooms of London Evening Newspaper Offices. *Award:* The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B. (40), dated 3rd October, for fixing revised general minimum

time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B. (36), dated 3rd October, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S. (38), dated 7th October, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M. (72), dated 10th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (41), dated 10th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Pereambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal I. (52), dated 24th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Order

During October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposal submitted to him by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1812 (F.H. (72)), dated 13th October and effective from 27th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 398.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposal

During October notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was given by the following Wages Council:—

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.39), dated 3rd October, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During October 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 Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1952 (N.I.Bk. (162)), dated 23rd October, and effective from 3rd November. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for certain male workers in area A and varies a condition of apprenticeship in that area.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1952 (N.I.Bk. (163)), dated 23rd October, and effective from 3rd November. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for certain male workers in area B.

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.R.H. (N.3)), dated 30th October, and effective from 13th November. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates and overtime rates to be paid to male workers.

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.R.H. (N.4)), dated 30th October, and effective from 13th November. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

* See footnote * in second column on page 409.

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

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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) 31/52 (17th June)

A cheese winder had reduced her working hours from 7.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m.—12 noon in order to devote more time to a spare-time occupation as corsetiere. She claimed unemployment benefit when her work as a cheese winder temporarily ceased. Held that she was not unemployed. Her employment as corsetiere was additional to her usual employment as cheese winder but it could not be carried on during the normal working hours of that employment which were 7.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m., not the reduced number of hours she chose to work.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed in respect of any day on which the claimant follows the occupation of a corsetiere.

"The claimant was employed as a cheese winder full-time from 1946 to May, 1951, and the ordinary working hours of that employment were from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with a break from 12 noon to 1 p.m. She had followed a spare-time occupation—mostly in the evening—but in May, 1951, at the request of the firm of corset manufacturers for whom she is an agent, she decided to reduce the hours of her employment and thereafter she worked as a cheese winder from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon, so that she could devote more time to her occupation of corsetiere. This additional occupation is carried on by her at any time in the afternoon or evening. She has a notice on her house to the effect that she is an agent for the firm of corset manufacturers in question but no fixed hours are advertised.

"Her usual employment as a cheese winder came to an end on 22nd February, 1952, and she made a claim for unemployment benefit. The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim, on the ground that she was not unemployed, in that the occupation of corsetiere which she was following could not ordinarily have been followed by her in addition to her usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment. On appeal from that decision, the local tribunal found that the claimant has an occupation as an agent for a firm of corset manufacturers which she follows in the afternoons and evenings when she has any customers, that her earnings from that occupation are less than 3s. 4d. a day on an average, and that she has a usual employment as a part-time winder in a cotton mill which is carried on in the mornings from 7.30 a.m. to noon, and does not clash with the hours of business in the corset agency. Accordingly, the tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal.

"From that decision the insurance officer now appeals to the Commissioner, and the only question to be determined is whether the ordinary working hours of the claimant's usual employment (cheese winder) are from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon. If they are not, then clearly the claimant's claim cannot succeed, for she is required to show that her occupation as a corsetiere could ordinarily have been followed by her in addition to her usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment. The ordinary working hours of the claimant's usual employment are the hours ordinarily worked in the employment in which she is occupied. Those hours are 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Assuming as I do that the claimant has not abandoned her employment as a cheese winder—for if she has, then she has no usual employment to which her occupation as a corsetiere can be additional—then the arrangement which she made with her former employers in May, 1951, whereby she reduced the hours for which she was available for employment with them, cannot affect the ordinary working hours of her usual employment.

"In the result I hold that the claimant was not unemployed within the meaning of regulation 6 (1) (h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] (as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 1983] regulation 2) as at the date of her claim on 25th February, 1952. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

* 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(D)"—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 409.

Decision No. R(U) 32/52 (31st July)

An electrician who had been sent to a firm where there was a vacancy for a maintenance electrician was asked to fill up a form before he could be interviewed. He refused to do so and later stated that he was not competent for the type of work available. Held that he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks. By neglecting to interview the employer he had not shown that the situation was unsuitable to him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The question in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether on 28th April, 1952, the claimant without good cause refused or failed to apply for what was suitable employment in his case; alternatively whether the claimant on that day neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment.

"The evidence of the claimant's industrial record shows that from November, 1941, to 23rd January, 1948, he worked as an electrician for various periods with short intervening periods of unemployment. He has never been apprenticed as an electrician, but was taught something of the trade in the Royal Air Force. He became unemployed on 20th October, 1951, after having been employed from 26th January, 1948, first as an electrician, then an assistant manager, and then as a manager, all with the same firm. When he had been unemployed for some six months he was interviewed at the employment exchange and given a card of introduction to the manager of a firm, with a view to his being employed as a maintenance electrician. The salary offered was at the rate of £8 15s. a week. It was a salary in excess of what he had previously earned and it is admitted that it was appropriate to the situation in question.

"The claimant raised no objection to the salary or to the conditions of the employment, but when he went to the firm and was given by a commissionaire a form to fill in he objected to filling it in on the ground that he had been given an introduction to Mr. O. (the manager) and it was Mr. O. that he wanted to see. The commissionaire informed the claimant that he must complete the form before he could be taken to see Mr. O. The claimant persisted in his refusal to fill in the form, with the result that the matter ended there, and he lost the chance of securing the appointment. The form in question was one confidential to the employers and had nothing in it to justify the claimant's attitude. The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disqualified him for unemployment benefit for six weeks, on the ground that he had without good cause refused or failed to apply for or refused to accept a situation in suitable employment when offered or notified to him. The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal, and contended that he had no experience of the maintenance of electrical appliances, and that in consequence the situation was inherently unsuitable for him. He said that he was not a maintenance man and had had no training as such. He further stated that the work was not maintenance but installation, and that he did not think that he was competent to do factory installation work.

"The local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal, on the ground that he had had no experience in factory maintenance or installation to justify his taking the work offered. It was a job for which in their opinion he was not qualified and for which he was truly unsuitable. The tribunal took the view that the claimant acted reasonably and allowed his appeal.

"The onus is upon the insurance officer in the first place to prove that the situation which was offered to the claimant or which was notified to him as vacant was one that was suitable in his case. If the insurance officer makes out a *prima facie* case that the situation was suitable for the claimant the onus is then upon the claimant to show that the situation was not in fact in suitable employment in his case. The particulars of the type of work that was offered to the claimant or was notified to him as vacant are meagre, but, as is to be expected, the vacancy officer cannot in all cases secure much detail of the duties required. He gets the best particulars that he can, and then must make up his own mind whether in his view the situation is reasonably suitable for the person to whom he offers it or notifies it as vacant. Unless it is obvious that the prospective employment is unsuitable—in which case the vacancy officer would not offer it—it is the duty of the person to whom it is offered to ascertain for himself further particulars of the type of employment. It would be too much to expect of a vacancy officer that he should in all cases furnish a person who is seeking employment with a comprehensive survey of the situation with which he is putting him in touch.

"The claimant in this case, before he knew or could know much about the situation, put an obstacle in the way of his getting it, by refusing to comply with a reasonable request of the prospective employer. There was no sufficient reason why the claimant should not have completed the form he was asked to complete or as much of it as he could, and he would then have been in a position to interview the manager, and find out for himself whether the employment was suitable in his case or whether the employer was prepared to offer it to him. In fact the claimant was so annoyed at being asked to fill in a form that he would go no further with the matter. He then had to find a valid excuse for neglecting to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment by showing, if he could, that it was not suitable employment in his case. It was *prima facie* suitable in his case. He had been unemployed for a long time, and the time had come when the employment was

not unsuitable merely because it happened to be of a type of which he had had no special experience.

"I am not satisfied that he has proved that in itself the employment was beyond his capacity, and by neglecting to interview the manager he has not shown that the situation was unsuitable for him. He was, as he says, not compelled to take a job for which he was not suitable. Indeed he was not compelled to take a job at all, but if he refused to accept what was suitable employment in his case or neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment he is liable to be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946. On the evidence before me I find myself unable to agree with the local tribunal. I am forced to the conclusion that the claimant has, without good cause, failed to apply for a suitable situation, and that he has neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment. He must therefore incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the Act. The appeal of the insurance officer 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 Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1812; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 13th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 407.

The Control of Employment (Miscellaneous Orders) Revocation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1830), made on 17th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and subsequent legislation.—See page 382.

The Coal Mines (Surveyors and Plans) General Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1846; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 20th October by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949. These Regulations, which come into operation on 15th December, require that for every mine there shall be appointed a surveyor who is to be responsible for the preparation of the statutory plans of the mine. The surveyor appointed must hold the statutory mine surveyor's certificate and, subject to certain exceptions, have had three years' experience in mining surveying subsequent to certification. The Regulations also contain other requirements amending and supplementing provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, concerning the form and content of statutory plans.

The Coal Mines (Shallow Workings and Dangerous Deposits) General Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1847; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 20th October by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. These Regulations, which come into operation on 15th February, 1953, supersede regulation 29 of the General Regulations, S.R. & O. 1920 No. 1423. They require the owner, agent or manager to ensure that all the facts reasonably ascertainable about any material below the surface which may affect the workings of the mine are in the possession of the manager. They also specify the precautions to be taken when workings are approaching and within 150 feet of the surface, or within 150 feet of any material which when wet is likely to flow, such as peat or sand, or of any rock or stratum which is likely to be dangerous because of its water content.

The Shops (Revocation of Winter Closing Provisions) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1862), made on 21st October by Her Majesty in Council under the Shops Act, 1950. This Order revokes, as from 1st November, the provisions of Sections 2 and 6 of the Act which prescribe the general closing hours of shops in winter. The effect of the Order is that general closing hours will be the same throughout the year.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 385.

The Census of Production (1953) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1845), made on 20th October by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.—See page 382.

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Variation) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 193), made on 13th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. This Order, which came into operation on 20th October, varies the field of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) by excluding therefrom workers engaged in road haulage work who are employed by employers mainly engaged in the baking trade.

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 196; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 25th September; *The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 197; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free)*, dated 18th September; *The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 198; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated

* See footnote * in next column.

16th September; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 200; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated 25th September. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's GAZETTE, page 372.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 199; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 22nd September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1952. These Regulations came into operation on 24th September and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See page 383.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 192), made on 19th September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 29th September, increase the weekly sum taken to be the requirements of an applicant for national assistance who is residing in accommodation provided under the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and how to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Vol. 13 (New Series), October, 1952. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series. (i) No. 3: *Agriculture and Horticulture.* (Revised January, 1952). Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (ii) No. 15: *Dramatic Art, Dancing and Music.* Price 9d. (10½d.). (iii) No. 30: *Police and Prison Services.* (Revised February, 1952). (iv) No. 37: *Science.* (Revised March, 1952). (v) No. 43: *Veterinary Science.* (Revised February, 1952). Price 6d. (7½d.) each. Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production.—Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948. (i) *Wooden Containers and Baskets.* (ii) *Explosives and Fireworks.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (iii) *Building Materials.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). (iv) *Rubber.* Price 4s. (4s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

Commonwealth.—Commonwealth Trade in 1951. Commonwealth Economic Committee. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

Co-operative Societies.—Co-operative Societies; Statistical Summary, 1941–1951. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 377.

Electricity.—(i) Report of the Minister of Fuel and Power for the year ended 31st March, 1952. H.C. 277. Price 6d. (7½d.). (ii) *British Electricity Authority. Fourth Report and Accounts, 1951–2.* H.C. 262. Price 10s. (10s. 4d.).

Trade Unions.—Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1941–1951. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 376.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Report of Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1952. Cmd. 8678. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 382.

* 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.)

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