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Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXI, No. 12 | DECEMBER, 1953 | PRICE 1s. 6d. NET

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office | *Annual subscription 19s. 6d. post free*

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

Young Persons Entering Employment

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, and October, 1952, articles were published giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment during 1950 and 1951. Corresponding figures are now available for the year 1952 and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of national insurance cards. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the purpose of paying contributions under the national insurance scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom an insurance card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows : age at the time when full-time education ceased ; age at the time of entry into insurable employment ; the code number of the employer's industry (according to the Standard Industrial Classification) ; and the type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, *viz.*, (*a*) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (*i.e.*, apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement) ; (*b*) articled clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.) ; (*c*) clerical employment not covered by (*b*) ; and (*d*) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for tabulation.

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures derived from this source is that they exclude those young persons entering employment after leaving school who had already obtained insurance cards in respect of spare-time or holiday employment while still at school. This factor no doubt affects the figures for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment.

The total numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment in Great Britain after leaving school during the year 1952 was 522,909, compared with 542,353 in 1951 (the figures are subject, of course, to the limitation indicated in the preceding paragraph). The figures for boys for the two years were 266,853 and 277,277, and those for girls were 256,056 and 265,076. There was little change in the total numbers in these age-groups between the two years, and the reduction in the numbers to whom insurance cards were issued on entering employment after leaving school may therefore have been due to an increase in the numbers who had already obtained cards in respect of spare-time or holiday employment while still at school and, possibly, to some increase in the numbers staying longer at school.

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

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	15	16	17	Total
	1952			
Boys :				
15	222,936	3,916	517	227,369
16	—	31,243	946	32,189
17	—	—	7,295	7,295
Total, Boys	222,936	35,159	8,758	266,853
Girls :				
15	211,330	3,777	702	215,809
16	—	28,896	1,175	30,071
17	—	—	10,176	10,176
Total, Girls	211,330	32,673	12,053	256,056
	1951			
Boys :				
15	229,707	4,030	607	234,344
16	—	33,635	1,185	34,820
17	—	—	8,113	8,113
Total, Boys	229,707	37,665	9,905	277,277
Girls :				
15	215,852	4,436	1,088	221,376
16	—	31,532	1,568	33,100
17	—	—	10,600	10,600
Total, Girls	215,852	35,968	13,256	265,076

The Table shows that the great majority of young persons leave school at the age of 15 and enter employment at the same age. Of the total numbers of 266,853 boys and 256,056 girls under 18 who entered employment in 1952, 222,936 and 211,330, respectively, left school and entered employment before reaching 16 years of age. Only a small proportion of those who left school at 15 delayed their entry into employment until after they had reached 16. As in 1951, the number of girls leaving school and entering employment at the age of 17 was greater than the number of boys, but this was no doubt counterbalanced by a larger number of boys leaving school at that age to enter Universities, while others proceeded straight from school to the Forces for their period of national service. It is important to bear in mind in this connection that the figures do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude not only those about to enter Universities or the Forces but also those leaving school with no immediate intention of entering employment.

As stated above, the figures have been analysed to show the numbers entering (*a*) apprenticeships (or learnerships) to skilled crafts, (*b*) service under articles or other employment leading to recognised professional qualifications, (*c*) clerical employment, and (*d*) other employment. The numbers who entered each of these classes in 1952, with comparable figures for 1951, are given in the following Table :—

Class of Employment Entered	Age at entry into employment					
	1952			1951		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
	Boys (000's)					
Apprenticeship, or Learnership, to Skilled Craft ..	76·6	13·7	2·7	77·9	13·8	2·8
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0·8	1·5	0·9	0·8	1·9	1·1
Clerical Employment ..	12·6	9·3	2·2	14·2	10·7	2·6
Other Employment ..	132·9	10·7	3·0	136·8	11·3	3·4
Total, Boys	222·9	35·2	8·8	229·7	37·7	9·9
	Girls (000's)					
Apprenticeship, or Learnership, to Skilled Craft ..	12·1	1·9	1·0	14·3	2·2	1·1
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0·9	1·1	1·1	0·8	1·2	1·2
Clerical Employment ..	53·7	20·0	6·6	55·7	21·8	7·1
Other Employment ..	144·6	9·7	3·4	145·0	10·8	3·9
Total, Girls	211·3	32·7	12·1	215·8	36·0	13·3

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

There was little difference between the two years in the numbers entering the different types of employment, apart from a further reduction in the number of girls entering apprenticeships to skilled crafts. In each of the two years (as also in 1950) about one-third of the boys under 16 entered apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts and about 60 per cent. entered "other employment". Among those who entered employment at age 16 the proportion who became apprentices or learners was slightly higher, but the number who went into "other employment" was relatively very much lower, and the proportion entering clerical employment was 26 per cent., compared with 6 per cent. among those under 16. A much larger proportion of the boys aged 16 also entered employment leading to recognised professional qualifications—about 5 per cent. compared with one-half of 1 per cent. in the younger age-group. The proportion entering the "professional" employments was still higher among those who entered at age 17 (10 per cent.), but the proportion becoming apprentices or learners was somewhat lower. The distribution of girls between the four occupational classes was very different from that of boys. The proportion who became apprentices or learners was only 6 per cent., but the proportion who entered clerical work was much higher than among boys (25 per cent. among those aged 15, 61 per cent. among those aged 16, and 55 per cent. among those aged 17). The professional employments attracted one-half of 1 per cent. of the girls aged 15, 3½ per cent. of those aged 16, and 9 per cent. of those aged 17.

Industrial Analysis

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

Industry Group	Number entering each industry group as percentage of grand total			
	Boys		Girls	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17
Agriculture, etc.	10	8	1	2
Mining and Quarrying	5	2	—	1
Manufacturing Industries	47	37	44	24
Building and Contracting	12	6	1	1
Transport, etc.	5	9	2	4
Distributive Trades	14	10	33	19
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainments and Commerce and Finance	5	26	9	42
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	2	2	10	7
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of entrants (000's)	223	44	211	45

Among boys aged 15 the proportion entering manufacturing industries fell from 49 per cent. in 1951 to 47 per cent. in 1952, whereas there was a slight increase in the proportion entering agriculture and a more substantial increase of about 1½ in the percentage entering mining and quarrying. (It should be noted that this analysis merely shows the numbers whose *first jobs* after leaving school were in the industries or industry groups in question, and the total numbers entering a particular industry, including transfers from other industries, may have been greater. This is particularly important in the case of the coal mining industry, which recruited 19,600 young persons under 18 in 1951 and 27,100 in 1952—*see* the September, 1953, issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics, page 29.)

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1952 : Analysis by Industry Group and Occupational Category.

Industry Group	Boys							Girls (aged 15–17)			
	Apprentices and Learners in Skilled Crafts and Persons Preparing for Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total aged 15–17	Apprentices and Learners in Skilled Crafts and Persons Preparing for Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	Total
	Aged 15	Aged 16–17	Aged 15	Aged 16–17	Aged 15	Aged 16–17					
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	1,235	496	96	42	20,564	3,051	25,484	128	287	3,519	3,934
Mining and Quarrying	1,837	276	161	100	10,365	393	13,132	17	335	129	481
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	831	142	212	114	2,838	148	4,285	199	847	1,582	2,628
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	462	497	316	261	1,290	234	3,060	118	2,478	2,106	4,702
Metal Manufacture	2,370	689	418	183	3,067	356	7,083	62	1,483	562	2,107
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	19,179	4,858	1,513	566	10,883	883	37,882	350	7,257	3,884	11,491
Vehicles	11,292	1,915	462	194	7,358	461	21,682	86	3,436	885	4,407
Metal Goods	2,614	352	271	100	3,924	250	7,511	75	1,678	2,807	4,560
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,035	248	50	26	963	92	2,414	40	485	719	1,244
Textiles	789	176	263	159	3,324	204	4,915	800	1,988	13,048	15,836
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	154	20	26	10	521	50	781	146	179	882	1,207
Clothing	1,049	138	83	66	2,554	187	4,077	3,960	1,880	20,168	26,008
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,307	174	433	261	6,247	427	8,849	910	2,934	11,729	15,573
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	2,864	245	155	90	5,298	339	8,991	141	759	1,070	1,970
Paper and Printing	2,618	432	712	330	3,206	287	7,585	728	2,597	5,432	8,757
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	304	105	162	77	1,304	128	2,080	89	1,044	2,151	3,284
Building and Contracting	17,777	1,733	603	359	7,564	672	28,708	64	1,753	232	2,049
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,039	405	180	249	448	66	2,387	20	928	84	1,032
Transport and Communication ..	1,809	1,580	1,721	1,275	6,786	1,012	14,183	223	3,614	1,417	5,254
Distributive Trades	3,428	679	1,762	1,066	27,036	2,584	36,555	2,096	17,881	59,136	79,113
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	95	386	977	2,753	137	80	4,428	119	9,178	300	9,597
Public Administration	1,402	1,241	463	1,456	1,469	728	6,759	502	4,292	952	5,746
Accountancy	88	754	458	876	30	34	2,240	50	1,885	80	2,015
Medical and Dental Services ..	85	104	26	55	126	85	481	2,993	1,171	2,733	6,897
Other Professional Services	385	839	817	703	573	280	3,597	837	6,096	1,840	8,773
Miscellaneous Services	1,441	230	215	126	5,017	675	7,704	3,224	3,860	20,307	27,391
Total, All Industries and Services ..	77,489	18,714	12,555	11,497	132,892	13,706	266,853	17,977	80,325	157,754	256,056

The proportion entering manufacturing industries also showed a reduction among girls under 16—from 48 per cent. in 1951 to 44 per cent. in 1952—while the proportion entering the distributive trades rose from 30 per cent. to 33 per cent. There were similar changes among girls aged 16 and 17.

The number of girls entering the distributive trades was more than twice the number of boys, and larger numbers of girls also entered the "public administration, utilities, professional services, etc." group and hotels, laundries and professional services. The excess of boys is found, of course, in the extractive industries and building and contracting.

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

The pattern of the Table is very similar to the analysis for the previous year. The most important changes were a further increase in the numbers of boys entering the metal and metal-using industries as apprentices and trainees, and a fall in the number both of boys and of girls entering the textile and clothing industries. These latter were the industries that were most seriously affected by the temporary trade recession in the first half of 1952. The metal and metal-using industries accounted for nearly 45,000 out of the 96,000 boys who entered employment as apprentices, learners, etc., during the year, and the building and contracting industries came next with nearly 20,000.

It is now possible to compare the numbers entering employment as apprentices, etc., with the *total* numbers of "articled clerks and apprentices" as shown in the "One Per Cent. Sample Tables" of the 1951 Census of Population, and the figures for boys are set out side by side in the following Table.

Industry Group	Total number of articled clerks and apprentices in Great Britain, as shown in "One Per Cent. Sample Tables" of 1951 Census		Number of boys entering employment as apprentices, learners, articled clerks, etc. in 1951 and 1952	
	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,200	0·5	3,700	1·9
Mining and Quarrying ..	8,900	2·1	3,800	1·9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	6,400	1·5	2,100	1·1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,300	0·8	1,900	1·0
Metal Manufacture ..	13,700	3·2	5,800	3·0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	93,000	21·8	45,500	23·4
Vehicles	49,000	11·5	26,700	13·7
Metal Goods	11,300	2·6	5,700	2·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	5,100	1·2	2,700	1·4
Textiles	7,800	1·8	2,300	1·2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1,000	0·2	400	0·2
Clothing	5,400	1·3	2,800	1·4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,400	1·5	3,100	1·6
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	20,000	4·7	7,300	3·8
Paper and Printing ..	18,900	4·4	7,000	3·6
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,300	0·3	900	0·5
Building and Contracting	102,000	23·8	40,100	20·6
Gas, Electricity and Water	11,000	2·6	3,100	1·6
Transport and Communication	9,700	2·3	6,700	3·4
Distributive Trades ..	19,200	4·5	8,100	4·2
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,100	0·2	1,100	0·6
Public Administration ..	5,700	1·3	5,300	2·7
Professional Services ..	20,100	4·7	5,000	2·6
Miscellaneous Services ..	5,000	1·2	3,400	1·7
Total	427,500	100·0	194,500	100·0

For the purpose of this comparison the Ministry of Labour figures of entrants into apprenticeships, etc., in the two years 1951 and 1952 have been combined. The combined figures are still much lower than the Census figures, since the latter figures include boys at all stages of their four or five-year (or longer) apprenticeships, and the interest of the comparison is in the industrial distribution. The percentage columns show that the two series of figures are in fact in very close agreement, *i.e.*, that the entrants into apprenticeships, etc., in 1951 and 1952 were distributed industrially in much the same proportions as the total number of apprentices in training at the time of the Census. The main differences are in accordance with recent trends, *e.g.*, the increasing number entering apprenticeships in the engineering, etc., industries. In agriculture, the number of 1951–52 entrants as trainees, etc., exceeds the Census total, but it is possible that some of the boys who would describe themselves as farm pupils or trainees when applying for insurance cards have been classified as general farm hands or unpaid assistants in the Census analyses.

Regional Analysis

The Table below shows the numbers of young entrants into employment in 1952 in each of the nine administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales, analysed according to age at the time of entry :—

Region	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
	Boys			
London and South-Eastern ..	39,982	9,510	2,498	51,990
Eastern	13,580	1,942	564	16,086
Southern	10,734	1,778	534	13,046
South-Western	11,900	2,822	699	15,421
Midland	21,975	2,802	656	25,433
North-Midland	17,042	2,403	446	19,891
East and West Ridings ..	19,950	3,137	553	23,640
North-Western	29,339	4,333	909	34,581
Northern..	16,950	2,059	331	19,340
Scotland	29,861	2,572	989	33,422
Wales	11,623	1,801	579	14,003
Total, Great Britain ..	222,936	35,159	8,758	266,853
	Girls			
London and South-Eastern ..	38,121	7,928	3,676	49,725
Eastern	12,376	2,207	789	15,372
Southern	9,893	1,884	803	12,580
South-Western	10,805	2,450	921	14,176
Midland	20,745	2,567	828	24,140
North-Midland	16,090	2,332	559	18,981
East and West Ridings ..	19,137	2,808	815	22,760
North-Western	28,688	4,328	1,231	34,247
Northern..	16,276	1,995	547	18,818
Scotland	29,191	2,500	1,080	32,771
Wales	10,008	1,674	804	12,486
Total, Great Britain ..	211,330	32,673	12,053	256,056

As in 1951, the proportions of young entrants into employment who were in the 16 and 17 age-group were highest in the London and South-Eastern and the South-Western Regions, where that age-group accounted for nearly one-quarter of the total number, compared with 17 per cent. in the country as a whole. The proportion in that age-group was again lowest in Scotland, where it was only 11 per cent.

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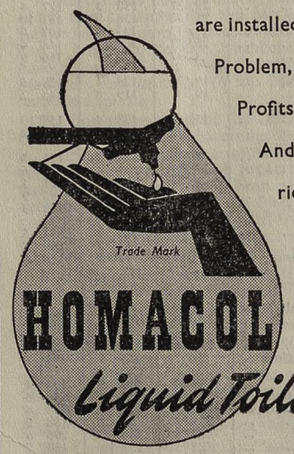

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REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 425 to 441.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during October by 8,000 (—3,000 males and +11,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,333,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 42,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 53,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 3,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 23,000 from 23,483,000 to 23,506,000.

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 298,954 to 311,297 between 12th October and 16th November, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 10,111 to 11,398. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 9,960 among males and 3,670 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in November at 137. The changes in wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an increase estimated at £109,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 457,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £21,000 for 98,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales, and hairdressing establishments.

Retail Prices

At 17th November, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 13th October, compared with 138 at 18th November, 1952.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 39,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 93,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 189, and, in addition, 13 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE

In the Number 9 issue (1953 series) of Transport Statistics, published by the British Transport Commission, particulars are given by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 21st March, 1953. The particulars have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows :—

—	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 21st March, 1953	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
British Railways Staff			
Male Adults			
Clerical	48,524	166 9	177 9
Technical	3,325	201 4	219 9
Headquarters, Divisional and District Inspectors	1,831	189 2	224 3
Operating—			
Salaried :			
Stationmasters, Yardmasters, Goods Agents, etc.	5,105	188 10	204 11
Inspectors, Foremen and Supervisors	7,785	171 10	209 2
Traffic Control	2,292	181 0	232 2
Conciliation :			
Locomotive—			
Drivers	39,528	167 2	207 9
Motormen	1,732	167 4	207 4
Firemen and Assistant Motormen	37,595	139 5	172 11
Cleaners	3,073	123 4	142 8
Traffic—			
Guards	23,137	138 3	177 4
Signalmen	25,152	138 9	181 10
Shunters	17,413	133 5	167 4
Porters	25,999	120 10	148 4
Ticket Collectors	3,397	132 7	166 9
Goods Handling—			
Checkers	10,508	128 1	158 6
Porters	19,304	119 8	145 2
Cartage—			
Motor Drivers	13,664	128 4	158 10
Horse Drivers	1,638	120 10	149 2
Locomotive Running Shed—			
Boiler Washers	1,199	124 3	171 3
Coalmen	1,761	121 4	186 6
Firedroppers	1,128	123 9	184 1
Steamraisers	1,572	124 8	185 9
Shedmen	7,771	121 7	158 3
Carriage and Wagon—			
Servicemen	5,998	118 9	157 5
Examiners	4,879	132 3	180 5
Wagon Oilers and Greasers	1,257	117 9	156 8
Maintenance and Construction—			
Salaried :			
Foremen, Inspectors and other Supervisors	5,420	199 9	247 2
Conciliation :			
Civil Engineering	51,828	124 2	168 2
Signal and Telecommunications	9,697	129 8	191 3
Workshop :			
Civil Engineering	18,706	128 5	174 4
Signal and Telecommunications	1,039	131 4	177 5
Locomotive	32,137	129 11	197 4
Carriage and Wagon	34,484	128 7	188 9
Locomotive Running Shed	12,784	134 8	206 6
Road Motor	3,193	131 10	168 7
Electrical	4,236	134 2	186 1
Police	3,273	175 7	187 5
All Categories (excluding officers)			
Male Adults	516,523	139 4	178 9
Male Juniors	22,550	57 4	68 0
Female Adults	34,034	103 5	108 8
Female Juniors	2,487	54 8	57 2

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms ; thus cleaners include chargemen cleaners.

The number of staff shown, on which the average rate of pay and average earnings are based, is an equated figure representing the number of employees paid salaries or wages in respect of the complete week. For this purpose the number of staff paid for less than the complete week is reduced appropriately to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment, however, is made in respect of the number of part-time staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, *e.g.*, office cleaners.

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The particulars of the average earnings are based on payments made in respect of the week ended 21st March, 1953, when the annual census of staff was taken.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

Particulars are also published in respect of the road haulage staff (British Road Services), the relevant Table for which is reprinted below :—

—	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 21st March, 1953	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
British Road Services : Road Haulage Staff			
Male Adults			
Administrative and Clerical	4,326	194 0	199 5
Operating and Miscellaneous—			
Salaried :			
Supervisory and Clerical	2,967	174 8	200 4
Wages :			
Foremen and Foremen Assistants	699	138 5	203 4
Motor Drivers—			
One ton or less	142	124 6	162 1
Over 1 ton up to 5 ton	4,459	126 9	177 6
Over 5 ton up to 8 ton	13,453	128 10	200 11
Over 8 ton up to 12 ton	4,260	132 10	214 1
Over 12 ton up to 15 ton	7,293	137 1	230 10
Over 15 ton	249	142 1	243 6
Mates, Statutory Attendants and Vanguards	3,060	120 8	187 5
Horse Drivers and Teamsmen	98	122 2	153 3
Checkers and Assistants	1,321	125 7	185 4
Loaders and Assistants	736	125 3	181 9
Porters	1,070	120 10	177 5
Porters, Meat	317	149 8	149 8
Fuel Issuers	219	121 9	174 2
Warehousemen	187	127 6	156 1
Watchmen and Caretakers	493	103 10	114 5
Yardmen	250	122 10	170 3
Heavy Haulage Workers	938	140 9	250 9
Furniture Removals—			
Drivers-in-Charge	628	131 1	204 4
Packers-in-Charge	178	130 11	179 4
Packers	262	121 5	161 9
Porters	183	119 0	160 10
Maintenance—			
Salaried :			
Supervisory and Clerical	501	186 6	211 3
Storekeepers	487	168 5	186 2
Wages :			
Chargehands and Leading Hands	829	158 4	218 9
Mechanical Maintenance—			
Skilled	3,655	147 7	192 7
Semi-skilled Grade 1	1,426	136 6	186 9
Semi-skilled Grade 2	915	128 3	174 5
Unskilled	321	122 5	156 5
Storesmen	526	136 2	174 1
All Categories (excluding officers, etc.)			
Male Adults	56,448	139 7	199 6
Male Juniors	1,575	67 1	78 0
Female Adults (includes cleaners, part-time)	6,513	108 4	109 3
Female Juniors	499	58 4	59 6

In respect of the ships and marine staff and docks, harbours and wharves staffs, the particulars of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the principal groups are as follows :—

—	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 21st March, 1953	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
Ships and Marine Staff			
Male Adults			
Technical and Clerical	402	175 10	192 10
Operating—			
Ships' Officers	781	233 6	250 9
Stewards and Catering Staff	849	139 7	164 8
Seamen and Engine-Room Staff—			
Cross-Channel Ships	1,078	152 5	185 0
Small Passenger Ships	341	130 5	168 0
Maintenance—			
Supervisory	34	217 7	286 0
Marine Workshop Staff—			
Timeworkers—Craft	347	141 9	198 2
Other	470	124 9	190 5
Pieceworkers—Craft	421	148 4	265 6
Other	406	116 1	234 4
All Categories (excluding officers)			
Male Adults	5,276	156 3	202 10
Male Juniors	313	62 9	76 3
Female Adults	248	110 10	119 11
Female Juniors	10	58 1	57 1
Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff			
Male Adults			
Technical and Clerical	1,566	172 9	180 7
Operating—			
Supervisory	1,020	179 4	218 7
Railway Shunters	1,091	134 2	157 5
Coal Tippers, Trimmers, etc.	666	111 7	202 5
Cranedrivers	676	132 6	192 2
Checkers	1,109	133 8	166 4
Porters	2,852	127 5	160 4
Dock Workers and Stevedores	3,973	127 9	214 4
Dockgatemen, Berthingmen, etc.	742	132 1	179 6
Maintenance—			
Supervisory	201	194 9	251 2
Engineering Staff—			
Artisans	2,727	139 11	177 2
Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers, etc.	877	123 10	159 8
Labourers	1,053	123 9	155 0
Dredging Staff	750	131 2	215 7
All Categories (excluding officers)			
Male Adults	21,558	136 8	183 9
Male Juniors	574	57 4	61 1
Female Adults	639	97 7	98 9
Female Juniors	38	55 3	55 6

A summary of the inland waterways staff average rates of pay and average earnings is as follows :—

—	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 21st March, 1953	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
Inland Waterways Staff			
All Categories (excluding officers)			
Male Adults	3,967	135 3	153 8
Male Juniors	147	76 10	82 1
Female Adults	229	104 2	104 5
Female Juniors	8	55 11	55 11

A summary is also given below of the numbers and average earnings of the hotels and catering staff. It should be noted that, for the purpose of calculating average earnings for these workers, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

—	Number on which Average is based	Average Earnings for week ended 21st March, 1953
		s. d.
Hotels and Catering Staff		
All Categories (including officers)		
Male Adults	7,107	147 0
Male Juniors	676	74 4
Female Adults	6,852	96 4
Female Juniors	358	68 2

CONTINUANCE OF CALL-UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Section 61 of the National Service Act, 1948, provided that persons who attained the age of 18 years on or after 1st January, 1954, should not be called up for National Service unless an Order in Council were made substituting for 1st January, 1954, a later date. In the Statement on Defence, 1953 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 86) the Government announced their intention in due course to propose to Parliament that the present National Service scheme should be extended for a further five years. This proposal is implemented by the National Service Act, 1948 (Duration) Order, 1953, which was made by Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council on 4th December.

The Order substitutes 1st January, 1959, for 1st January, 1954, in Section 61 of the National Service Act, 1948. Copies of the Order (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1771) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

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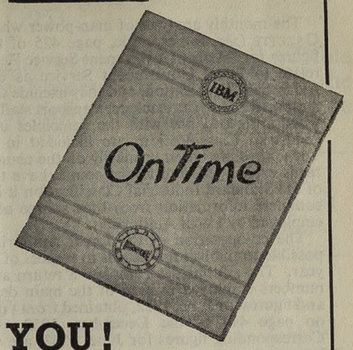

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TOURING THEATRICAL COMPANIES' ORCHESTRAS : COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

A Report has been issued by the Committee of Investigation which was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 383) to enquire into a difference between members of the Theatrical Managers' Association and the Association of Touring and Producing Managers and members of the Musicians' Union, and to make recommendations.

The immediate cause of the difference was the presentation by the Union of a contract governing the employment of their members in touring accompanying orchestras to a number of touring companies in August and September, 1953. Previously, two unsuccessful attempts had been made to negotiate a national agreement. The Report gives a detailed account of the negotiations and of the events which followed their breakdown, and concludes that the main question at issue has been the Union's claim to negotiate terms and conditions for music directors.

The Committee note that the term "music director" covers posts of widely differing responsibility, and that the Union's claim is concerned only with the music director as conductor of the orchestra. They think it reasonable that a minimum salary for the music director's work as conductor should be settled by negotiation between the parties, and recommend that this salary should bear some relation to that agreed for the instrumentalists. On the other hand, they would not regard the remuneration received by the music director for his managerial functions as an appropriate matter for negotiation between the Associations and the Union.

The Committee also consider that the absence of joint machinery has increased the antagonism between the parties, and that the establishment of such machinery would promote more satisfactory negotiation and a better understanding of one another's problems. Finally, the Committee's Report expresses the hope that an early meeting will be held between the two sides with a view to resolving the outstanding differences between them, and that it will then be possible to draw up a standard contract freely agreed by both sides, and to consider setting up some joint machinery in the form most appropriate to the conditions of their work.

The Committee consisted of Mr. H. Lloyd Williams, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. H. E. Parkes, C.B.E., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E. The hearings took place in private on 2nd and 3rd November, 1953.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of man-power which are published in this GAZETTE (*see*, for example, page 425 of this issue) give separate figures for " Local Government Service ". Those figures, however, relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and they exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged, and as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification it is not possible to obtain complete information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of the Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1952, obtained from this source were published on page 414 of the December, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1953, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (*a*) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (*b*) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the payrolls of Local Authorities at 27th June, 1953, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed " full-time " and the persons in the columns headed " part-time " are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for building and civil engineering in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for " All other Local Authority Departments ". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (*e.g.*, teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be less than 50,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is relatively small.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 27th June, 1953

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	87,090	28,102	135,428	24,384	275,004
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.	33,859	5,944	27,082	49,535	116,420
Water Supply	14,948	136	309	90	15,483
Building and Civil Engineering	57,176	63	345	56	57,640
Transport Services	67,945	27	10,517	337	78,826
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	22,863	1,835	60,017	26,103	110,818
Slaughterhouses	448	8	3	8	467
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	9,116	1,184	38,300	77,869	126,469
All other Local Authority Departments	315,389	8,799	50,131	15,268	389,587
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	63,394	—	1,757	—	65,151
Grand Total (including Police)	672,228	46,098	323,889	193,650	1,235,865
Scotland					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	11,464	706	22,939	931	36,040
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	3,765	496	4,047	8,127	16,435
Water Supply	3,362	99	60	18	3,539
Building and Civil Engineering	9,456	71	174	5	9,706
Transport Services	14,665	2	3,786	6	18,459
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,760	100	7,204	2,415	11,479
Slaughterhouses*	452	23	40	7	522
Restaurants and Canteens* (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	1,391	64	2,171	3,000	6,626
All other Local Authority Departments	34,957	1,104	8,179	2,545	46,785
Police Forces	7,386	—	168	—	7,554
Grand Total (including Police)	88,658	2,665	48,768	17,054	157,145
Wales					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	8,129	548	10,856	837	20,370
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	1,748	310	1,396	3,084	6,538
Water Supply	1,252	22	25	4	1,303
Building and Civil Engineering	5,456	2	75	2	5,535
Transport Services	2,654	—	356	6	3,016
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,266	101	3,080	1,403	5,850
Slaughterhouses	58	7	—	1	66
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	372	114	3,441	3,122	7,049
All other Local Authority Departments	21,817	741	2,397	970	25,925
Police Forces	740	—	25	—	765
Grand Total (including Police)	43,492	1,845	21,651	9,429	76,417
Great Britain					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	106,683	29,356	169,223	26,152	331,414
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	39,372	6,750	32,525	60,746	139,393
Water Supply	19,562	257	394	112	20,325
Building and Civil Engineering	72,088	136	594	63	72,881
Transport Services	85,264	29	14,659	349	100,301
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	25,889	2,036	70,301	29,921	128,147
Slaughterhouses*	958	38	43	16	1,055
Restaurants and Canteens* (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	10,879	1,362	43,912	83,991	140,144
All other Local Authority Departments	372,163	10,644	60,707	18,783	462,297
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	71,520	—	1,950	—	73,470
Grand Total (including Police)	804,378	50,608	394,308	220,133	1,469,427

* In the statistics for June, 1952, on page 414 of the December, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, 64 females working full-time and 111 females working part-time were incorrectly included in the figures for Scotland and for Great Britain under " Slaughterhouses " instead of under " Restaurants, etc."

REVISION OF FIGURES PUBLISHED IN THE " MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE " FOR DECEMBER, 1953

The figures for " Police Forces " in England and Wales that were published in the Table of " Numbers employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces " on page 420 of the December, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE were incorrect. The following figures should be substituted for those given in the Table :—

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	60,809	—	1,696	—	62,505
Grand Total (including Police)	669,643	46,098	323,828	193,650	1,233,219
Wales					
Police Forces	3,325	—	86	—	3,411
Grand Total (including Police)	46,077	1,845	21,712	9,429	79,063

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Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	87,090	28,102	135,428	24,384	275,004
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.	33,859	5,944	27,082	49,535	116,420
Water Supply	14,948	136	309	90	15,483
Building and Civil Engineering	57,176	63	345	56	57,640
Transport Services	67,945	27	10,517	337	78,826
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	22,863	1,835	60,017	26,103	110,818
Slaughterhouses	448	8	3	8	467
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	9,116	1,184	38,300	77,869	126,469
All other Local Authority Departments	315,389	8,799	50,131	15,268	389,587
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	63,394	—	1,757	—	65,151
Grand Total (including Police)	672,228	46,098	323,889	193,650	1,235,865
Scotland					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	11,464	706	22,939	931	36,040
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	3,765	496	4,047	8,127	16,435
Water Supply	3,362	99	60	18	3,539
Building and Civil Engineering	9,456	71	174	5	9,706
Transport Services	14,665	2	3,786	6	18,459
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,760	100	7,204	2,415	11,479
Slaughterhouses*	452	23	40	7	522
Restaurants and Canteens* (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	1,391	64	2,171	3,000	6,626
All other Local Authority Departments	34,957	1,104	8,179	2,545	46,785
Police Forces	7,386	—	168	—	7,554
Grand Total (including Police)	88,658	2,665	48,768	17,054	157,145
Wales					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	8,129	548	10,856	837	20,370
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	1,748	310	1,396	3,084	6,538
Water Supply	1,252	22	25	4	1,303
Building and Civil Engineering	5,456	2	75	2	5,535
Transport Services	2,654	—	356	6	3,016
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,266	101	3,080	1,403	5,850
Slaughterhouses	58	7	—	1	66
Restaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	372	114	3,441	3,122	7,049
All other Local Authority Departments	21,817	741	2,397	970	25,925
Police Forces	740	—	25	—	765
Grand Total (including Police)	43,492	1,845	21,651	9,429	76,417
Great Britain					
Education Department :					
(*a*) Lecturers and Teachers	106,683	29,356	169,223	26,152	331,414
(*b*) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.)	39,372	6,750	32,525	60,746	139,393
Water Supply	19,562	257	394	112	20,325
Building and Civil Engineering	72,088	136	594	63	72,881
Transport Services	85,264	29	14,659	349	100,301
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	25,889	2,036	70,301	29,921	128,147
Slaughterhouses*	958	38	43	16	1,055
Restaurants and Canteens* (including School Canteens) ; Orchestras ; Entertainments ; Amusement Parks ; Race Courses ; Golf Courses ; etc.	10,879	1,362	43,912	83,991	140,144
All other Local Authority Departments	372,163	10,644	60,707	18,783	462,297
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	71,520	—	1,950	—	73,470
Grand Total (including Police)	804,378	50,608	394,308	220,133	1,469,427

* In the statistics for June, 1952, on page 414 of the December, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, 64 females working full-time and 111 females working part-time were incorrectly included in the figures for Scotland and for Great Britain under " Slaughterhouses " instead of under " Restaurants, etc."

DEFENCE REGULATIONS (No. 12) ORDER, 1953

On 19th November Her Majesty in Council made the Defence Regulations (No. 12) Order, 1953, which came into force on 22nd November.

The Order revokes Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (except paragraph (4)), the whole of Regulation 80B, and the definition of " National Service Officer " contained in Regulation 100. The effect of the Order is to abrogate the powers, which were vested in the Minister of Labour and National Service, to direct persons to perform services or to submit themselves to medical examination or to be interviewed. All appointments as National Service Officer, which were made under Regulation 100, are now cancelled. That part of Regulation 58A which gives the Minister power to make provision for regulating the engagement of workers remains in force, but it no longer applies to Northern Ireland.

Copies of the Order (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1664) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 90, 1953, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. net (£1 1s. 8d. post free). The volume brings together the principal statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations. This edition contains 329 statistical Tables giving figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1943 to 1952. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

As in previous years, the statistics included in the Abstract are grouped in fourteen sections under the following headings : Area and Climate ; Population and Vital Statistics ; Social Conditions ; Education ; Defence ; Labour ; Production ; Trade ; Transport and Communications ; Public Finance ; Balance of Payments ; National Income and Expenditure ; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or in part by the Ministry of Labour and National Service include those relating to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents (under " Social Conditions ") ; distribution of total man-power, numbers of insured employees (unemployment insurance and national insurance schemes), numbers of insured workers registered as unemployed, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly wage rates, trade unions, and industrial stoppages (under " Labour ") ; the working class cost-of-living index, to June, 1947, and the interim index of retail prices, from June, 1947 (under " Prices ") ; and the size of manufacturing firms (under " Production "). A list of new Tables and other revisions in the contents of this issue of the Abstract, compared with the previous issue, is given in the introduction.

In addition to the statistical Tables, the Abstract contains an index of sources, a general index, and a Table of units of measurement. The index of sources shows the Department or Office from which the data were obtained for each of the Tables, and the titles of the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference can be made.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A new monthly publication, " Economic Trends ", has recently been placed on sale by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

It is explained in the prefatory notes to the first issue, for November, 1953, that the purpose of the booklet is to show, by means of charts and key statistics, economic trends in the United Kingdom. " Economic Trends " is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, and is designed as a companion publication to the Monthly Digest of Statistics, where more detailed figures can be found.

The booklet contains charts illustrating the trends over a period of several years in the distribution of man-power in Great Britain, in unemployment and in the filling of employment vacancies. The development of industrial production generally, as shown by the Index of Industrial Production, and of production in some of the principal industries individually is also covered, as are consumption and stocks of raw materials ; external trade and the balance of payments ; finance, including Exchequer ordinary revenue and expenditure, etc., bank deposits and advances, and company profits and dividends ; and changes in prices, wage rates and earnings, and personal expenditure. The figures from which the charts are drawn are given in summary form below each chart. The Table of Contents gives references to the more detailed figures in the corresponding Tables in the Monthly Digest of Statistics. It is intended to include from time to time charts and Tables on special topics. In the first issue, for example, figures for the chart and Table showing changes in the United Kingdom balance of payments were taken from the Command Paper, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments*, 1946–1953 (Cmd. 8976).

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MINES AND QUARRIES

Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for 1951

The Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for the year 1951 (made under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, and the Quarries Act, 1894) has been submitted by the Chief Inspector to the Minister of Fuel and Power and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

The Report states that there was no new legislation during the year, but refers to some modifications which changing circumstances made necessary in the application of Regulations and of standard codes of special rules. Reference is also made to the need, owing to substantial changes in blasting practice in recent years, for additional guidance to shot firers and others concerned with the safe and efficient use of explosives. A handbook on similar lines to the one published by the National Coal Board on shot firing in coal mines (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 313) is being prepared.

Quarries

The average number of persons employed in quarries in 1951 was 63,200, compared with 64,000 in 1950. Total output of mineral in 1951 was 147,543,492 tons, which included 11,009,800 tons of opencast coal. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 136,946,589 and 12,185,400 tons. About 8,200 persons were employed at the end of 1951 in opencast coal workings and the output of 11,009,800 tons represented an average of 1,343 tons per person employed. The high average output of opencast coal was made possible, the Report says, only by the intensive use of very efficient mechanical aids. In general, the labour scarcity in quarries eased in many districts, but the shortage of experienced rockmen remained acute. The need for skilled workmen in certain types of quarry is, it is considered, likely to persist for many years, although the shortage of other types of labour has to a large extent been counteracted by mechanisation.

In 1951, 62 persons were killed and 165 persons were " reportably injured ", compared with 45 and 157, respectively, in 1950. Reportable injuries are those occasioned by accidents or dangerous occurrences immediately reportable to H.M. Inspectors of Mines, either because of the severity of the resulting injury or the nature of the occurrence. The definition of " reportable " injuries has varied from time to time but at present covers (*a*) any accident causing fracture of the head or of any limb, or any dislocation of any limb or any other serious personal injury, and (*b*) any accident to a person caused by an explosion of gas or coal dust or any explosive or by electricity or by overwinding. These injuries are reportable whatever the length of the resulting period of disablement. Excluding the figures in respect of opencast coal workings (which became subject to quarry law only from 1st June, 1950) there was an increase in 1951 compared with 1950 of 14 in the numbers of persons killed and three in the numbers of those reportably injured. An analysis of the causes of accidents shows that more persons were killed as a result of falls of ground than in any other way. Of the 62 deaths reported in 1951, 20 were caused by falls of ground ; 18 occurred in accidents in connection with haulage and transport. The accident rate for serious accidents, including deaths and reportably injured cases, at all quarries covered by the Report was 3·59 per thousand persons employed in 1951, 3·37 in 1950, and an average rate of 3·33 for the three previous years, 1947–1949. The Report gives brief descriptions of a number of accidents reported during the year. It is noted as an unsatisfactory feature of the accident figures that, in many accidents, excavators, loading machines and other trackless vehicles were involved. The widespread use of such machines should not, the Report says, increase risks if the face is safely maintained and the loading arrangements properly organised, and it is emphasised that there is need, as a matter of standard practice, for periodic re-examination of the loading arrangements at the face and of the transport systems inside and outside the quarry.

The Report states that little headway was made in inducing workers to wear protective clothing. The wider use of safety helmets, in particular, would reduce the severity of head injuries. The number of eye injuries continued to decrease, but most of those which did occur could have been prevented by the use of goggles. Dust extracting equipment continued to be installed at places where dangerous dust is made. In slate mines and quarries in North Wales, 206 sawing tables were, at the end of 1951, fitted with dust extraction equipment, compared with 58 at the end of 1950. Continued improvement in canteen accommodation was reported but the general position was not entirely satisfactory. Little difficulty was experienced in supply of first-aid requisites but in some areas there was a shortage of trained first-aid workers.

Metalliferous Mines

The Report gives brief details of output and exploration work in 1951 for lead, tin, haematite, iron and other ores, and comments that metalliferous ores of all types continued in keen demand and, in general, high prices were obtained. Output was, however, limited in some districts by shortage of skilled labour. Italian miners were recruited to supplement the declining labour force for the six haematite mines in Cumberland, which were worked regularly throughout the year. Exploration and development work was continued for lead in North Wales and in Derbyshire and there was an increase in the tonnage of lead mined. Among changes during the year in equipment used in metalliferous mines the Report notes that the number of diesel-driven machines tended to increase, and that electric cap lamps continued to supplant candles and other naked lights.

Seven persons were killed and 17 others were reportably injured as a result of accidents in metalliferous mines during 1951. Of the seven killed, two were involved in falls of ground. The figures for 1951 for deaths and for reportable injuries showed decreases of four and nine, respectively, compared with 1950. In a reference to protective clothing the Report notes that safety hats were in general use underground, and that safety gloves were used by a few workmen.

Good progress was made, the Report states, in the work of dust suppression in the slate mills of North Wales, where, by the end of the year, extraction plants had been installed at 66 per cent. of the sawing tables. The high standard of dust prevention and suppression in the haematite mines of West Cumberland was maintained and the systematic X-ray examination of miners in the Greenside lead mine was resumed. Other measures taken to combat dangerous dust included the use of dust traps and swabs where dry drilling is employed in slate mines ; maintaining the floors of dressing sheds in a damp condition ; the application of calcium chloride to the floor of sheds ; and the provision of respirators. Although the total prevention or suppression of airborne dust is almost impossible in various operations in metalliferous mines, preventive measures have already, the Report says, effected considerable improvement and more is hoped for as the necessary equipment is brought into use.

Safety in Mines Research in 1952

The 31st Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1952, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. post free).

The introduction to the Report refers to the three meetings during the year of the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board, whose function is to keep all research activities under review (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 237). The Board recommended, following discussion at its first meeting, that basic research on the ignition of firedamp by friction should be undertaken immediately and that a committee, including mining engineers, should consider immediate steps for reducing the hazard underground. At its second meeting the Board examined the limitations of stone-dusting procedures for the prevention of dust explosions, and recommended research on explosion barriers to supplement stone dusting on conveyor roads and other places in mines where there was much exposed coal dust. In addition to laboratory work, a large-scale trial of the salt-crust method for binding dust underground was recommended. It was reported to the third meeting of the Board in October that the recommendations for research contained in the Reports of the Commissioners on the fire at Cresswell colliery and the explosions at Easington and Eppleton collieries had already been largely implemented. There was a preliminary discussion at this meeting on the possible need for an experimental mine for large-scale experiments on explosions.

The Report contains a general review of progress in 1952, followed by more detailed reports on researches relating to coal-dust explosions ; explosions caused by frictional sparks ; the causes, and detection of, heatings and fires ; engineering and metallurgical research ; and the control of dust and the pneumoconiosis hazard. In discussing the deposition of dust in mine workings the Report describes methods of taking dust samples, including the gravimetric and tray methods of sampling airborne dust, and emphasises the need for many more quantitative assessments of the dust-explosion hazard along these lines. During the year a general survey was made of various known methods of detecting heatings and fires, to consider the possibility of their adaptation for use underground, and experiments were made in the use of strong-smelling chemicals to give warning of fire. The chemicals are contained in sealed capsules attached to equipment or machinery which, if it became over-heated, would present a risk of fire. The melting of the seals at a given temperature releases the contents of the capsules into the ventilating current, and trials showed that a chemical compound of skunk and garlic produced a strong smell up to at least 1·7 miles from the discharge point. Such experiments, the Report says, have an application much wider than the transmission of warning signals. They can be applied to the dilution of outbursts of gas, and of dust and fumes from shot firing, to the spread of airborne dust from a localised source, and to the afterdamp of an explosion. In the section dealing with engineering and metallurgical research, the Report notes that examinations of haulage, winding, and other gear, were made at several collieries to demonstrate methods of non-destructive testing. A brief report is given separately on the work of the testing services.

The Report gives a short account of the Seventh International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research, which was held at the Buxton Research Station in July, 1952. Representatives from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, France, Germany, Holland, India, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Turkey, the United States of America, and Great Britain, attended the Conference. The Conference discussed the ignition of firedamp, the propagation of coal-dust explosions, and the development of preventive measures. The Report comments that lines of research and development similar to our own are being followed in other important mining countries.

The Report contains also synopses of research reports and papers published in 1952, a list of references to publications quoted in the Report, and appendices setting out the titles of papers presented to the Seventh International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research and of publications of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Bill

The Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Bill was introduced into the House of Commons and read a first time on 10th November.

The Bill amends the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1952, page 93), by applying it to diseases in respect of which compensation was payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, and by making provision for the payment of benefit for partial disablement.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, enabled the Minister of National Insurance to make a scheme to provide for the payment of benefit in cases of total disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis where there was no entitlement either to benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, or to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, or under any similar scheme or enactment outside Great Britain. Under the terms of the new Bill the Minister is empowered to make a scheme under the 1951 Act to cover any diseases in respect of which compensation was provided under section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, but which may have given rise to cases where compensation could not be paid because the onset of disablement was delayed beyond the time-limit contained in that section. The Bill also enables a scheme under the 1951 Act to provide for cases of partial disablement. The weekly rate of the allowance for partial disablement is to be 20 shillings.

The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on 23rd November.

Appointments to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the following appointments to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, on the expiry of the terms of office of the existing members (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1950, page 412) :—

The following are re-appointed : Sir Wilfrid Garrett (Chairman), Mr. C. R. Dale, Mr. E. De'Ath, C.B.E., D.C.M., Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E., Mr. E. C. Happold, Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir William Lawther, Mr. T. A. E. Layborn, C.B.E., Mr. John Megaw, Q.C., and Mr. H. J. Widdowson, M.I.Min.E. The following are newly appointed : Mr. T. Eccles, Mr. R. Kean, O.B.E., Mr. A. Miller, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.F.P.S., Dr. L. G. Norman, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Mr. O. Parry, Mr. J. L. Smyth, and Mr. H. Cole Tinsley, M.B.E.

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, which was set up in November, 1947, under the Industrial Injuries Act (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 408), advises the Minister on proposals for regulations and other matters relating to the Act which the Minister refers for its consideration.

Addition to List of Prescribed Diseases

On 1st December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1953, which came into operation on 7th December.

These Regulations, by making an addition to the list of diseases prescribed in the principal Regulations (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 229), extend insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, to papilloma of the bladder in the case of persons insurably employed in certain occupations involving the risk of contracting the disease. The disease is described in full as " primary neoplasm of the epithelial lining of the urinary bladder (Papilloma of the bladder) ". Most of the occupations concerned are in the chemical industry, mainly in certain processes involving contact with the chemicals alpha-naphthylamine, beta-naphthylamine or benzidine, or any of the salts of those substances.

The Regulations contain transitional provisions relating to persons who have worked in any of the occupations since 5th July, 1948, when the Industrial Injuries Act came into force, and who have already died from the disease or were suffering from it on the date when the Regulations came into operation. These provisions deal in particular with payment of benefit from that date.

Copies of the Regulations (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1740) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fourth Session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee

The Fourth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 26th October to 6th November, 1953 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 353). Twenty-four countries were represented at the session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, representatives of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the session were a representative of the United Nations and observers representing ten international non-governmental organisations.

The agenda comprised :—

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

2. Methods of facilitating the progressive application in the construction industry of the principle of a guaranteed wage, including methods of eliminating temporary stoppages in plant operations and in employment.

3. Factors affecting productivity in the construction industry.

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one dealing with productivity in the construction industry and the other with a guaranteed wage in the construction industry. A Working Party was also set up to report on the effect given to conclusions adopted by previous sessions. The Sub-Committee dealing with productivity considered a report prepared by the International Labour Office on this subject and set down its conclusions in the form of a series of resolutions concerning : action by engineers and architects with a view to raising productivity ; contract practices ; vocational training ; on-the-spot investigations into productivity in under-developed countries ; technical factors affecting productivity ; the importance of research and documentation ; recruitment ; the establishment of a satisfactory psychological climate at the work-place ; and the sharing of benefits resulting from increased productivity. The Report of the Meeting of Experts on Payment by Results in the Construction Industry was also considered and a resolution adopted.

The Sub-Committee on a guaranteed wage considered a report prepared by the International Labour Office on this subject and set down its conclusions in the form of a memorandum containing a number of agreed points on the problem of a guaranteed wage scheme in the construction industry. This memorandum covered such aspects of the question as : the purpose and meaning of a guaranteed wage scheme ; the duration of the guarantee ; and some economic considerations to be taken into account in applying a guaranteed wage scheme.

The Working Party on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions concerned itself with grouping the conclusions previously reached according to their type or importance and indicating those on which Governments should again be requested to supply information or to which their attention should again be drawn. A resolution was also prepared concerning welfare in the construction industry in under-developed countries.

The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees and Working Party were adopted by the Committee in Plenary Session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning : a policy of full employment as related to national housing programmes ; action to be taken with regard to the resolution concerning the establishment of an International Institute for Building Loans, adopted by the Committee at its second Session ; and a study on safety in the construction industry. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda for the Committee's fifth Session.

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

Fifth Session of Coal Mines Committee

The Fifth Session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Düsseldorf on 30th November and continued until 11th December.

The following agenda was considered :—

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

2. Productivity in coal mines.

3. Social welfare facilities and services for coal miners.

Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation are tripartite in character and may include two representatives of Governments, employers and workers respectively, from countries most directly concerned with particular industries. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. At this session of the Coal Mines Committee the United Kingdom was represented as follows :—Government Representatives : Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. E. J. Meadon, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Fuel and Power. Employers' Representatives : Mr. H. D. L. Minton, Deputy Director-General, Labour Relations Department, National Coal Board, and Mr. W. H. Sales, Board Member for Labour Relations, National Coal Board. Workers' Representatives : Sir William Lawther, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr. Arthur L. Horner, Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers. The representatives were accompanied by advisers.

The Fourth Session of the Coal Mines Committee met in Geneva in May, 1951, and eight States Members of the International Labour Organisation were represented (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1951, page 275).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Rates of Wages in Italy

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

The Table below shows, for the principal industry groups and classes of worker, the ranges of the gross minimum daily rates of wages in the provinces of Italy as fixed by agreement at the end of June, 1953. The figures have been extracted from the more detailed Tables, showing the rates for each province separately, published in the August issue of *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica.* The actual provinces in which the highest and lowest rates apply vary ; general averages for the whole country are not given.

Industry Group	Men				Women
	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Specialised Labourers	Other Labourers	
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Mining	997–1,463	862–1,333	793–1,274	717–1,203	736–1,022
Fuel Mining ..	1,050–1,488	939–1,296	847–1,217	802–1,147	679–1,030
Marble, Stone, Gravel, etc., Quarrying	812–1,458	778–1,320	734–1,279	658–1,225	670–1,005
Lime, Cement, etc., Grinding and Burning	817–1,428	776–1,287	714–1,195	658–1,147	657–1,016
Brick Making ..	1,024–1,415	926–1,284	847–1,223	785–1,155	687–1,040
Chemicals	829–1,392	793–1,261	774–1,201	750–1,132	644–1,026
Engineering, etc. ..	829–1,447	793–1,311	774–1,248	750–1,178	679–1,063
Textiles	841–1,515	799–1,286	782–1,237	740–1,190	668–1,276
Leather, Boots and Shoes	865–1,394	823–1,265	801–1,201	756–1,132	664–1,024
Food	839–1,395	803–1,315	783–1,201	733–1,133	635–1,018
Woodworking ..	874–1,411	776–1,255	776–1,194	632–1,127	643–1,028
Printing	934–1,789	869–1,512	835–1,331	809–1,250	785–1,138
Building	1,050–1,532	923–1,398	856–1,315	760–1,240	—
Electricity Supply..	1,007–1,867	844–1,706	779–1,508	713–1,423	—

Social Security in New Zealand in 1952-53

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented their fourteenth Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account, for the year ended 31st March, 1953, of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits and in administering war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-Servicemen, and other related matters. New legislation during the year extended the provision for widows' benefits by amending the residential qualification to include certain cases. Legislative provision was also made to ensure that no account is taken of any family benefit payable in assessing damages or compensation under the Deaths by Accident Compensation Act, 1908, or the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, in respect of the death of any person.

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1953, was 199, of which 125 were granted and 74 were declined. At 31st March, 1953, 15 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit, compared with two a year earlier. The total expenditure on unemployment benefit during the year 1952–53 was £3,187, which was £727 less than the expenditure of £3,914 during 1951–52.

A special emergency benefit to relieve hardship may be granted at the discretion of the Social Security Commission to any person who is not qualified to receive any other benefit under the Act, but who by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of other benefits where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be beneficial. The number of emergency benefits in force at 31st March, 1953, was 2,248, compared with 2,306 at the end of March, 1952. Total expenditure on emergency benefits decreased from £365,181 in 1951–52 to £340,625 in 1952–53.

Other monetary benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme include superannuation benefits, paid quarterly to persons aged 65 years and over ; age, widows', orphans', family, invalids', and miners' benefits, paid monthly ; and sickness benefit, paid weekly. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1953, and the total amounts of the benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1952.

Benefit	Number of Recipients at 31st March		Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
			£	£
Superannuation ..	71,961	69,133	5,564,629	3,144,091
Age	123,104	125,775	19,091,303	19,235,326
Widows'	12,026	12,367	2,157,115	2,230,635
Orphans'	314	324	35,404	33,667
Family	280,747	272,084	16,854,261	16,110,297
Invalids'	8,257	8,528	1,416,561	1,476,281
Miners'	528	562	121,635	127,619
Sickness	4,376	4,569	1,062,176	1,128,804

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to above, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £10,428,597 during 1952–53.

Since 1st July, 1949, a comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia. The agreement covers age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment, and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. During 1952–53, 129 benefits were granted under these arrangements to persons who left Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand. At the end of March, 1953, 414 of these reciprocal benefits were in force in New Zealand, compared with 418 a year earlier. Reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom relate only to family benefits (children's allowances). The number of family benefits in payment under the agreements with Great Britain and Northern Ireland decreased from 787 at 31st March, 1952, to 13 at 31st March, 1953. This substantial reduction was caused by the operation of a provision of the Social Security Amendment Act, 1951, under which a family benefit may be paid in respect of a child immediately on arrival in New Zealand, provided the Social Security Commission is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in New Zealand. As a result of this provision of the Act an ordinary family benefit may now be granted in most cases where previously it was necessary to grant a reciprocal family benefit. During the year ended 31st March, 1953, 23 reciprocal family benefits were granted.

Total expenditure on social security cash benefits increased from £43,858,007 in 1951–52 to £46,668,183 in 1952–53. Of the expenditure for 1952–53, 48 per cent. was paid without a means test and 52 per cent. was subject to a means test. At 1st April, 1952, the balance of the Social Security Fund was £10,157,716. Receipts during the year ended 31st March, 1953, amounted to £59,628,236, of which the principal items were £45,507,938 representing the social security charge on wages and other income and £14 million granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the year amounted to £58,826,443, of which £57,075,493 was paid in monetary and medical benefits and £957,558 in administration expenses. Other expenses amounted to £793,392. At 31st March, 1953, the balance of the Fund was £10,959,509.

The Social Security Scheme in New Zealand was described briefly in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950 (page 51). An article on the work of the Social Security Department during 1951–52 was published in the issue for December, 1952 (page 419).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Publications on Youth Employment

Juvenile Employment Service

Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B.) 1945. 2s. 0d. (2s. 1½d.)

Youth Employment, 1948

Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.) 1948. 4d. (5½d.)

Youth Employment Service

Report of the National Youth Employment Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1947-50. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) 1951. 9d. (10½d.)

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE *at the addresses on page 448 or through any bookseller*

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased by about 20,000 (mainly women) during October.

The strength of H.M. Forces decreased by 2,000 to 862,000. Ex-Service men and women on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month numbered approximately 7,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th November was 322,700, of whom 11,400 were temporarily stopped. The total represented an increase of 13,600 since 12th October. Of the total, 126,600 had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks. Unemployment in November was 1·5 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees—the same as in October—compared with 2·0 per cent. in November, 1952.

During October the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) showed little change.

Employment in the basic industries fell by about 40,000, principally due to seasonal decreases in agriculture and road transport. The number of wage-earners on colliery books decreased by 3,000 during the month.

In the manufacturing industries employment rose by 53,000. All the main sectors showed increases, including 16,000 in the engineering, metal goods and precision instruments group of industries, 6,000 in vehicles, 6,000 in textiles and 16,000 in " other manufactures ".

There was a seasonal fall of 7,000 in building and contracting.

Employment in the distributive trades rose seasonally by 15,000 during the month. There was a decrease of 10,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group—mainly in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Thousands

—	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	Change during Oct., 1953
Total Working Population* ..	23,371	23,473	23,483	23,506	+23
Men	15,906	15,918	15,924	15,930	+ 6
Women	7,465	7,555	7,559	7,576	+17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	873	865	864	862	− 2
Men	849	841	840	838	− 2
Women	24	24	24	24	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	12	6	6	7	+ 1
Number in Civil Employment..	22,126	22,320	22,325	22,333	+ 8
Men	14,827	14,890	14,897	14,894	− 3
Women	7,299	7,430	7,428	7,439	+11
Registered Unemployed† :—	403	293	299	315	+16
Wholly Unemployed ..	360	282	288	304	+16
Temporarily Stopped ..	43	11	11	11	..

* The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† End of month estimates. The figures on the " temporarily stopped " line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. *See* footnote * above.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Thousands

Industry or Service	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	Change during Oct., 1953
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying ..	875	872	869	866	− 3
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(719)	(716)	(713)	(710)	(− 3)
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	373	374	374	374	..
Transport and Communication	1,744	1,728	1,723	1,714	− 9
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,092	1,117	1,107	1,077	−30
Number in Basic Industries	4,084	4,091	4,073	4,031	−42
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades..	488	494	498	500	+ 2
Metal Manufacture	561	542	544	546	+ 2
Vehicles	1,112	1,131	1,139	1,145	+ 6
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,568	2,537	2,552	2,568	+16
Textiles	928	988	996	1,002*	+ 6
Clothing	675	707	711	712	+ 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	862	883	883	887	+ 4
Other Manufactures	1,491	1,517	1,529	1,545	+16
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,685	8,799	8,852	8,905	+53
Building and Contracting ..	1,427	1,452	1,451†	1,444	− 7
Distributive Trades	2,636	2,666	2,660	2,675	+15
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	3,962	3,994	3,971†	3,961	−10
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	601	593	593	592	− 1
Local Government Service ..	731	725	725	725	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,126	22,320	22,325	22,333	+ 8

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

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

* Cotton—293,000. Wool—223,000. Other textiles—486,000.
† Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(*Thousands*)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	778·8	775·8	772·6	769·6	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·3	793·1	790·1	786·9	783·9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	248·3	250·8	251·4	252·6	81·5	81·5	82·2	82·6	329·8	332·3	333·6	335·2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	77·4	78·7	78·7	78·6	8·7	8·7	8·7	8·7	86·1	87·4	87·4	87·3
China and Earthenware	33·6	32·6	32·9	33·3	44·4	44·2	44·6	44·8	78·0	76·8	77·5	78·1
Glass (other than containers)	29·2	30·2	30·3	30·6	10·9	11·1	11·3	11·4	40·1	41·3	41·6	42·0
Glass Containers	19·7	19·3	19·3	19·3	5·7	6·0	5·9	5·9	25·4	25·3	25·2	25·2
Cement	14·2	14·3	14·3	14·3	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·5
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	74·2	75·7	75·9	76·5	10·6	10·3	10·5	10·6	84·8	86·0	86·4	87·1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	346·0	352·4	353·9	355·0	140·0	139·9	141·8	142·5	486·0	492·3	495·7	497·5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	17·5	17·9	17·8	17·8	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	17·9	18·3	18·2	18·2
Chemicals and Dyes	162·6	166·6	167·4	168·4	48·7	48·4	49·1	49·4	211·3	215·0	216·5	217·8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	20·4	20·3	20·3	20·4	27·6	28·2	28·7	29·1	48·0	48·5	49·0	49·5
Explosives and Fireworks	32·5	33·1	33·5	33·5	17·4	17·9	17·9	17·7	49·9	51·0	51·4	51·2
Paint and Varnish	26·8	27·3	27·3	27·2	10·8	11·3	11·2	11·1	37·6	38·6	38·5	38·3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29·2	28·8	28·8	28·7	20·9	19·4	20·0	20·0	50·1	48·2	48·8	48·7
Mineral Oil Refining	30·6	32·5	32·7	32·9	6·1	6·3	6·3	6·3	36·7	38·8	39·0	39·2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	26·4	25·9	26·1	26·1	8·1	8·0	8·2	8·5	34·5	33·9	34·3	34·6
Metal Manufacture	494·2	478·2	479·2	481·0	66·0	62·9	63·7	63·9	560·2	541·1	542·9	544·9
Blast Furnaces	22·2	22·4	22·4	22·4	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	22·8	23·0	23·0	23·0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	200·0	200·9	200·6	201·1	18·7	19·0	19·1	19·1	218·7	219·9	219·7	220·2
Iron Foundries	110·7	105·3	105·7	106·2	16·2	15·6	15·9	16·0	126·9	120·9	121·6	122·2
Tinplate Manufacture	15·8	11·3	11·3	11·3	3·0	1·8	1·8	1·8	18·8	13·1	13·1	13·1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18·4	18·0	18·1	18·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	19·6	19·2	19·3	19·4
Iron and Steel Tubes	38·5	38·1	38·1	38·2	7·6	7·0	7·0	7·0	46·1	45·1	45·1	45·2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	88·6	82·2	83·0	83·6	18·7	17·7	18·1	18·2	107·3	99·9	101·1	101·8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,497·3	1,492·0	1,496·4	1,500·4	409·2	395·8	400·9	405·9	1,906·5	1,887·8	1,897·3	1,906·3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	201·0	201·1	201·4	202·7	8·7	8·9	8·8	8·9	209·7	210·0	210·2	211·6
Marine Engineering	71·9	72·1	72·0	72·2	4·4	4·4	4·4	4·3	76·3	76·5	76·4	76·5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	36·0	34·7	34·5	34·6	5·1	4·8	4·8	4·8	41·1	39·5	39·3	39·4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27·2	27·5	27·6	27·8	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·8	30·0	30·3	30·4	30·6
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	82·1	81·0	80·9	80·4	18·8	17·1	17·1	17·3	100·9	98·1	98·0	97·7
Stationary Engines	21·4	20·7	20·8	20·8	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·4	24·8	24·1	24·2	24·2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	61·2	56·8	56·7	56·5	11·3	10·1	10·0	9·9	72·5	66·9	66·7	66·4
Ordnance and Small Arms	46·3	46·7	47·1	47·3	13·3	13·1	13·4	13·6	59·6	59·8	60·5	60·9
Constructional Engineering	72·9	73·5	73·5	73·6	6·4	6·4	6·4	6·4	79·3	79·9	79·9	80·0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	503·3	502·3	503·6	503·7	112·6	108·1	108·8	109·2	615·9	610·4	612·4	612·9
Electrical Machinery	131·9	132·8	133·2	133·6	43·8	41·7	41·8	42·1	175·7	174·5	175·0	175·7
Electrical Wires and Cables	39·8	37·6	37·7	37·7	22·9	21·0	21·2	21·2	62·7	58·6	58·9	58·9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	33·3	32·3	32·2	32·0	22·2	20·4	20·2	20·1	55·5	52·7	52·4	52·1
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	54·2	58·4	59·3	60·4	45·1	49·9	52·2	54·2	99·3	108·3	111·5	114·6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	17·7	17·7	18·0	18·3	22·2	20·1	20·4	21·0	39·9	37·8	38·4	39·3
Batteries and Accumulators	10·9	10·6	10·7	10·8	8·5	8·6	8·9	9·1	19·4	19·2	19·6	19·9
Other Electrical Goods	86·2	86·2	87·2	88·0	57·7	55·0	56·3	57·6	143·9	141·2	143·5	145·6
Vehicles	921·8	938·2	945·4	949·4	156·0	159·0	160·3	162·2	1,077·8	1,097·2	1,105·7	1,111·6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	254·5	251·4	253·4	254·4	44·4	43·3	43·7	44·4	298·9	294·7	297·1	298·8
Motor Repairers and Garages	226·3	222·1	221·9	221·0	33·1	34·7	34·8	34·9	259·4	256·8	256·7	255·9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	172·3	188·9	191·9	194·0	30·9	32·7	33·0	33·4	203·2	221·6	224·9	227·4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	103·3	107·3	108·9	110·2	36·4	36·8	37·3	38·0	139·7	144·1	146·2	148·2
Railway Locomotive Shops	59·3	59·4	59·5	59·5	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·3	61·7	61·7	61·8	61·8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	22·9	23·0	23·1	23·2	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	25·4	25·5	25·6	25·7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	78·0	80·9	81·5	81·8	3·9	4·0	4·0	4·0	81·9	84·9	85·5	85·8
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5·2	5·2	5·2	5·3	2·4	2·7	2·7	2·7	7·6	7·9	7·9	8·0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	315·4	307·6	308·6	310·5	176·3	171·4	173·9	176·9	491·7	479·0	482·5	487·4
Tools and Cutlery	29·1	26·7	26·8	26·9	18·8	17·4	17·6	17·8	47·9	44·1	44·4	44·7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	22·8	21·5	21·4	21·3	19·0	16·8	16·6	16·6	41·8	38·3	38·0	37·9
Iron and Steel Forgings	34·2	33·6	33·6	33·7	5·8	5·6	5·5	5·5	40·0	39·2	39·1	39·2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29·0	27·7	27·8	27·9	9·8	9·4	9·6	9·7	38·8	37·1	37·4	37·6
Hollow-ware	26·6	26·8	26·9	27·2	29·4	31·1	31·8	32·6	56·0	57·9	58·7	59·8
Brass Manufactures	31·5	29·3	29·3	29·4	16·2	14·6	14·8	15·2	47·7	43·9	44·1	44·6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	142·2	142·0	142·8	144·1	77·3	76·5	78·0	79·5	219·5	218·5	220·8	223·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	83·0	83·4	83·7	84·4	47·7	48·4	49·2	50·3	130·7	131·8	132·9	134·7
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	52·9	54·0	54·1	54·4	27·6	28·5	28·8	29·2	80·5	82·5	82·9	83·6
Watches and Clocks	8·6	8·3	8·4	8·5	7·0	7·1	7·3	7·6	15·6	15·4	15·7	16·1
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	14·9	14·4	14·4	14·6	11·3	11·0	11·2	11·5	26·2	25·4	25·6	26·1
Musical Instruments	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·9	1·8	1·8	1·9	2·0	8·4	8·5	8·7	8·9
Textiles	384·9	405·1	407·3	409·6	533·4	574·0	579·6	583·5	918·3	979·1	986·9	993·1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	54·0	56·7	57·2	57·8	97·7	104·7	106·1	107·5	151·7	161·4	163·3	165·3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	39·2	41·0	41·2	41·5	79·9	84·3	84·9	85·7	119·1	125·3	126·1	127·2
Woollen and Worsted	87·9	93·4	93·8	93·9	111·8	123·8	125·0	125·4	199·7	217·2	218·8	219·3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	24·5	27·6	27·8	27·8	8·9	9·8	9·9	9·7	33·4	37·4	37·7	37·5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	19·3	20·6	20·7	20·9	29·7	32·4	32·7	33·0	49·0	53·0	53·4	53·9
Linen and Soft Hemp	4·8	4·5	4·5	4·6	8·1	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·9	11·5	11·5	11·6
Jute	7·2	7·9	7·9	8·0	10·4	11·1	11·2	11·2	17·6	19·0	19·1	19·2
Rope, Twine and Net	5·5	5·6	5·6	5·6	8·8	9·7	9·8	9·9	14·3	15·3	15·4	15·5
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	32·5	34·2	34·4	34·6	83·7	92·2	93·0	93·5	116·2	126·4	127·4	128·1
Lace	4·6	4·6	4·6	4·6	5·3	5·4	5·4	5·5	9·9	10·0	10·0	10·1
Carpets	12·6	13·6	13·7	13·8	14·3	16·0	16·1	16·2	26·9	29·6	29·8	30·0
Narrow Fabrics	7·1	7·4	7·4	7·4	15·6	16·9	17·1	17·1	22·7	24·3	24·5	24·5
Made-up Textiles	8·2	8·5	8·7	8·5	17·6	18·1	18·6	18·7	25·8	26·6	27·3	27·2
Textile Finishing, etc.	59·7	62·1	62·3	62·7	30·0	31·4	31·7	32·0	89·7	93·5	94·0	94·7
Other Textile Industries	17·8	17·4	17·5	17·9	11·6	11·2	11·1	11·1	29·4	28·6	28·6	29·0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	42·6	44·2	44·2	44·5	29·4	30·6	30·9	31·3	72·0	74·8	75·1	75·8
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	27·6	28·8	28·9	29·1	7·6	7·9	7·9	8·0	35·2	36·7	36·8	37·1
Leather Goods	10·0	10·3	10·2	10·3	16·4	17·2	17·5	17·8	26·4	27·5	27·7	28·1
Fur	5·0	5·1	5·1	5·1	5·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·6
Clothing	181·9	188·0	188·8	189·2	445·3	471·1	474·3	474·6	627·2	659·1	663·1	663·8
Tailoring	72·1	74·5	74·9	74·8	194·2	203·4	205·5	205·5	266·3	277·9	280·4	280·3
Dressmaking	10·9	10·9	11·0	11·0	83·2	85·4	85·4	85·1	94·1	96·3	96·4	96·1
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	8·3	8·7	8·7	8·8	61·6	66·6	66·9	67·0	69·9	75·3	75·6	75·8
Hats, Caps and Millinery	7·5	7·7	7·7	7·7	13·5	14·4	14·4	14·3	21·0	22·1	22·1	22·0
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	8·5	8·7	8·7	8·7	30·0	32·4	32·7	32·8	38·5	41·1	41·4	41·5
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	57·2	60·6	60·9	61·3	59·1	65·2	65·6	66·0	116·3	125·8	126·5	127·3
Repair of Boots and Shoes	17·4	16·9	16·9	16·9	3·7	3·7	3·8	3·9	21·1	20·6	20·7	20·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	477·5	485·7	485·3	485·1	361·3	372·7	373·7	378·2	838·8	858·4	859·0	863·3
Grain Milling	32·9	32·7	32·6	32·6	7·8	8·2	8·2	8·2	40·7	40·9	40·8	40·8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	112·6	113·3	112·8	111·4	83·7	82·1	81·6	80·7	196·3	195·4	194·4	192·1
Biscuits	17·8	19·1	19·2	19·5	31·5	34·8	36·3	38·0	49·3	53·9	55·5	57·5
Meat and Meat Products	23·6	24·8	25·0	25·0	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·6	38·8	40·0	40·5	40·6
Milk Products	39·8	41·9	41·0	40·4	17·1	19·2	18·5	18·2	56·9	61·1	59·5	58·6
Sugar and Glucose	17·5	14·8	16·7	18·0	5·1	4·9	5·0	5·1	22·6	19·7	21·7	23·1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	30·6	34·7	35·2	36·1	54·7	62·7	65·6	68·6	85·3	97·4	100·8	104·7
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	21·6	22·3	21·6	21·5	47·8	46·8	46·4	46·4	69·4	69·1	68·0	67·9
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	44·5	44·0	44·0	44·3	32·1	30·0	29·9	31·4	76·6	74·0	73·9	75·7
Brewing and Malting	72·6	72·9	72·6	72·2	17·2	17·5	17·2	17·1	89·8	90·4	89·8	89·3
Wholesale Bottling	16·0	16·2	16·0	16·0	11·7	11·8	11·7	11·7	27·7	28·0	27·7	27·7
Other Drink Industries	28·2	29·2	28·9	28·6	14·6	16·8	15·3	14·9	42·8	46·0	44·2	43·5
Tobacco	19·8	19·8	19·7	19·5	22·8	22·7	22·5	22·3	42·6	42·5	42·2	41·8

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—*continued*

(*Thousands*)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953	End-Oct., 1952	End-August, 1953	End-Sept., 1953	End-Oct., 1953
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	229·4	232·9	234·5	236·4	58·8	59·2	60·4	62·0	288·2	292·1	294·9	298·4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	81·9	84·2	84·1	84·1	11·1	11·7	11·9	12·0	93·0	95·9	96·0	96·1
Furniture and Upholstery	97·3	98·1	99·8	101·4	33·5	33·3	34·2	35·2	130·8	131·4	134·0	136·6
Shop and Office Fitting	14·6	15·2	15·2	15·1	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·4	17·0	17·5	17·5	17·5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20·5	20·3	20·3	20·5	6·7	6·6	6·6	6·8	27·2	26·9	26·9	27·3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·3	5·1	5·3	5·4	5·6	20·2	20·4	20·5	20·9
Paper and Printing	321·8	328·0	329·0	330·8	183·8	188·0	190·6	193·0	505·6	516·0	519·6	523·8
Paper and Board	57·5	59·9	60·4	61·1	17·9	18·4	18·7	19·0	75·4	78·3	79·1	80·1
Wallpaper	3·7	3·7	3·8	3·9	1·4	1·7	1·9	2·2	5·1	5·4	5·7	6·1
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	17·7	19·0	19·3	19·6	25·8	29·4	30·4	31·1	43·5	48·4	49·7	50·7
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17·0	17·7	17·8	18·0	25·4	27·1	27·7	27·8	42·4	44·8	45·5	45·8
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	85·0	87·2	86·8	86·9	21·5	22·3	22·3	22·4	106·5	109·5	109·1	109·3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	140·9	140·5	140·9	141·3	91·8	89·1	89·6	90·5	232·7	229·6	230·5	231·8
Other Manufacturing Industries	146·1	149·9	150·8	153·4	106·2	108·8	112·2	115·6	252·3	258·7	263·0	269·0
Rubber	67·9	70·4	70·9	72·2	34·4	36·2	37·0	37·9	102·3	106·6	107·9	110·1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10·8	11·6	11·8	12·2	2·8	3·4	3·5	3·6	13·6	15·0	15·3	15·8
Brushes and Brooms	8·2	8·3	8·4	8·5	7·8	8·3	8·6	8·7	16·0	16·6	17·0	17·2
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10·5	10·8	10·9	11·0	19·5	19·6	20·8	21·6	30·0	30·4	31·7	32·6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4·8	4·5	4·5	4·6	7·3	7·2	7·4	7·5	12·1	11·7	11·9	12·1
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7·3	7·3	7·0	7·1	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·9	9·3	9·3	8·9	9·0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36·6	37·0	37·3	37·8	32·4	32·1	33·0	34·4	69·0	69·1	70·3	72·2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,690·2	5,736·4	5,758·5	5,782·3	2,794·9	2,863·3	2,893·7	2,922·5	8,485·1	8,599·7	8,652·2	8,704·8
Building and Contracting	1,251·7	1,276·5	1,275·7	1,269·0	44·2	44·3	44·3	43·8	1,295·9	1,320·8	1,320·0	1,312·8
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,192·7	1,215·8	1,214·8	1,207·8	36·3	36·3	36·3	36·3	1,229·0	1,252·1	1,251·1	1,244·1
Electric Wiring and Contracting	59·0	60·7	60·9	61·2	7·9	8·0	8·0	7·5	66·9	68·7	68·9	68·7
Gas, Electricity and Water	335·2	335·7	335·9	336·3	37·9	37·8	38·0	37·7	373·1	373·5	373·9	374·0
Gas	135·6	133·4	132·9	132·8	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·5	149·2	147·0	146·6	146·3
Electricity	167·6	170·0	170·7	171·2	22·6	22·5	22·6	22·5	190·2	192·5	193·3	193·7
Water	32·0	32·3	32·3	32·3	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	33·7	34·0	34·0	34·0
Transport and Communication												
Tramway and Omnibus Service	230·2	228·1	225·9	223·2	51·2	50·8	50·8	50·7	281·4	278·9	276·7	273·9
Other Road Passenger Transport	22·4	25·0	24·3	21·9	2·3	2·7	2·5	2·3	24·7	27·7	26·8	24·2
Goods Transport by Road	158·4	152·2	151·4	151·1	14·6	13·7	13·7	13·5	173·0	165·9	165·1	164·6
Distributive Trades	1,089·1	1,096·6	1,096·4	1,098·9	1,073·7	1,096·1	1,090·6	1,103·1	2,162·8	2,192·7	2,187·0	2,202·0
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	111·7	111·5	112·7	113·7	30·9	31·3	31·5	31·6	142·6	142·8	144·2	145·3
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	69·1	70·2	70·8	71·0	27·3	28·0	27·9	28·3	96·4	98·2	98·7	99·3
Food and Drink, Wholesale	119·1	121·5	121·4	121·3	55·6	56·8	56·5	56·9	174·7	178·3	177·9	178·2
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	298·0	299·1	297·4	296·3	281·3	289·8	287·6	285·0	579·3	588·9	585·0	581·3
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	157·2	157·6	157·8	158·5	95·5	96·7	97·5	97·6	252·7	254·3	255·3	256·1
Non-Food Goods, Retail	316·5	318·7	318·2	319·7	552·0	560·2	556·6	570·4	868·5	878·9	874·8	890·1
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	17·5	18·0	18·1	18·4	31·1	33·3	33·0	33·3	48·6	51·3	51·1	51·7
Miscellaneous Services												
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	57·4	55·5	55·4	55·2	76·5	75·8	75·6	75·5	133·9	131·3	131·0	130·7
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	36·3	39·4	37·0	35·8	40·4	43·3	43·1	42·1	76·7	82·7	80·1	77·9
Catering, Hotels, etc.	176·6	182·8	176·7	176·7	480·8	498·3	480·5	472·6	657·4	681·1	657·2	649·3
Laundries	31·4	32·6	32·1	31·7	106·3	107·1	105·8	105·2	137·7	139·7	137·9	136·9
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	10·8	10·9	10·6	10·5	29·2	30·1	29·4	29·0	40·0	41·0	40·0	39·5

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st October, 1952

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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Unemployment at 16th November, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

—	Men 18 and over	Boys Under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls Under 18	Total
12th October ..	186,189	7,459	107,348	8,069	309,065
16th November ..	197,412	6,196	111,902	7,185	322,695
Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	+ 11,223	− 1,263	+ 4,554	− 884	+ 13,630

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th November represented 1·5 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 12th October.

An analysis of the figures for 16th November 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 ..	51,887	53,392	85,200	190,479	6,933	197,412
Boys under 18	3,144	1,976	964	6,084	112	6,196
Women 18 and over ..	33,538	34,918	39,302	107,758	4,144	111,902
Girls under 18	3,419	2,442	1,115	6,976	209	7,185
Total ..	91,988	92,728	126,581	311,297	11,398	322,695

The total of 322,695 includes 60,217 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 16th November, 1953, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th October, 1953, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

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		
	Males					
London and South-Eastern ..	14,357	13,275	14,622	42,254	1,282	43,536
Eastern ..	2,406	2,774	2,860	8,040	220	8,260
Southern ..	2,355	2,505	2,936	7,796	18	7,814
South-Western ..	2,930	3,810	4,580	11,320	259	11,579
Midland ..	4,115	1,742	2,666	8,523	504	9,027
North-Midland ..	1,640	1,131	1,936	4,707	212	4,919
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,278	3,110	5,202	11,590	1,306	12,896
North-Western ..	8,132	8,811	14,893	31,836	780	32,616
Northern ..	4,082	4,798	8,368	17,248	727	17,975
Scotland ..	8,543	9,410	19,309	37,262	1,456	38,718
Wales ..	3,193	4,002	8,792	15,987	281	16,268
Great Britain ..	55,031	55,368	86,164	196,563	7,045	203,608
	Females					
London and South-Eastern ..	10,034	6,733	3,803	20,570	879	21,449
Eastern ..	1,758	1,563	1,091	4,412	85	4,497
Southern ..	1,945	2,598	1,801	6,344	60	6,404
South-Western ..	2,146	2,783	2,354	7,283	139	7,422
Midland ..	2,522	1,442	1,865	5,829	323	6,152
North-Midland ..	1,395	972	658	3,025	159	3,184
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,202	1,886	2,083	6,171	721	6,892
North-Western ..	5,561	5,857	7,092	18,510	929	19,439
Northern ..	2,694	3,940	4,994	11,628	307	11,935
Scotland ..	4,806	6,680	10,813	22,299	473	22,772
Wales ..	1,894	2,906	3,863	8,663	278	8,941
Great Britain ..	36,957	37,360	40,417	114,734	4,353	119,087
	Total					
London and South-Eastern ..	24,391	20,008	18,425	62,824	2,161	64,985
Eastern ..	4,164	4,337	3,951	12,452	305	12,757
Southern ..	4,300	5,103	4,737	14,140	78	14,218
South-Western ..	5,076	6,593	6,934	18,603	398	19,001
Midland ..	6,637	3,184	4,531	14,352	827	15,179
North-Midland ..	3,035	2,103	2,594	7,732	371	8,103
E. and W. Ridings ..	5,480	4,996	7,285	17,761	2,027	19,788
North-Western ..	13,693	14,668	21,985	50,346	1,709	52,055
Northern ..	6,776	8,738	13,362	28,876	1,034	29,910
Scotland ..	13,349	16,090	30,122	59,561	1,929	61,490
Wales ..	5,087	6,908	12,655	24,650	559	25,209
Great Britain ..	91,988	92,728	126,581	311,297	11,398	322,695

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

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th November, 1953			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	43,536	21,449	64,985	1·3	1·1	1·2
Eastern ..	8,260	4,497	12,757	1·1	1·2	1·2
Southern ..	7,814	6,404	14,218	1·2	2·0	1·5
South-Western ..	11,579	7,422	19,001	1·6	2·1	1·8
Midland ..	9,027	6,152	15,179	0·7	0·9	0·7
North-Midland ..	4,919	3,184	8,103	0·5	0·7	0·6
East and West Ridings	12,896	6,892	19,788	1·1	1·1	1·1
North-Western ..	32,616	19,439	52,055	1·8	1·7	1·8
Northern ..	17,975	11,935	29,910	2·0	3·3	2·4
Scotland ..	38,718	22,772	61,490	2·8	3·1	2·9
Wales ..	16,268	8,941	25,209	2·4	3·5	2·7
Great Britain ..	203,608	119,087	322,695	1·5	1·6	1·5

* * *

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th November, 1953, was 358,307, including 222,089 men, 7,837 boys, 120,351 women and 8,030 girls. Of the total, 346,138 (including 5,054 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,169 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 16th November, 1953 are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				
London and South-Eastern ..	40,955	1,299	19,467	1,103	62,824
Eastern ..	7,805	235	4,109	303	12,452
Southern ..	7,512	284	5,844	500	14,140
South-Western ..	11,015	305	6,798	485	18,603
Midland ..	8,311	212	5,590	239	14,352
North-Midland ..	4,563	144	2,753	272	7,732
E. and W. Ridings ..	11,321	269	5,849	322	17,761
North-Western ..	30,726	1,110	17,893	617	50,346
Northern ..	16,734	514	10,841	787	28,876
Scotland ..	36,022	1,240	20,808	1,491	59,561
Wales ..	15,515	472	7,806	857	24,650
Great Britain ..	190,479	6,084	107,758	6,976	311,297
Northern Ireland	24,500	1,634	7,918	789	34,841
United Kingdom	214,979	7,718	115,676	7,765	346,138
	Temporarily Stopped				
London and South-Eastern ..	1,276	6	865	14	2,161
Eastern ..	218	2	83	2	305
Southern ..	18	—	57	3	78
South-Western ..	257	2	135	4	398
Midland ..	497	7	302	21	827
North-Midland ..	204	8	145	14	371
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,297	9	655	66	2,027
North-Western ..	773	7	912	17	1,709
Northern ..	725	2	297	10	1,034
Scotland ..	1,392	64	434	39	1,929
Wales ..	276	5	259	19	559
Great Britain ..	6,933	112	4,144	209	11,398
Northern Ireland	177	7	531	56	771
United Kingdom	7,110	119	4,675	265	12,169
	Total Registered as Unemployed				
London and South-Eastern ..	42,231	1,305	20,332	1,117	64,985
Eastern ..	8,023	237	4,192	305	12,757
Southern ..	7,530	284	5,901	503	14,218
South-Western ..	11,272	307	6,933	489	19,001
Midland ..	8,808	219	5,892	260	15,179
North-Midland ..	4,767	152	2,898	286	8,103
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,618	278	6,504	388	19,788
North-Western ..	31,499	1,117	18,805	634	52,055
Northern ..	17,459	516	11,138	797	29,910
Scotland ..	37,414	1,304	21,242	1,530	61,490
Wales ..	15,791	477	8,065	876	25,209
Great Britain ..	197,412	6,196	111,902	7,185	322,695
Northern Ireland	24,677	1,641	8,449	845	35,612
United Kingdom	222,089	7,837	120,351	8,030	358,307

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th November, 1953, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th October, 1953.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th November, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) in Totals as compared with 12th October, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	42,231	20,332	2,422	64,985	+ 4,756
London (Administrative County) ..	20,165	7,334	456	27,955	+ 2,051
Acton ..	159	92	6	257	+ 52
Brentford and Chiswick ..	223	97	4	324	+ 23
Brighton and Hove ..	2,383	1,198	118	3,699	+ 465
Chatham ..	510	535	63	1,108	+ 145
Croydon ..	1,076	438	32	1,546	− 49
Dagenham ..	420	250	28	698	− 4
Ealing ..	278	165	37	480	+ 4
East Ham ..	360	110	23	493	+ 50
Enfield ..	217	168	24	409	+ 13
Harrow and Wembley ..	581	454	39	1,074	+ 9
Hayes and Harlington ..	80	96	19	195	...
Hendon ..	483	224	30	737	+ 62
Ilford ..	494	214	21	729	+ 37
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	830	310	33	1,173	− 9
Tottenham ..	655	274	32	961	− 12
West Ham ..	867	423	40	1,330	+ 16
Willesden ..	532	194	29	755	− 37
Eastern ..	8,023	4,192	542	12,757	+ 1,712
Bedford ..	100	101	14	215	+ 23
Cambridge ..	126	69	11	206	− 30
Ipswich ..	327	125	30	482	+ 27
Luton ..	143	103	7	253	+ 100
Norwich ..	894	215	13	1,122	+ 98
Southend-on-Sea ..	933	476	18	1,427	+ 324
Watford ..	180	130	16	326	+ 18
Southern ..	7,530	5,901	787	14,218	+ 418
Bournemouth ..	988	627	37	1,652	+ 377
Oxford ..	185	162	20	367	− 24
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,573	1,616	64	3,253	+ 175
Reading ..	269	158	32	459	− 67
Slough ..	184	69	10	263	+ 21
Southampton ..	911	653	71	1,635	− 717
South-Western ..	11,272	6,933	796	19,001	+ 1,421
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,229	1,004	83	3,316	− 154
Exeter ..	399	359	26	784	+ 103
Gloucester ..	126	106	17	249	− 13
Plymouth ..	1,311	1,412	69	2,792	+ 247
Swindon ..	76	161	15	252	+ 17
Midland ..	8,808	5,892	479	15,179	− 1,126
Birmingham ..	2,608	1,517	113	4,238	− 329
Burton-on-Trent ..	59	84	4	147	+ 36
Coventry ..	606	376	39	1,021	+ 51
Oldbury ..	128	34	3	165	− 16
Smethwick ..	110	55	15	180	− 80
Stoke-on-Trent ..	891	273	18	1,182	− 89
Walsall ..	411	383	18	812	− 64
West Bromwich ..	168	141	12	321	− 108
Wolverhampton ..	677	411	25	1,113	− 43
Worcester ..	202	108	—	310	+ 64
North-Midland ..	4,767	2,898	438	8,103	+ 274
Chesterfield ..	226	93	14	333	+ 5
Derby ..	246	148	6	400	+ 1
Grimsby ..	771	342	90	1,203	+ 40
Leicester ..	366	182	21	569	− 57
Lincoln ..	157	61	16	234	+ 38
Mansfield ..	98	75	7	180	− 27
Northampton ..	194	130	11	335	+ 88
Nottingham ..	963	339	20	1,322	− 38
Peterborough ..	67	86	10	163	+ 13
Scunthorpe ..	44	121	31	196	+ 48
East and West Ridings ..	12,618	6,504	666	19,788	− 139
Barnsley ..	301	122	10	433	− 6
Bradford ..	642	241	20	903	− 7
Dewsbury ..	134	29	1	164	− 105
Doncaster ..	300	453	3	756	− 119
Halifax ..	146	60	5	211	− 26
Huddersfield ..	260	124	2	386	+ 7
Hull ..	3,206	1,302	77	4,585	+ 203
Leeds ..	2,419	1,051	90	3,560	− 17
Rotherham ..	147	184	24	355	− 6
Sheffield ..	1,837	797	63	2,697	− 114
Wakefield ..	182	126	6	314	− 5
York ..	291	138	12	441	+ 52
North-Western ..	31,499	18,805	1,751	52,055	+ 234
Accrington ..	131	127	9	267	− 57
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	186	93	6	285	− 15
Barrow ..	271	508	29	808	+ 67
Birkenhead ..	1,019	924	40	1,983	− 35
Blackburn ..	233	144	7	384	− 80
Blackpool ..	1,490	1,126	48	2,664	+ 1,351
Bolton ..	551	194	13	758	− 19
Burnley ..	282	145	4	431	− 65
Bury ..	96	91	2	189	− 5
Crewe ..	129	184	14	327	+ 14
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	12,649	4,989	714	18,352	− 513
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,821	1,434	177	5,432	− 194
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) ..	622	256	16	894	− 65
Preston ..	347	168	27	542	− 120
Rochdale ..	243	122	3	368	− 16
St. Helens ..	471	898	26	1,395	− 87
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	921	269	15	1,205	+ 49
Stockport ..	479	259	22	760	− 91
Wallasey ..	779	711	69	1,559	− 98
Warrington ..	486	571	27	1,084	+ 34
Wigan ..	494	278	11	783	− 75
Northern ..	17,459	11,138	1,313	29,910	+ 1,898
Carlisle ..	268	347	26	641	+ 171
Darlington ..	439	344	23	806	+ 260
Gateshead ..	884	494	48	1,426	− 158
Hartlepools ..	599	662	29	1,290	+ 19
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	693	581	15	1,289	+ 97
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	503	767	77	1,347	− 25
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	2,556	1,396	87	4,039	− 4
South Shields ..	1,472	494	58	2,024	+ 185
Stockton-on-Tees ..	314	455	64	833	− 58
Sunderland ..	2,248	1,453	185	3,886	+ 597
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) ..	250	158	6	414	− 36
Scotland ..	37,414	21,242	2,834	61,490	+ 4,373
Aberdeen ..	1,820	733	52	2,605	+ 282
Clydebank ..	209	116	19	344	− 23
Dundee ..	1,419	491	99	2,009	+ 142
Edinburgh ..	3,953	1,371	125	5,449	+ 392
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	12,216	4,940	404	17,560	+ 197
Greenock ..	970	1,288	149	2,407	− 73
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,053	915	154	2,122	+ 90
Paisley ..	525	251	26	802	− 13
Wales ..	15,791	8,065	1,353	25,209	− 191
Cardiff ..	1,945	471	77	2,493	+ 44
Merthyr Tydfil ..	674	227	31	932	+ 4
Newport ..	549	273	22	844	+ 100
Rhondda ..	1,137	476	69	1,682	− 84
Swansea ..	1,291	655	58	2,004	− 413
Northern Ireland ..	24,677	8,449	2,486	35,612	+ 5,138
Belfast ..	8,022	3,631	489	12,142	+ 203
Londonderry ..	2,720	359	270	3,349	+ 302

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1953

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1952, and monthly figures for 1953.

—	Great Britain					United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940 ..	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941 ..	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942 ..	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943 ..	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944 ..	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945 ..	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946 ..	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947 ..	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948 ..	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949 ..	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950 ..	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,093
1951 ..	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895	281,361
1952 ..	196,104	132,603	31,767	53,771	414,245	462,533
1953 :—						
12th Jan. ..	265,615	148,144	21,569	17,162	452,490	503,333
16th Feb. ..	248,294	139,673	24,353	16,500	428,820	475,502
16th March	224,320	133,497	26,814	12,407	397,038	438,956
13th April ..	219,994	126,242	19,419	10,151	375,806	415,483
11th May ..	198,989	117,724	15,274	8,266	340,253	378,012
15th June ..	178,689	97,025	14,863	7,165	297,742	334,520
13th July ..	170,049	87,322	9,676	5,629	272,676	307,414
10th Aug. ..	184,588	97,801	6,325	4,822	293,536	327,280
14th Sept. ..	177,003	103,589	7,145	4,233	291,970	323,437
12th Oct. ..	187,120	111,834	6,528	3,583	309,065	339,539
16th Nov. ..	196,563	114,734	7,045	4,353	322,695	358,307

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th October, 1953 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 848,357, compared with 851,690 at 20th July, 1953.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th November, 1953, was 53,367, of whom 46,588 were males and 6,779 were females. The total included 26,141 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 27,226 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

—	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment :			
Ex-Service ..	23,731	191	23,922
Others ..	17,674	6,024	23,698
Total ..	41,405	6,215	47,620
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions :*			
Ex-Service ..	2,210	9	2,219
Others ..	2,973	555	3,528
Total ..	5,183	564	5,747
Grand Total ..	46,588	6,779	53,367

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

Industry	Great Britain: Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Great Britain: Temporarily stopped		Great Britain: Total			United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	**8,898**	**2,603**	**1,131**	**190**	**10,029**	**2,793**	**12,822**	**15,374**	**2,991**	**18,365**
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,439	2,548	38	190	6,477	2,738	9,215	11,584	2,935	14,519
Forestry	320	43	—	—	320	43	363	397	43	440
Fishing	2,139	12	1,093	—	3,232	12	3,244	3,393	13	3,406
Mining and Quarrying	**2,192**	**172**	**48**	**1**	**2,240**	**173**	**2,413**	**2,775**	**177**	**2,952**
Coal Mining*	1,447	112	45	—	1,492	112	1,604	1,500	112	1,612
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	23	—	—	—	23	—	23	34	—	34
Stone Quarrying and Mining	382	15	2	—	384	15	399	797	18	815
Slate Quarrying and Mining	67	1	—	—	67	1	68	67	1	68
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	134	3	1	1	135	4	139	231	4	235
Other Mining and Quarrying	139	41	—	—	139	41	180	146	42	188
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	**2,835**	**1,159**	**66**	**54**	**2,901**	**1,213**	**4,114**	**3,206**	**1,226**	**4,432**
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	831	216	2	2	833	218	1,051	955	219	1,174
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	348	262	26	47	374	309	683	398	316	714
Glass (other than containers)	298	315	9	1	307	316	623	310	319	629
Glass Containers	284	195	7	—	291	195	486	293	195	488
Cement	50	6	—	—	50	6	56	56	6	62
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,024	165	22	4	1,046	169	1,215	1,194	171	1,365
Chemicals and Allied Trades	**2,935**	**2,186**	**12**	**19**	**2,947**	**2,205**	**5,152**	**3,041**	**2,227**	**5,268**
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	80	3	—	—	80	3	83	80	3	83
Chemicals and Dyes	1,259	618	3	6	1,262	624	1,886	1,320	627	1,947
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	112	287	1	3	113	290	403	114	290	404
Explosives and Fireworks	468	508	—	7	468	515	983	468	519	987
Paint and Varnish	263	145	—	—	263	145	408	266	146	412
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	209	454	—	2	209	456	665	221	470	691
Mineral Oil Refining	224	58	—	—	224	58	282	236	58	294
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	320	113	8	1	328	114	442	336	114	450
Metal Manufacture	**3,707**	**976**	**1,271**	**150**	**4,978**	**1,126**	**6,104**	**5,099**	**1,127**	**6,226**
Blast Furnaces	93	6	—	—	93	6	99	102	6	108
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,171	230	1,008	75	2,179	305	2,484	2,227	305	2,532
Iron Foundries	1,100	343	126	43	1,226	386	1,612	1,264	386	1,650
Tinplate Manufacture	188	117	38	18	226	135	361	230	135	365
Steel Sheet Manufacture	62	20	8	—	70	20	90	72	20	92
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	345	63	83	5	428	68	496	432	68	500
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	748	197	8	9	756	206	962	772	207	979
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	**17,286**	**5,414**	**601**	**71**	**17,887**	**5,485**	**23,372**	**19,081**	**5,576**	**24,657**
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,978	309	259	—	7,237	309	7,546	7,820	314	8,134
Marine Engineering	533	60	4	—	537	60	597	569	60	629
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	282	45	13	—	295	45	340	301	45	346
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	129	20	—	—	129	20	149	131	21	152
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	374	116	—	6	374	122	496	378	124	502
Stationary Engines	61	14	—	—	61	14	75	62	14	76
Textile Machinery and Accessories	369	125	115	33	484	158	642	634	189	823
Ordnance and Small Arms	377	177	—	1	377	178	555	386	191	577
Constructional Engineering	1,019	64	8	1	1,027	65	1,092	1,045	65	1,110
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,060	1,641	195	15	5,255	1,656	6,911	5,587	1,667	7,254
Electrical Machinery	508	428	1	3	509	431	940	522	438	960
Electrical Wires and Cables	264	320	1	—	265	320	585	268	320	588
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	185	311	—	—	185	311	496	187	311	498
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	380	631	2	1	382	632	1,014	402	650	1,052
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	102	251	—	—	102	251	353	103	251	354
Batteries and Accumulators	98	130	—	—	98	130	228	100	130	230
Other Electrical Goods	567	772	3	11	570	783	1,353	586	786	1,372
Vehicles	**5,641**	**1,347**	**176**	**30**	**5,817**	**1,377**	**7,194**	**6,176**	**1,437**	**7,613**
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,729	387	163	5	1,892	392	2,284	1,976	397	2,373
Motor Repairers and Garages	2,098	301	9	2	2,107	303	2,410	2,300	317	2,617
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	726	276	—	1	726	277	1,003	781	304	1,085
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	540	303	3	21	543	324	867	560	324	884
Railway Locomotive Shops	58	2	—	—	58	2	60	60	2	62
Other Locomotive Manufacture	159	17	—	1	159	18	177	160	18	178
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	242	16	1	—	243	16	259	244	16	260
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	89	45	—	—	89	45	134	95	59	154
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	**3,004**	**2,550**	**920**	**316**	**3,924**	**2,866**	**6,790**	**4,074**	**2,899**	**6,973**
Tools and Cutlery	253	250	448	101	701	351	1,052	704	351	1,055
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	160	274	74	18	234	292	526	236	294	530
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	204	35	185	1	389	36	425	413	36	449
Wire and Wire Manufactures	206	184	176	14	382	198	580	384	198	582
Hollow-ware	278	548	1	109	279	657	936	303	674	977
Brass Manufactures	225	131	8	1	233	132	365	235	135	370
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,678	1,128	28	72	1,706	1,200	2,906	1,799	1,211	3,010
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	**636**	**539**	**44**	**4**	**680**	**543**	**1,223**	**707**	**567**	**1,274**
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	346	288	13	1	359	289	648	374	304	678
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	111	146	1	—	112	146	258	117	150	267
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	98	82	30	3	128	85	213	131	90	221
Musical Instruments	81	23	—	—	81	23	104	85	23	108
Textiles	**3,009**	**4,466**	**366**	**609**	**3,375**	**5,075**	**8,450**	**4,425**	**7,097**	**11,522**
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	489	679	61	113	550	792	1,342	554	822	1,376
Cotton Weaving, etc.	230	422	7	135	237	557	794	240	558	798
Woollen and Worsted	582	728	98	105	680	833	1,513	717	859	1,576
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	198	146	31	2	229	148	377	260	196	456
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	103	180	4	21	107	201	308	125	208	333
Linen and Soft Hemp	87	253	—	48	87	301	388	822	1,829	2,651
Jute	295	154	—	2	295	156	451	325	157	482
Rope, Twine and Net	101	318	1	9	102	327	429	136	477	613
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	123	543	7	78	130	621	751	153	654	807
Lace	20	38	7	12	27	50	77	28	60	88
Carpets	56	176	16	14	72	190	262	78	221	299
Narrow Fabrics	30	78	—	7	30	85	115	34	86	120
Made-up Textiles	128	365	—	20	128	385	513	144	496	640
Textile Finishing, etc.	417	243	98	33	515	276	791	610	319	929
Other Textile Industries	150	143	36	10	186	153	339	199	155	354

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 16th November, 1953, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—*continued*

Industry	Great Britain: Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Great Britain: Temporarily stopped		Great Britain: Total			United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	**416**	**312**	**20**	**41**	**436**	**353**	**789**	**461**	**372**	**833**
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	229	113	9	29	238	142	380	247	149	396
Leather Goods	128	162	3	3	131	165	296	146	177	323
Fur	59	37	8	9	67	46	113	68	46	114
Clothing	**2,806**	**4,451**	**1,273**	**1,484**	**4,079**	**5,935**	**10,014**	**4,335**	**6,851**	**11,186**
Tailoring	1,823	2,526	1,079	945	2,902	3,471	6,373	3,014	3,663	6,677
Dressmaking	133	787	27	302	160	1,089	1,249	169	1,211	1,380
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	54	433	—	67	54	500	554	85	991	1,076
Hats, Caps and Millinery	75	100	109	121	184	221	405	187	223	410
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	78	271	2	23	80	294	374	105	391	496
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	270	304	50	25	320	329	649	333	341	674
Repair of Boots and Shoes	373	30	6	1	379	31	410	442	31	473
Food, Drink and Tobacco	**6,909**	**7,517**	**55**	**281**	**6,964**	**7,798**	**14,762**	**7,811**	**8,974**	**16,785**
Grain Milling	253	161	—	—	253	161	414	293	164	457
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,284	1,533	10	30	2,294	1,563	3,857	2,551	1,675	4,226
Biscuits	273	630	8	11	281	641	922	293	665	958
Meat and Meat Products	264	310	12	35	276	345	621	372	361	733
Milk Products	560	368	3	7	563	375	938	656	454	1,110
Sugar and Glucose	176	208	—	2	176	210	386	183	217	400
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	333	881	1	17	334	898	1,232	346	906	1,252
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	494	1,473	5	70	499	1,543	2,042	670	2,174	2,844
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	697	783	9	72	706	855	1,561	738	859	1,597
Brewing and Malting	641	347	4	1	645	348	993	662	351	1,013
Wholesale Bottling	188	166	—	3	188	169	357	216	173	389
Other Drink Industries	399	382	2	30	401	412	813	468	440	908
Tobacco	347	275	1	3	348	278	626	363	535	898
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	**2,916**	**872**	**204**	**32**	**3,120**	**904**	**4,024**	**3,379**	**918**	**4,297**
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,045	210	17	4	1,062	214	1,276	1,175	216	1,391
Furniture and Upholstery	1,254	423	156	24	1,410	447	1,857	1,520	454	1,974
Shop and Office Fitting	138	24	1	—	139	24	163	147	24	171
Wooden Containers and Baskets	306	134	25	2	331	136	467	350	138	488
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	173	81	5	2	178	83	261	187	86	273
Paper and Printing	**1,736**	**1,681**	**32**	**42**	**1,768**	**1,723**	**3,491**	**1,855**	**1,804**	**3,659**
Paper and Board	356	278	21	7	377	285	662	384	288	672
Wallpaper	30	26	—	—	30	26	56	33	26	59
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	146	319	—	1	146	320	466	161	357	518
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	115	249	—	16	115	265	380	118	267	385
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	388	78	6	—	394	78	472	429	85	514
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	701	731	5	18	706	749	1,455	730	781	1,511
Other Manufacturing Industries	**1,868**	**1,779**	**19**	**26**	**1,887**	**1,805**	**3,692**	**1,987**	**1,828**	**3,815**
Rubber	736	517	11	2	747	519	1,266	766	522	1,288
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	145	53	1	—	146	53	199	148	53	201
Brushes and Brooms	87	86	3	14	90	100	190	94	107	201
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	179	466	—	3	179	469	648	184	475	659
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	68	95	1	—	69	95	164	71	97	168
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	175	29	—	—	175	29	204	177	29	206
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	478	533	3	7	481	540	1,021	547	545	1,092
Building and Contracting	**36,899**	**364**	**111**	**5**	**37,010**	**369**	**37,379**	**43,295**	**392**	**43,687**
Building	24,973	221	78	5	25,051	226	25,277	29,555	239	29,794
Electric Wiring and Contracting	799	65	1	—	800	65	865	925	70	995
Civil Engineering Contracting	11,127	78	32	—	11,159	78	11,237	12,815	83	12,898
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	**2,253**	**158**	**19**	—	**2,272**	**158**	**2,430**	**2,510**	**166**	**2,676**
Gas	1,120	59	11	—	1,131	59	1,190	1,193	62	1,255
Electricity	832	92	3	—	835	92	927	967	96	1,063
Water	301	7	5	—	306	7	313	350	8	358
Transport and Communication	**21,204**	**2,460**	**304**	**73**	**21,508**	**2,533**	**24,041**	**24,009**	**2,591**	**26,600**
Railways	3,057	339	19	1	3,076	340	3,416	3,293	350	3,643
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,727	960	10	3	1,737	963	2,700	2,002	975	2,977
Other Road Passenger Transport	642	24	7	24	649	48	697	724	50	774
Goods Transport by Road	2,090	102	12	1	2,102	103	2,205	2,307	104	2,411
Sea Transport	7,536	139	210	13	7,746	152	7,898	8,259	155	8,414
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,867	15	11	1	1,878	16	1,894	2,874	17	2,891
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	682	21	13	—	695	21	716	718	21	739
Air Transport	131	49	—	—	131	49	180	134	50	184
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,221	668	9	12	2,230	680	2,910	2,416	706	3,122
Other Transport and Communication	474	67	6	1	480	68	548	488	70	558
Storage	777	76	7	17	784	93	877	794	93	887
Distributive Trades	**15,655**	**15,451**	**81**	**294**	**15,736**	**15,745**	**31,481**	**17,644**	**16,812**	**34,456**
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,016	241	8	5	2,024	246	2,270	2,277	269	2,546
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,783	349	9	6	1,792	355	2,147	2,025	387	2,412
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,588	615	6	12	1,594	627	2,221	1,934	717	2,651
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,873	5,260	26	95	3,899	5,355	9,254	4,486	5,694	10,180
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,841	821	13	10	1,854	831	2,685	1,978	894	2,872
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,208	7,554	19	157	4,227	7,711	11,938	4,562	8,166	12,728
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	346	611	—	9	346	620	966	382	685	1,067
Insurance, Banking and Finance	**1,429**	**903**	**9**	**3**	**1,438**	**906**	**2,344**	**1,550**	**926**	**2,476**
Public Administration	**15,484**	**4,328**	**143**	**34**	**15,627**	**4,362**	**19,989**	**17,519**	**4,690**	**22,209**
National Government Service	6,191	2,652	15	9	6,206	2,661	8,867	6,980	2,902	9,882
Local Government Service	9,293	1,676	128	25	9,421	1,701	11,122	10,539	1,788	12,327
Professional Services	**3,887**	**7,121**	**21**	**30**	**3,908**	**7,151**	**11,059**	**4,163**	**7,544**	**11,707**
Accountancy	135	108	—	—	135	108	243	146	114	260
Education	943	1,495	4	13	947	1,508	2,455	1,008	1,591	2,599
Law	129	210	—	—	129	210	339	135	227	362
Medical and Dental Services	1,420	4,805	12	14	1,432	4,819	6,251	1,544	5,091	6,635
Religion	140	55	—	1	140	56	196	154	66	220
Other Professional and Business Services	1,120	448	5	2	1,125	450	1,575	1,176	455	1,631
Miscellaneous Services	**22,195**	**36,054**	**119**	**564**	**22,314**	**36,618**	**58,932**	**23,501**	**38,500**	**62,001**
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,435	2,404	28	75	3,463	2,479	5,942	3,596	2,533	6,129
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,932	1,046	27	40	2,959	1,086	4,045	3,159	1,113	4,272
Catering, Hotels, etc.	12,037	22,729	30	234	12,067	22,963	35,030	12,687	23,812	36,499
Laundries	620	1,978	4	41	624	2,019	2,643	665	2,151	2,816
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	208	570	—	19	208	589	797	226	616	842
Hairdressing and Manicure	263	402	3	18	266	420	686	287	460	747
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	244	2,361	—	9	244	2,370	2,614	252	2,663	2,915
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	885	3,850	17	105	902	3,955	4,857	955	4,374	5,329
Other Services	1,571	714	10	23	1,581	737	2,318	1,674	778	2,452
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	**3,742**	**455**	—	—	**3,742**	**455**	**4,197**	**3,937**	**472**	**4,409**
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	**7,021**	**9,416**	—	—	**7,021**	**9,416**	**16,437**	**8,012**	**10,217**	**18,229**
GRAND TOTAL*	**196,563**	**114,734**	**7,045**	**4,353**	**203,608**	**119,087**	**322,695**	**229,926**	**128,381**	**358,307**

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,454 males and 319 females in Great Britain and 4,715 males and 339 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 23rd September and 21st October, 1953, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 23rd September, 1953		Four weeks ended 21st October, 1953		Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952, to 21st Oct., 1953 (44 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	147,885	119,384	149,886	115,964	1,529,526
Boys under 18	21,429	36,327	14,009	37,127	202,511
Women aged 18 and over	73,461	82,477	76,120	77,248	742,704
Girls under 18	20,827	44,431	14,511	45,895	217,831
Total	263,602	282,619	254,526	276,234	2,692,572

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 21st October, 1953, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 21st October, 1953.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 21st October, 1953					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 21st October, 1953				
	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	3,434	443	2,644	87	6,608	8,256	1,312	743	185	10,496
Mining and Quarrying	1,074	702	31	23	1,830	4,217	1,093	25	43	5,378
Coal Mining	522	677	6	6	1,211	3,559	961	3	9	4,532
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,010	362	1,011	183	5,566	1,673	1,184	1,779	1,197	5,833
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,844	233	1,956	357	6,390	2,849	372	1,268	724	5,213
Metal Manufacture	6,095	397	586	96	7,174	3,560	921	319	176	4,976
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	18,397	1,567	6,819	835	27,618	16,263	3,105	3,979	1,653	25,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,868	202	97	18	5,185	2,299	350	24	14	2,687
Engineering	10,447	1,093	2,813	421	14,774	11,339	2,334	2,052	937	16,662
Electrical Goods	3,082	272	3,909	396	7,659	2,625	421	1,903	702	5,651
Vehicles	9,741	706	2,076	278	12,801	11,757	1,540	1,296	476	15,069
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,735	549	3,020	515	8,819	2,882	1,397	2,072	1,094	7,445
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	722	142	762	161	1,787	983	461	594	416	2,454
Textiles	4,331	396	4,293	883	9,903	2,433	2,524	9,073	6,518	20,548
Cotton	1,048	93	1,188	199	2,528	835	716	3,935	1,708	7,194
Wool	1,082	70	887	175	2,214	466	747	1,960	1,574	4,747
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	446	71	385	111	1,013	279	402	692	511	1,884
Clothing	1,066	285	4,001	1,341	6,693	1,379	2,074	15,144	8,784	27,381
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,885	682	7,514	1,319	16,400	1,991	1,159	2,920	2,117	8,187
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,879	860	940	224	4,903	2,151	1,564	941	612	5,268
Paper and Printing	1,748	302	1,511	588	4,149	1,124	830	1,297	2,211	5,462
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	1,417	144	979	343	2,883	450	290	810	980	2,530
Printing	331	158	532	245	1,266	674	540	487	1,231	2,932
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,112	288	2,950	485	6,835	1,430	467	1,572	878	4,347
Building and Contracting	44,720	1,719	221	110	46,770	20,318	2,771	170	217	23,476
Building	30,222	1,300	140	76	31,738	15,694	2,140	112	143	18,089
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,339	101	109	39	3,588	1,446	161	103	51	1,761
Transport and Communication	8,106	696	1,402	332	10,536	13,910	2,160	1,163	391	17,624
Distributive Trades	8,387	2,228	9,725	3,976	24,316	5,737	8,798	7,939	10,401	32,875
Insurance, Banking and Finance	419	141	372	287	1,219	814	303	382	492	1,991
Public Administration	5,723	274	1,548	311	7,856	6,372	316	1,194	378	8,260
National Government Service	2,317	82	1,023	145	3,567	3,327	120	614	180	4,241
Local Government Service	3,406	192	525	166	4,289	3,045	196	580	198	4,019
Professional Services	1,379	291	4,546	668	6,884	1,433	894	5,014	1,582	8,923
Miscellaneous Services	5,294	574	17,698	1,302	24,868	2,707	1,319	17,569	4,788	26,383
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	627	129	887	102	1,745	312	345	620	193	1,470
Catering	3,368	132	11,557	363	15,420	1,220	306	7,381	1,018	9,925
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	532	187	1,564	367	2,650	257	278	1,840	1,330	3,705
Grand Total	149,886	14,009	76,120	14,511	254,526	115,964	37,127	77,248	45,895	276,234

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 21st October, 1953, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :—

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	36,524	21,817	3,946	8,401	22,214	25,497	3,602	11,297	66,286	67,012
Eastern	9,146	9,295	709	2,358	4,270	4,617	766	2,484	14,891	18,754
Southern	6,911	8,648	633	1,738	3,432	3,330	813	1,617	11,789	15,333
South-Western	8,233	8,662	670	1,530	3,380	2,876	770	2,394	13,053	15,462
Midland	16,939	16,433	1,066	4,855	6,774	7,602	1,147	4,552	25,926	33,442
North-Midland	11,049	12,380	667	4,948	4,545	5,787	647	5,592	16,908	28,707
East and West Ridings	12,477	8,836	1,028	4,043	6,595	6,494	955	5,547	21,055	24,920
North-Western	19,603	12,111	1,922	4,460	11,164	13,529	1,847	6,086	34,536	36,186
Northern	8,597	5,011	1,085	1,287	3,600	2,191	1,361	1,511	14,643	10,000
Scotland	13,029	7,513	1,457	2,619	7,014	4,125	1,618	4,012	23,118	18,269
Wales	7,378	5,258	826	888	3,132	1,200	985	803	12,321	8,149
Great Britain	149,886	115,964	14,009	37,127	76,120	77,248	14,511	45,895	254,526	276,234

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th September, 1953, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 26th September, 1953*

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3·0	4·4	3·3	2·8	3·5	3·0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2·6	4·0	2·7	2·7	3·6	2·8
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	3·3	4·2	3·8	2·5	3·3	2·9
Glass (other than Containers)	2·6	5·0	3·2	2·3	2·9	2·4
Glass Containers	3·0	4·3	3·3	3·2	5·3	3·6
Cement	1·4	1·0	1·4	1·2	2·1	1·2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3·8	5·9	4·1	3·6	3·8	3·6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2·4	5·0	3·1	2·0	3·5	2·4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1·3	3·7	1·3	1·7	2·5	1·7
Chemicals and Dyes	2·7	4·1	2·9	2·2	2·7	2·3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2·5	6·7	4·9	2·3	4·8	3·8
Explosives and Fireworks	2·1	3·2	2·5	0·5	2·9	1·4
Paint and Varnish	2·1	3·1	2·4	2·2	3·6	2·6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1·9	7·0	4·0	2·1	4·1	2·9
Mineral Oil Refining	1·8	2·0	1·8	1·3	1·3	1·3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	3·0	5·5	3·5	2·4	3·1	2·5
Metal Manufacture	2·4	3·6	2·5	2·2	2·3	2·2
Blast Furnaces	1·7	1·0	1·7	1·8	0·8	1·8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1·9	2·4	1·9	2·0	1·8	2·0
Iron Foundries	3·1	4·3	3·2	2·8	2·6	2·7
Tinplate Manufacture	2·1	2·4	2·2	1·7	3·9	2·0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	2·6	2·0	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·8
Iron and Steel Tubes	2·2	3·0	2·3	2·2	2·8	2·3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3·2	4·7	3·5	2·2	2·4	2·3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2·5	4·5	3·0	2·2	3·2	2·4
Marine Engineering	2·7	1·4	2·6	2·9	2·3	2·9
Agricultural Machinery	2·1	2·4	2·1	2·5	3·2	2·6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2·6	2·2	2·6	2·1	2·6	2·2
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2·1	2·9	2·2	2·2	2·7	2·3
Stationary Engines	2·6	3·2	2·7	2·2	3·1	2·3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1·9	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·9	2·3
Ordnance and Small Arms	2·0	4·5	2·5	1·1	2·4	1·4
Constructional Engineering	2·9	2·2	2·9	2·8	1·9	2·8
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2·4	3·7	2·6	2·2	3·1	2·3
Electrical Machinery	2·3	3·0	2·5	2·0	2·7	2·2
Electrical Wires and Cables	2·1	3·8	2·7	1·9	3·1	2·3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1·6	2·0	1·8	1·8	2·9	2·2
Wireless Apparatus	4·5	9·0	6·5	2·9	4·4	3·5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3·3	5·0	4·2	1·7	3·5	2·7
Batteries and Accumulators	2·6	7·4	4·7	1·8	4·4	2·9
Other Electrical Goods	3·5	5·7	4·4	2·4	3·4	2·8
Vehicles	2·7	4·2	2·9	1·9	3·3	2·1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2·7	4·1	2·9	1·9	3·1	2·1
Motor Repairers and Garages	2·2	3·6	2·4	2·3	3·3	2·5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	3·2	3·6	3·3	1·6	2·7	1·8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3·8	5·6	4·3	2·4	4·2	2·8
Railway Locomotive Shops	0·9	1·5	1·0	0·8	1·5	0·9
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2·6	2·4	2·6	2·0	2·9	2·1
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1·9	1·8	1·9	1·2	1·8	1·2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4·7	6·4	5·4	4·3	4·6	4·4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3·2	5·5	4·0	2·9	4·0	3·3
Tools and Cutlery	2·4	4·3	3·1	2·1	3·3	2·6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2·4	3·0	2·6	2·8	4·4	3·5
Iron and Steel Forgings	2·1	2·0	2·1	2·2	3·0	2·3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2·2	5·0	2·9	1·9	3·3	2·2
Hollow-ware	3·7	7·0	5·5	3·2	4·9	4·1
Brass Manufactures	2·6	5·1	3·5	2·7	3·7	3·1
Other Metal Industries	3·9	6·0	4·6	3·3	4·0	3·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2·6	5·1	3·5	2·2	3·6	2·7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2·4	4·6	3·2	2·1	3·6	2·6
Watches and Clocks	2·5	5·3	3·8	1·6	3·1	2·3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2·4	5·7	3·9	2·5	4·0	3·1
Musical Instruments	4·7	8·3	5·4	3·4	2·6	3·2

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.
Textiles	3·0	4·2	3·7	2·5	3·2	2·9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3·6	4·7	4·3	2·8	3·3	3·1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2·5	3·1	2·9	2·0	2·3	2·2
Woollen and Worsted	3·6	4·9	4·3	3·2	3·9	3·6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2·7	3·4	2·9	1·9	2·7	2·1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2·5	3·1	2·9	2·0	2·3	2·2
Linen and Soft Hemp	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·5	3·6	3·6
Jute	4·6	6·1	5·5	4·4	5·1	4·8
Rope, Twine and Net	3·0	5·7	4·8	3·1	5·0	4·3
Hosiery	2·4	3·8	3·4	1·7	2·9	2·5
Lace	2·1	3·1	2·6	2·0	2·9	2·5
Carpets	2·5	3·1	2·8	1·5	2·6	2·0
Narrow Fabrics	2·6	3·9	3·5	1·9	2·9	2·6
Made-up Textiles	4·4	6·7	6·0	3·8	4·0	3·9
Textile Finishing, etc.	2·2	3·8	2·7	2·0	2·7	2·2
Other Textile Industries	3·6	4·6	4·0	3·3	5·5	4·1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2·4	5·0	3·4	2·2	3·5	2·7
Leather Tanning and Dressing	2·3	3·6	2·6	2·0	3·1	2·2
Leather Goods	3·0	5·6	4·8	2·6	3·5	3·2
Fur	2·3	4·6	3·4	2·4	4·0	3·1
Clothing	2·7	4·1	3·7	2·3	3·4	3·1
Tailoring	3·1	4·6	4·2	2·6	3·5	3·3
Dressmaking	3·0	3·7	3·7	2·5	3·8	3·7
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2·5	4·1	3·9	2·3	3·7	3·6
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2·5	3·3	3·0	2·6	3·1	2·9
Other Dress Industries	2·0	4·2	3·8	2·2	3·2	3·0
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·4	3·3	2·8	2·0	2·6	2·3
Repair of Boots and Shoes	2·5	5·9	3·2	2·4	3·2	2·6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3·6	6·8	4·9	3·6	6·3	4·7
Grain Milling	2·7	4·5	3·1	3·1	3·9	3·2
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3·5	4·3	3·8	3·9	4·9	4·3
Biscuits	4·9	11·0	8·9	4·3	6·6	5·8
Meat and Meat Products	4·0	8·1	5·6	3·1	6·2	4·3
Milk Products	2·6	4·1	3·0	4·8	7·8	5·6
Sugar and Glucose	15·3	9·9	14·1	2·7	7·4	3·7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	5·2	9·9	8·2	3·9	5·3	4·8
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3·5	9·1	7·1	6·5	10·0	8·8
Other Food Industries	3·5	6·6	4·7	3·5	7·0	4·8
Brewing and Malting	1·9	2·9	2·1	2·3	4·5	2·7
Wholesale Bottling	2·3	3·7	2·9	3·4	4·6	3·9
Other Drink Industries	3·5	2·9	3·3	4·5	12·1	7·2
Tobacco	1·1	2·0	1·6	1·6	2·9	2·3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3·7	5·6	4·1	3·1	3·6	3·2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3·1	4·8	3·3	3·2	3·4	3·2
Furniture and Upholstery	4·4	6·2	4·8	2·6	3·5	2·8
Shop and Office Fitting	4·4	4·8	4·4	4·6	3·2	4·5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3·5	3·9	3·6	3·7	4·1	3·8
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3·1	5·9	3·8	3·2	4·4	3·5
Paper and Printing	1·9	4·3	2·7	1·5	2·8	2·0
Paper and Board	2·6	3·8	2·9	1·7	2·4	1·9
Wallpaper	5·1	16·3	8·7	1·8	4·1	2·5
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	4·3	7·8	6·5	2·5	4·3	3·7
Other Manufactures of Paper	2·9	5·7	4·6	2·1	3·6	3·0
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	0·8	1·9	1·0	1·2	2·0	1·3
Other Printing, etc.	1·7	2·8	2·1	1·4	2·2	1·7
Other Manufacturing Industries	3·9	7·9	5·5	3·1	4·8	3·8
Rubber	3·7	7·1	4·8	3·0	4·9	3·6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	3·8	4·9	4·0	2·3	3·1	2·4
Brushes and Brooms	2·6	6·4	4·5	1·8	3·0	2·4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	5·0	12·0	9·5	3·9	5·7	5·1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5·4	8·0	7·0	4·1	5·2	4·7
Production of Cinematograph Films	2·0	3·6	2·3	6·1	9·0	6·6
Other Manufacturing Industries	4·4	7·3	5·8	2·9	4·4	3·6
All the above Industries	2·8	4·8	3·5	2·4	3·7	2·8

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th November, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 20th October, 1953, and 18th November, 1952. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively.

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

Thousands

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	17th Nov., 1953	20th Oct., 1953	18th Nov., 1952	17th Nov., 1953	20th Oct., 1953	18th Nov., 1952
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	95·8	97·5	91·1	4·0	3·9	3·8
Remainder	76·3	77·2	71·5	3·8	3·8	3·5
Eastern	43·1	42·9	40·3	2·0	1·9	2·0
Southern	36·1	35·5	33·5	1·5	1·6	1·5
South-Western	51·0	50·2	48·1	2·2	2·2	2·3
Midland	80·5	82·1	74·2	4·5	4·6	4·6
North-Midland	56·5	57·4	53·4	5·4	5·4	5·6
East and West Ridings ..	87·1	86·4	79·4	8·2	8·5	8·4
North-Western	154·0	153·3	142·1	7·5	7·5	7·4
Northern	69·7	68·0	63·4	7·9	7·8	7·7
Scotland	117·3	113·0	110·1	8·0	7·8	7·9
Wales	62·6	63·3	58·6	6·9	7·1	7·7
Total, Great Britain ..	930·1	926·8	865·7	62·0	62·1	62·3

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

Thousands

Region	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 ..	58	38	3·0	1·0
Remainder	50	26	3·2	0·6
Eastern	30	13	1·7	0·3
Southern	25	11	1·3	0·2
South-Western	36	15	1·9	0·3
Midland	54	27	3·9	0·6
North-Midland	41	16	5·0	0·4
East and West Ridings ..	61	26	7·5	0·7
North-Western	90	64	5·9	1·6
Northern..	51	19	7·2	0·7
Scotland	74	43	7·0	1·0
Wales	48	15	6·4	0·5
Total, Great Britain	618	312	54·3	7·7

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 4·3 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5·5 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0·4 per cent. for males and 0·1 per cent. for females.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Scottish 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 16th November, 1953, was 4,986* ; this figure included 3,676 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,310 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th October and 16th November (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th October	3,826
„ notified during period	653
„ filled during period	210
„ cancelled or withdrawn	464
„ unfilled at 16th November	3,805

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th November was 15,573†, consisting of 14,029 men and 1,544 women. The registrants included 8,363 who were in employment, and 7,210 who had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th November.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed		Total†
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,539	504	4,845	606	10,494
Northern	2,168	122	1,018	118	3,426
Scottish	936	94	523	100	1,653
Total† ..	7,643	720	6,386	824	15,573

During the period 13th October to 16th November, 1953, there were new registrations by 1,586 men and 262 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,826 men and 281 women were withdrawn.

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

	Men‡	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 13th October	1,767	195
„ notified during period	745	78
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period	447	41
„ filled during period	272	42
„ unfilled at 16th November	1,793	190

* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

* This figure includes 487 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 195 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 2,025 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 107 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st October, was 710,700, compared with 713,800 for the five weeks ended 3rd October, and 719,000 for the four weeks ended 1st November, 1952.

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 647,100 in October, 634,500 in September, and 662,300 in October, 1952 ; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

District‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st October, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (−)† compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 3rd October, 1953	4 weeks ended 1st November, 1952
Northumberland	42,700	− 200	− 1,100
Cumberland	5,800	...	− 300
Durham	104,100	− 200	− 2,800
South and West Yorkshire ..	140,100	− 600	− 600
North Derbyshire	38,800	− 100	− 100
Nottinghamshire	47,100	− 100	+ 600
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700	− 100	...
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	50,800	− 300	− 1,100
North Wales	9,200	...	− 200
North Staffordshire	20,000	− 200	− 400
Cannock Chase	15,900	− 100	− 300
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire ..	5,500	...	− 100
Warwickshire	16,200	− 100	+ 300
South Wales and Monmouthshire	102,900	− 700	− 700
Forest of Dean and Somerset	6,000	...	− 300
Kent	6,400	...	...
England and Wales ..	626,200	− 2,700	− 7,100
Scotland	84,500	− 400	− 1,200
Great Britain	710,700	− 3,100	− 8,300

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of October, about 3,790 persons were recruited to the industry while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,510 ; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,720. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of 3,810.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5·02 in October, 5·02 in September, and 5·06 in October, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5·45, 5·43 and 5·45.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in October and in September, 1953, and October, 1952. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (*a*) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (*b*) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

—	October, 1953	September, 1953	October, 1952
Coal-Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6·60	6·79	7·89
Involuntary ..	8·96	8·57	7·12
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4·88	5·10	5·88
Involuntary	7·68	7·44	6·38

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·18 tons in October, compared with 3·11 tons in the previous month and 3·16 tons in October, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·23 tons in October ; for each of the months September, 1953, and October, 1952, the figure was 1·21 tons.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,563,400 in August, 1953, an increase of 0·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 0·5 per cent. compared with August, 1952.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1·5 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 0·9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·0 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1952.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 325,454 in June, compared with 326,334 in the previous month and 322,039 in June, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 499,399, 504,699, and 515,835. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,869 at the end of June, compared with 12,046 at the end of the previous month and 13,539 at the end of June, 1952.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,608,000. This was 0·4 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 1·5 per cent. higher than for September, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in September, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 2·4 per cent. compared with September, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 1,246,000, compared with 1,240,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,438,000 at the middle of September, 1952.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 162,045, compared with 163,749 in the previous month and 150,136 in September, 1952. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 42,151 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 53,110, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 3,893,636, while 1,005,244 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 154,515, of whom 51,870 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 145,526 and 54,010 at the beginning of the previous month and 118,624 and 33,203 at the beginning of October, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of October was 963,793, compared with 941,179 at the end of the previous month and 1,028,091 at the end of October, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 205,765, 207,735, and 247,918.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st November was 66,739, compared with 51,630 at 24th October and 68,349 at 22nd November, 1952.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st October, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 74,530, compared with 66,420 at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 10,787 at 31st October, 1953, compared with 7,409 at 30th September, 1953.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in November

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 November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £109,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 457,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £21,000 for 98,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales, and hairdressing establishments. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture and electrical cable making, shiftworkers in electricity supply undertakings, and workers employed in silk manufacture, the ophthalmic optical industry, and bacon curing, The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry.

For workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment the minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act were increased by amounts which varied according to occupation and area of employment. In the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales there were increases in the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act ; for shop assistants the increases were 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to age, for male workers 21 years or over and 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. for female workers 21 or over. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration was increased by varying amounts ; male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons and male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons received an increase of 5s. 6d. a week, and female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons 4s. 6d.

In the manufacture of paint, varnish and lacquer there were increases in the minimum rates of 4s. a week for men and of 2s. 9d. or 3s. 3d. for women, according to occupation or period of employment. In the electrical cable making industry there were increases of 1d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women. In electricity supply undertakings there was an increase of 1d. an hour for shiftworkers. In the silk industry the minimum basic rates were increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women. In the ophthalmic optical industry there were increases in the minimum rates of 7s. a week for men and 6s. for women. For men and women employed in bacon curing there was an increase of 1d. an hour in the minimum rates.

Of the total increase of £109,000, about £85,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act ; about £19,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January–November, 1953

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1953, 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	789,000	255,700
Mining and Quarrying	462,000	129,700
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	214,500	45,100
Chemicals and Allied Trades	144,500	32,600
Metal Manufacture	179,000	8,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	44,500	8,500
Vehicles	31,000	12,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	70,500	20,700
Textiles	640,000	167,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	28,000	4,500
Clothing	418,000	149,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	237,000	53,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	195,000	28,900
Paper and Printing	227,000	47,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	13,500	6,700
Building and Contracting	1,115,000	390,100
Gas, Electricity and Water	123,000	41,800
Transport and Communication	466,000	143,900
Distributive Trades	1,603,000	363,100
Public Administration	665,500	177,100
Miscellaneous Services	543,500	155,500
Total	8,209,500	2,242,900

In the corresponding months of 1952 there was a net increase of £4,321,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 11,180,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

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

Industry	District (*see* also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	First pay day on or after 28 Sept.	Shiftworkers employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of ¾d. an hour for workers 21 years and over employed on 3-shift systems, of ⅜d. for those on 2-shift systems, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include : men 21 years and over—3-shift system, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 3½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 2½d., 2-shift system 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d. ; women 21 and over employed on women's work—2-shift system 2s. 3d., 2s. 2½d.‡
	do.	do.	Shiftworkers employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of ¾d. an hour for workers 21 years and over employed on 3-shift systems, of ½d. for those on 2-shift systems, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include : men 21 years and over—3-shift system, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 3½d. an hour, other districts, Class I firms 3s. 2½d., Class 2 3s. 1½d., 2-shift system 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., 3s. 0½d. ; women 21 and over employed on women's work—2-shift system 2s. 3d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 2d.‡
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	Great Britain (37)	First pay day in week commencing 8 Nov.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4s. a week in basic national minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change : London district—men 21 years and over 134s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 43s. 3d. at 15, rising to 114s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 ; other districts—men 129s. 6d., youths and boys 41s. 9d. to 110s. 3d.
			Women 21 years and over employed wholly on men's work	Increases of 2s. 9d. or 3s. 3d. a week in basic national minimum rates, according to period of employment. Minimum rates after change : London district—95s. 9d. a week during first 6 months' service, thereafter 108s., other districts 92s. 3d., 104s.
			Other women and girls	Increases of 2s. 9d. a week in basic national minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for girls. Minimum rates after change : London district—women 21 years and over 91s. 3d. a week, girls 43s. 9d. at 15, rising to 85s. 6d. at 20 and under 21, other districts—women 86s., girls 41s. 3d. to 80s. 6d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making industry, except plumber jointers, etc.	Increases in time rates of 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week for men 21 years and over, of ¾d. or 2s. 9d. for women 18 and over, of ½d. or ¾d. an hour, according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¼d. for girls. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers include men 21 years and over, district 1 123s. 9d. to 137s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, district 2 121s. to 134s. 9d. ; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 90s. 9d. to 94s. 5d.
	do.	First full pay period commencing on or after 30 Nov.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables) and accessories	Increases of 1½d. an hour for plumber jointers, of 1¼d. for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change including bonus : plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 0½d. an hour, provinces 3s. 8¾d., plumber jointers' mates 3s. 5d., 3s. 2d.

* 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 full-time rates and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—*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*)
Ophthalmic Optical Appliance Making	Great Britain (66)	Pay day in week commencing 23 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, of 6s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : operatives on prescription work—males 38s. at 15 years, rising to 125s. at 21 or over after two years in the industry, females 36s. 6d. to 90s., at 24 after three years in the industry on work of a similar nature, males 135s., females 100s., at 29 after eight years' experience, males 138s., females 105s. ; operatives on mass production, stock and store assistants and packers—males 38s. at 15, rising to 120s. at 21, females 36s. 6d. to 86s., (at age 21 or over after three years in the industry timeworkers are entitled to a minimum service award of 8s. a week, making the minimum rates 128s. for males and 94s. for females) ; piecework rates for pieceworkers on mass production work are to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate laid down for operatives on mass production work, plus 20 per cent.
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom (80)	Pay day in week commencing 2 Nov.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries :— Timeworkers	Increases of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change : males 46s. a week at 15, rising to 119s. at 21 and over ; females 46s. at 15, rising to 83s. at 18 and over ; existing differentials to be maintained.
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 4s. a week for men, and of 3s. for women, subject to the earnings of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average wage of a section is 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate for male and female adult workers. The increases are to be arranged either by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
	Macclesfield (81)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : manufacturing section—men 21 years and over, all workers except Grade 4 119s. a week, women 18 and over, Grade 1 83s., Grade 2 85s., Grade 3 91s., men and women Grade 4 112s. 6d. to 131s. 6d., according to number of looms ; making-up section—unskilled women 83s., skilled women 85s. ; embroidery section—skilled men 131s. 6d., unskilled 119s., women Grade 1 83s., Grade 2 85s. ; throwing section—men Grade 1 119s., Grade 1A 121s. 6d., Grade 2 123s. 6d., Grade 3 124s. 6d., night-workers 140s. 1d., women Grade 1 83s., Grade 2 85s., Grade 3 86s. ; small-ware section—men Grade 1 119s., Grade 2 122s. 6d., Grade 3 126s. 6d., women Grade 1 83s., Grade 2 85s., Grade 3 86s. ; hand-loom weaving section, time rates—men 2s. 10d. an hour.
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (80)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years and over, Grade 1 119s. a week, Grade 1A 121s. 6d., Grade 2 123s. 6d., Grade 3 127s. 6d., keymen 143s., screen printers 130s. 6d., printers' mates, dye-workers, oilers and greasers on shafting 125s. 6d., dyers' mixers 125s. 6d. in first year, rising to 133s. 6d. in fourth year, boilermen (day-shift) 139s., (night-shift) 146s. 6d., night workers—screen printers 179s., printers' mates and dye-workers 171s. 6d., others 169s. 6d., narrow fabric night workers 172s. 8d. ; women 18 years and over, Grade 1 83s., Grade 1A 85s., Grade 2 86s., Grade 3 88s.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley) (105)	First pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers	*Decreases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over ; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.*
			Pieceworkers	*Decrease* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices, making a total addition of 77½ per cent. for male workers and 87½ per cent. for female workers.*
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture†	do.	do.	Timeworkers	*Decreases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over ; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.*
			Pieceworkers	*Decrease* of 5 per cent. in statement prices.*
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland	19 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for male workers (other than learners) 21 years and over, of 3s. or 4s., according to period of learnership, for male learners, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : men employed as makers of bespoke handsewn (including surgical) footwear 137s. 6d. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 131s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 126s., other male workers except learners 119s. ; women 21 or over 83s.‡
			Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 40 to 42½ per cent. (or from 8s. to 8s. 6d. in the £)‡
Flour Milling	Great Britain (except London) (107)	23 Nov.	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Rates after change : drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 128s. 6d. to 134s. 6d. a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons 135s. 6d. to 144s., over 8 tons 142s. 6d. to 151s. ; statutory attendants and mates 122s. 6d. to 134s. 6d. ; horse carmen—pair horse 130s. 6d. or 134s. 6d., single horse 127s. 6d., 130s. 6d.
Baking	Lancashire (except Liverpool) (110) (111)	First pay day following 31 July§	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of ¾d. or ½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for a 46-hour week : men—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 154s. 3½d., first hands and single hands 145s. 8d., second hands, doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 143s. 9d., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 138s., charge hands (packing and dispatch dept.) 136s. 1d., stokers 132s. 3d., other male workers 52s. 3d. (for 44-hours) at 15, rising to 130s. 4d. at 21 and over ; women—forewomen 108s. 3½d., charge hands (other than packing and dispatch dept.) 103s. 6d., single hands 101s. 7d., confectioners 50s. 5d. (for 44-hours) at 15, rising to 97s. 9d. at 21 and over, other female workers 50s. 5d. to 92s., charge hands (packing and dispatch dept.) 95s. 10d.§
	Northern Ireland	11 Nov.	Motor lorry helpers‖	New general minimum time rates introduced as follows :—Area A 120s. a week, Area B 118s. 6d., Area C 113s. 6d.¶

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

† The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). *See* page 445.

§ These increases were the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 2nd November, with retrospective effect to the date shown. *See* also entry relating to the Manchester area on page 332 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

‖ A motor lorry helper is a worker who assists the drivers of lorries with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons in collecting or loading goods (other than bread, biscuits or other bakery products) to be carried in or on the lorry and/or in unloading or delivering such goods after being so carried.

¶ These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). *See* page 410 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—*continued*

Industry	District (*see* also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bacon Curing	Great Britain .. (116)	Pay day in week commencing 16 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 144s. 8½d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 138s. 11½d., Grade II 134s. 2d., Grade III 129s. 4½d., women 21 years and over 90s. 1d., youths and boys 53s. 8d. at under 16, rising to 112s. 1½d. at 20; girls 49s. 10d. to 80s. 6d.
Fish Curing	Hull	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Nov.	Unskilled workers employed in fish curing houses	Increases of 15s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 10s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 45s. a week at 15, rising to 125s. at 21 and over; female workers 41s. at 15, rising to 85s. at 20 and over.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Northern Ireland..	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 Nov.	Adult male boxmakers, sawyers and mill workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 2½d.).
Building	England and Wales (144–145)	12 Oct.	Building operatives	Night work addition increased by 1d. an hour (from 4d. to 5d. above the ordinary rates); rates payable to qualified steel benders and fixers of bars on reinforced concrete work increased by 1d. an hour (from 3d. an hour below the district craftsmen's rate to 2d. below the rate).
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain .. (150)	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 Nov.	Nightworkers	Night work addition increased by 2d. an hour (from 3d. to 5d. above the ordinary rates).
Electricity Supply	Great Britain .. (155)	First full pay period following 19 Nov.	Shiftworkers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 1d. a hour in the shift rate (from 2d. to 3d. above the current day rate).
Cold Storage	Great Britain .. (157)	Pay day in week commencing 12 Oct.	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff*	Increase in the national minimum wage of 8s. a week (120s. 6d. to 128s. 6d.).
Coal Distribution	London .. .. (173)	30 Nov.	Motor drivers, horse carters, trolleymen and loaders	Increases in tonnage rates of 2d. a ton for loading and landing and of 1d. a ton for delivering coal, of 6d. a ton for loading and landing coke at sidings, bays and shoots (off ground), of 2d. for loading coke at bays and shoots (through shoots), and of 1d. for delivering coke; increases of 1s. 6d. (18s. to 19s. 6d.) in minimum daily rate, and of 10s. (110s. to 120s.) in over-riding weekly minimum rate; output bonus, payable in addition to and based on the total weekly earnings, adjusted as follows:—mechanical transport drivers and loaders at sidings 1s. when earnings exceed 130s. (previously the amount was 125s.), rising to 20s. when earnings exceed 185s. a week, horse carmen 1s. at over 115s. (previously 110s.) to 20s. 6d. at over 175s., loaders at bays and shoots 1s. at over 150s. (previously 145s.) to 20s. at over 205s.
Retail Meat Distribution	Certain districts in Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Nov.	Journeymen butchers ..	Increase of 2s. a week (124s. to 126s.) in minimum rate.
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (176) (205)	6 Nov.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases of 5s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 4s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 134s. a week where the number of staff employed is one or none, 139s. where the number of staff is two, and 144s. where the number is three, Provincial A area 130s., 135s., 140s., Provincial B area 124s., 129., 134s.; shop manageresses, London 100s. 6d., 105s. 6d., 110s. 6d., Provincial A 96s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 106s. 6d., Provincial B 90s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 100s. 6d.†
			Clerical and other workers (except transport workers and newsvendors)	Increases of 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 2s. to 3s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. or 2s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London area 126s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 122s. 6d., Provincial B area 116s. 6d., female workers 92s., 88s., 82s.; Grade I clerks under 25, Grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 45s. 6d. at 15, rising to 120s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 42s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., B 39s. 6d. to 110s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. to 87s. 6d., A 36s. to 83s. 6d., B 33s. to 77s. 6d.†
			Transport workers	Increases of 5s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 4s., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 5s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 69s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 120s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 67s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., Provincial B area 63s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 128s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 118s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 132s. 6d., 128s. 6d., 122s. 6d., of over 5 tons 136s. 6d., 132s. 6d., 126s. 6d.†
Local Authority Services	Scotland .. (185)	‡	Full-time adult female manual workers	Increases of 2s. 5d. a week for workpeople employed in the basic grade by Group I authorities, of 2s. 10d. for those employed by burgh authorities in Group II, and of 2s. 8d. for those employed by county authorities in Group II. Rates after change for women in the basic grade (including cleaners, maids and general assistants): Group I authorities 91s. 8d. a week, Group II (cities and burghs) 89s. 10d., (counties) 88s. 11d.§
Funeral Direction	London	Pay day in week commencing 9 Nov.	Managers and staff	Increases of 3s. a week for adult workers on time rates, other than casual workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles and piece workers; single rates of 14s. 3d. for each funeral, 7s. 6d. for each removal and 5s. 8d. for each delivery introduced for casual bearers, in substitution for existing scales; increase of 6d. a funeral (13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.) for casual chauffeurs. Rates after change include: branch managers (resident) 152s. 6d. a week‖, (non-resident) 157s. 6d., plus 2½ per cent. commission on all orders in each case; coffin makers 152s. 6d., plus 1s. a week tool allowance, machinists 161s. 3d., polisher-finishers 142s. 3d., chauffeur mechanics 166s. 9d., chauffeurs 146s. 3d., bearers 132s. 6d., supervising clerks 172s. 6d., clerks 142s. 6d., general workers 132s.
	Kent	28 July, 1952¶	Branch managers employed in funeral furnishing departments of co-operative societies	New minimum wage awarded as follows:—branch managers who are provided with free living accommodation and light 168s. a week.

* This increase does not apply to port cold stores which are covered by agreements relating to the docks industry.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. *See* page 410 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ This change took effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after the beginning of the second half of the local authority financial year 1953/54.

§ This adjustment was the second of two instalments to bring the rates for full-time adult female workers in the basic grade up to 75 per cent. of the rates for adult male workers in the basic grade. Details of the first instalment were given on page 220 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‖ Resident branch managers also receive reasonable living accommodation with light and rent free.

¶ This rate was the result of an Industrial Court award dated 13th November, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—*continued*

Industry	District (*see* also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment*	Great Britain .. (196–197) (205)	30 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of varying amounts, according to occupation and area of employment. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 years or over: London area—men, managers 144s. a week, assistant managers 126s., assistants in charge 121s., floor supervisors 111s. 6d., clerks 114s., clerical assistants or cashiers 108s. 6d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 106s. 6d., waiters 90s., chefs 154s., head cooks 139s. 6d., cooks 125s., assistant cooks 114s., service cooks 109s., drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity 122s. 9d., of over 1 ton carrying capacity 126s., other (unspecified) workers 104s.; women, manageresses 119s., assistant manageresses 103s., assistants in charge 97s., floor supervisors 88s. 6d., clerks 89s. 6d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 81s. 6d., clerical assistants or cashiers 79s. 6d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 77s. 6d., waitresses 65s. 6d., chefs 128s., head cooks 114s. 6d., cooks 94s., assistant cooks 84s., service cooks 80s., other (unspecified) workers 75s. Minimum rates for Provincial A area are 5s. a week less (5s. 6d. less for male drivers and 3s. less for waiters and waitresses), and for Provincial B area 10s. a week less (11s. less for female cashiers, clerical assistants, refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants, service cooks and other (unspecified) female workers, 9s. 9d. less for male drivers of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and 5s. less for waiters and waitresses).†
Laundering	Northern Ireland..	5 Nov.	Men, youths and boys ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 6½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 20 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first six months of employment—women 20 years and over 1s. 7½d. an hour, girls 9½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 5¾d. at 19; thereafter—women 20 and over 1s. 7¾d., girls 10d. to 1s. 6¼d.‡
Hairdressing	Great Britain .. (202) (204)	2 Nov.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in gentlemen's saloons and for male workers in ladies' saloons, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 155s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 150s. 6d., manageresses 139s. 6d., 134s. 6d., chargehands, male 140s. 6d., 135s. 6d., female 124s. 6d., 119s. 6d.; gentlemen's saloons, managers and manageresses 150s. 6d., 145s. 6d., male and female chargehands 135s. 6d., 130s. 6d.§
			Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons and for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, of 4s. 6d. for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 3s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 75s. 6d. a week in first year, 100s. 6d. in second year, 130s. 6d. thereafter, female workers 74s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 114s. 6d.; Provincial areas A and B, male workers 70s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 125s. 6d., female workers 69s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 109s. 6d.; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 95s. 6d. in first year, 125s. 6d. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 90s. 6d., 120s. 6d.§
			Clerks, receptionists, manicurists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a week, according to age, for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 48s. a week at under 16, rising to 130s. 6d. at 25 or over, Provincial A area 43s. to 126s. 6d., Provincial B 40s. to 121s., female workers 40s. to 96s., 35s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., 32s. to 85s. 6d.; sales assistants, cashiers or clerical assistants—male workers, London area 48s. at under 16, rising to 124s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A 43s. to 120s. 6d., Provincial B 40s. to 115s., female workers 40s. to 91s. 6d., 35s. 6d. to 87s., 32s. to 81s.; other workers—male workers, London area 47s. at under 16, rising to 116s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A 42s. to 112s. 6d., Provincial B 39s. to 110s. 6d., female workers 39s. to 86s. 6d., 34s. 6d. to 82s., 31s. to 76s.§

* Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. *See* page 445. The minimum rates quoted above are payable where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodgings but supplies him with meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity whilst on duty. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor lodgings the minimum rates are to be increased by 14s. a week. Minimum rates for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodgings for 7 days a week remain unchanged, except in the case of drivers for whom new rates were introduced.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). *See* page 410 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. *See* page 410 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947				
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
December	107	109	110	107
1949				
December	109	112	113	109
1950				
December	113	116	118	114
1951				
December	125	130	133	126
1952				
June	128	132	138	129
December	132	138	143	134
1953				
January	132	138	143	134
February	134	138	144	135
March	134	139	145	135
April	134	139	145	135
May..	134	139	145	135
June..	134	139	145	135
July	134	140	146	136
August	135	141	147	136
September	135	141	148	137
October	135	142	149	137
November	135	143	149	137

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

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 189. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 202 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 39,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during November at the establishments concerned was about 93,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	143	145	19,300	43,000
Furniture Manufacture	—	2	2	500	3,000
Building and Contracting	3	11	14	2,000	20,000
All remaining industries and services ..	8	33	41	17,500	27,000
Total, November, 1953†	13	189	202	39,300	93,000
Total, October, 1953	*17*	*215*	*232*	*40,700*	*117,000*
Total, November, 1952	*15*	*143*	*158*	*46,200*	*122,000*

Of the total of 93,000 days lost in November, 77,000 were lost by 38,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 35,700 were directly involved and 2,600 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 November also included 16,000 days lost by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 183 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during November, 83, directly involving 17,500 workers, lasted not more than one day ; 34, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted two days ; 25, directly involving 4,100 workers, lasted three days ; 32, directly involving 8,200 workers, lasted four to six days ; and 9, directly involving 1,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 189 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in November, 12, directly involving 15,600 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 68, directly involving 10,100 workers, on other wage questions ; 2, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours ; 28, directly involving 4,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons ; 74, directly involving 4,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements ; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages, directly involving 400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1953 AND 1952

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

Industry Group	January to November, 1953			January to November, 1952		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	3	900	4,000
Coal Mining ..	1,217	156,800‡	369,000	1,150	222,900‡	533,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	1,000	5	400	2,000
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	10	900	2,000	17	1,000	4,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	4	300	1,000	8	2,000	7,000
Metal Manufacture	27	6,700	23,000	30	6,600	31,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49	7,800	66,000	60	13,300	86,000
Engineering ..	42	9,700	58,000	62	23,700	182,000
Vehicles.. ..	45	29,800	287,000	45	38,800	469,000
Other Metal Industries ..	13	1,500	24,000	16	2,200	20,000
Textiles	4	1,000	9,000	5	600	2,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	1,000	1	§	§
Clothing ..	15	8,600	8,000	10	1,500	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6	1,300	7,000	16	1,300	8,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	16	1,200	9,000	15	1,700	23,000
Paper and Printing	—	—	—	6	1,500	40,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	2,000	9,000	5	3,100	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	77	11,900	92,000	90	21,400	154,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	300	1,000	7	900	11,000
Transport, etc...	68	29,000	59,000	52	10,900	32,000
Distributive Trades ..	8	4,600	24,000	12	5,400	23,000
Other Services ..	8	1,300	3,000	15	1,700	8,000
Total†	1,624‖	274,900‡	1,053,000	1,626¶	361,800‡	1,657,000

The number of days lost in the period January to November, 1953, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 1,026,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 271,100. In addition, 27,000 days were lost by 3,800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly**	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliery workers — Maltby (one colliery)	990	450	24 Nov.	28 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for a revised price list	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE :—						
Cabinet makers and french polishers —Enfield (one firm)	290	—	13 Nov.	20 Nov.	The introduction of time and motion study without prior consultation with the trade union	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.
Furniture trade operatives—Edmonton (one firm)	200	—	16 Nov.	20 Nov.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING :—						
Steel erectors — Scunthorpe (various firms)	480	—	22 Oct.	4 Dec.	Rejection of a claim for extra pay for working at heights above 40 feet	Work resumed.
Pipe fitters and mates employed on the construction of an oil refinery —Isle of Grain (one firm)	800	—	16 Nov.	24 Nov.	Rejection of a demand for the discharge of a foreman	Work resumed.

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

† The figures do not include short token stoppages of less than one day by considerable numbers of engineering and shipbuilding workers in various districts during October and November, 1953.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1953 was approximately 111,000, and in the corresponding period in 1952 was approximately 159,000. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 221,000 and 294,000.

§ Less than 50 workers *or* 500 working days.

‖ A stoppage of engineering workers in support of a national demand for a 15 per cent. wage increase which occurred during November, 1953, involved workers in more than one industry group but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ A stoppage of apprentices which began in March, 1952 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952, page 149), involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

** 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 17th NOVEMBER, 1953

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

At 17th November, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 13th October, compared with 138 at 18th November, 1952.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th NOVEMBER, 1953

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th November, 1953, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

Group	Index Figure for 17th November, 1953 (15th January, 1952=100)	Weight
I. Food	110·9	399
II. Rent and rates	109·6	72
III. Clothing	96·2	98
IV. Fuel and light	109·6	66
V. Household durable goods ..	95·8	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	100·0	44
VII. Services	109·3	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101·4	78
IX. Tobacco	100·3	90
All items	106·0	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 13th October and 17th November there were increases in the average prices of tomatoes and eggs. The effect of these increases was partly offset by a seasonal reduction of ½d. a pint in the price of fresh milk and reductions in the average prices of some vegetables. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose slightly but there was no change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 111.

Fuel and Light

During the month under review the average price of the kinds of coal taken into account in compiling the index rose by about 7 per cent. as a result of seasonal increases in the prices in areas of Great Britain other than London and the south of England and small increases in many areas to cover higher costs of distribution. The charges for electricity were increased in a few areas and there was also a small increase in the average price of coke. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 3 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 17th November, compared with 106 at 13th October.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 110, 96, 96, 100, 109, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947–53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 17th November, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 106·0. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 17th November, 1953, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. .. .. 132·5

All items index at 17th November, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100) .. .. .. 106·0

∴All items index at 17th November, 1953 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. .. $132 \cdot 5 \times \frac{106 \cdot 0}{100}$

This calculation yields a figure slightly under 140·5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 140.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	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	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	—

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 448 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (−) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936–38 = 100			
All Items*	Oct., 1953	418	− 1	+ 3
Food	,, ,,	400	Nil	+ 6
Denmark	1935 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1953	219	Nil†	− 1
France (Paris) ..	1949 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1953	141·0	− 2·1	− 4·7
Food	,, ,,	132·3	− 3·6	− 9·4
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1953	107	Nil	− 2
Food	,, ,,	112	+ 1	− 2
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100			
All Items*	Sept., 1953	122·91	+ 0·49	− 0·28
Food	,, ,,	131	+ 1	+ 1
Netherlands	1949 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1953 (middle)	121	+ 1	+ 1
Food	,, ,, ,,	126	+ 3	+ 3
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923–27 = 1,000			
All Items	Mar., 1953	2,268	+ 25†	+170
Food	,, ,,	2,572	+ 30†	+168
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1953 (beginning)	116·7	+ 0·5	+ 0·7
Food	,, ,,	115·5	+ 1·5	+ 0·4
India (Bombay)	July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1953	371	− 5	+ 30
Food	,, ,,	462	− 11	+ 40
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items	Sept., 1953	1,337	+ 15†	+ 53
Food	,, ,,	1,512	+ 30†	+ 71
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1953	195·8	+ 3·1	+ 10·5
Food	,, ,,	235·1	+ 7·0	+ 19·8
United States ..	1947–49 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1953	115·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·1
Food	,, ,,	113·8	− 0·3	− 1·6

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 12th October, 1953.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 749, and 4,078 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,477 males and 601 females; of the total 2,552 were disabled persons. During the period 441 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	235	31	266
Disabled	348	135	483
Total	583	166	749
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,330	36	1,366
Disabled	1,172	71	1,243
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	71	25	96
Disabled	374	337	711
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	26	38	64
Disabled	61	7	68
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	443	87	530
Total	3,477	601	4,078
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	170	7	177
Disabled	210	54	264
Total	380	61	441

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 12th October, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 110,441, of whom 98,926 were males and 11,515 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 9th November, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

—	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	685	87	772
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,248	209	1,457
Persons who completed courses during period	515	60	575

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 9th November, 1953, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 45,975.

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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 November was 124, compared with 124 in the previous month and 129 in November, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 11 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 16 in the previous month and 24 in November, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1953.

Mines and Quarries*	
Under Coal Mines Act:	
Underground	23
Surface	4
Metalliferous Mines	..
Quarries	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	29
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	2
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	6
Metal Extracting and Refining	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	6
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	10
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	4
Shipbuilding	7
Other Metal Trades	..
Cotton	..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	..
Other Textile Manufacture	..
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Tanning, Currying, etc.	..
Food and Drink	2
General Woodwork and Furniture	..
Paper, Printing, etc.	2
Rubber Trades	..
Gas Works	1

Factories—*continued*	
Electrical Stations	1
Other Industries	1
WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	
Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	6
Building Operations	21
Works of Engineering Construction	9
Warehouses	..
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	80
Railway Service	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	..
Engine Drivers, Motormen	..
Firemen	..
Guards (Passenger)	1
Labourers	3
Mechanics	..
Permanent Way Men	4
Porters	1
Shunters	2
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Total (excluding Seamen)	124
Seamen	
Trading Vessels	11
Fishing Vessels	..
TOTAL, SEAMEN	11
Total (including Seamen)	135

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	
Lead Poisoning	
Operatives engaged in:	
Electric Accumulator Works	3
Shipbreaking	1
Other Industries	..
TOTAL	4
Other Poisoning	
Arsenical Poisoning	..
Aniline Poisoning	..
TOTAL	Nil
Anthrax	
Wool	2
Hides and Skins	4
Handling of Horsehair	1
TOTAL	7

I. Cases—*continued*	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Pitch and Tar	7
Mineral Oil	1
TOTAL	8
Chrome Ulceration	
Manuf. of Bichromates	5
Chromium Plating	10
Other Industries	..
TOTAL	15
Total, Cases	34
II. Deaths	
Nil.	

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

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 November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, *Nos.* 453 to 463*. Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 454 (4th November).—*Parties:* Members of the Scottish Football Association Limited, members of the Scottish Football League, members of the Football Association and members of the Football League Limited, and members of the Scottish Football Players' Union and members of the Association Football Players' and Trainers' Union employed by the above employers as professional football players. *Claim:* For increased fees for players who took part in the Coronation Cup Tournament, and for a donation from the proceeds of the Tournament to the Benevolent Funds of the Unions. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 456 (6th November).—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* That all workers, other than part-time workers, should be paid the weekly rates prescribed for their grade. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st January, 1954, that staff within the purview of the Council who by reason of local circumstances are required to work less than the full normal week of 48 hours should receive the full weekly rate of wages for 48 hours appropriate to their grade provided that the hours worked by them were not less than 44 a week; and that such staff may be required by the employers to work additional hours up to 48 a week without additional payment. It was stated that the award did not apply to staff working less than the full normal week of 48 hours at their own request.

Award No. 457 (10th November).—*Parties:* Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them in the fish curing houses at Hull. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers should be 125s. a week for men 21 years of age and over and 85s. a week for women 20 years of age and over; proportionate increases to be made in the minimum rates of wages for boys and youths and for girls. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the rates of wages for other grades of workers.

Award No. 458 (13th November).—*Parties:* Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Limited, and members of the National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For amendments in the rates of wages of certain adult male workers and for the establishment of a rate for branch managers. *Award:* In their *Award No.* 281 dated 24th November, 1952 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 442), the Tribunal awarded, with effect from 28th July, 1952, that the rates of wages for the adult male workers covered by the claim should be increased by 7s. a week, and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the remuneration of branch managers. The parties were unable, however, to reach agreement on the matter referred back and the Tribunal were requested to determine the issue.

In their *Award No.* 458 the Tribunal awarded, with effect from 28th July, 1952, that branch managers provided with free living accommodation and light should be paid a minimum wage of £8 8s. a week.

Award No. 459 (20th November).—*Parties:* Members of the Aberdeen Trawl Net Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as net braiders. *Claim:* That a bonus of 12½ per cent. over the minimum rates under the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order (R. (102)) should be continued in applying the new Wages Council Order (R.106)), effective as from 13th April, 1953. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 12th August, 1953, the workers concerned should receive a bonus of 12½ per cent., such bonus to be calculated on the minimum rates set out in the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (R. (102)), as an addition to the minimum rates set out in the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (R. (106)).

Award No. 461 (26th November).—*Parties:* Members of the London Wholesale Meat Supply Association Limited, and members of the Smithfield Guild of Clerks and Salesmen and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim:* For specified increases in the existing maximum rates of wages of supervisory, administrative and clerical workers. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded increased weekly maximum rates of wages as follows:—managers £17 7s. 6d., deputy managers £14 7s. 6d., first assistants £12 7s. 6d., second assistants £10, third assistants £8 14s., chief clerks £11 17s. 6d., deputy chief clerks £10, general clerks £8 3s. 6d.

Award No. 462 (26th November).—*Parties:* Members of the South Western Wholesale Meat Supply Association Limited, and members of the Smithfield Guild of Clerks and Salesmen in their employment. *Claim:* For certain specified increased scales of wages for supervisory, administrative and clerical workers. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing wages scales should be increased at all points by 10s. a week in the case of managers and assistant managers, by 7s. 6d. a week in the case of senior chief clerks and chief clerks and by 5s. a week in the case of checkweighmen and general clerks.

Award No. 463 (26th November).—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages for all workers. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 1d. an hour for men 21 and over and by ¾d. an hour for women 18 and over, with corresponding increases for juvenile workers.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 448.

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National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued three awards, which are summarised below.

Award No. 1069 (4th November).—*Parties :* The member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association and certain members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. *Claim :* For a substantial increase of wages to remove the discrepancy between the standard prior to September, 1939, and that which exists at present, the increase to operate on and from Saturday, 5th September, 1953. *Award :* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of the workers to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 2s. from £6 4s. to £6 6s. a week. This award shall be without prejudice to the right of any person who, at this date, is in receipt of higher wages than the wages provided in the award to continue to receive such higher wages. The award shall have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 1060 (6th November).—*Parties :* The Northern Ireland Fire Authority and certain members of the Ulster Public Officers' Association. *Claim :* For the following officers in Northern Ireland to be placed on the salary scales applying in Great Britain as follows :—Company Officer £667 by £10 to £717, Assistant Divisional Officer £767 by £10 to £817, Divisional Officer £892 by £15 to £967. *Award :* The Tribunal found the claim as made not established but awarded that the salary scales of the officers to whom the claim relates shall be as follows :—Company Officer £550 by £20 to £650, Assistant Divisional Officer £650 by £20 to £750, Divisional Officer £750 by £25 to £900. Each officer to enter the appropriate new scale awarded at the incremental point corresponding to that which he had reached on his existing scale.

Award No. 1071 (18th November).—*Parties :* The member firms of the Ulster Packing Case Manufacturers' Association and certain members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers. For an increase in wages of 4d. an hour. *Award :* The Tribunal awarded an increase of 2½d. an hour, from 3s. to 3s. 2½d. an hour, on the present rate of wages of the workers to whom the claim relates.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, *No.* 236*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 236 (25th November).—*Parties :* The Association of Post Office Controlling Officers and the Post Office. *Claim :* For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect. *Award :* The Tribunal awarded :—(*a*) that, as from 1st January, 1953, new and increased salary scales, set out in detail in the Appendix to the award (and applicable in London, except where otherwise indicated), shall apply to the Post Office supervising grades concerned ; (*b*) that the salary scales payable outside London shall be determined by applying the differentials agreed on the National Whitley Council to the London scales, except in the case of assistant postmasters and superintendent storewomen, for whom specific provincial scales are set out in the award ; (*c*) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued eight awards, *Nos.* 2478 to 2485, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2478 (2nd November).—*Parties :* The Amalgamated Union of Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the North Western Federation of Master Bakers' Associations. *Claim :* For increases in the hourly rates of pay as set out in the Agreement signed by both parties, dated 26th August, 1952, the increases to operate from the first pay day following 31st July, 1953, as follows :—Adult male workers 1½d. an hour, males aged 18 to 20 ¾d., males under 18 years ½d., adult female workers 1d., female confectioners under 21 years ¾d., and female "other workers" under 18 years ½d. an hour. *Award :* The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2479 (3rd November).—*Parties :* The Bournemouth Corporation and the Musicians' Union. *Matter in dispute :* Whether the Bournemouth Corporation should exercise their right (*a*) to dispense with the existing orchestra of eleven players (and a non-playing conductor) employed by the Corporation at their Bournemouth Pavilion Theatre and for such purpose to terminate the employment of the said players in accordance with the terms of such employment ; and (*b*) to engage in place of the above theatre orchestra a pit orchestra consisting of seven players only (including a leader-playing-conductor), such seven players (if they so desire) to be selected from the players in the existing theatre orchestra (and to be engaged on a new contract of service). In the event of the engagement of a new pit orchestra, the scale of wages to be paid to the players in that orchestra and their conditions of employment. *Award :* The Court awarded as follows :—The Bournemouth Corporation shall be at liberty (*a*) to dispense with the existing orchestra of eleven players (and a non-playing conductor) employed by the Corporation at their Bournemouth Pavilion Theatre and for such purpose to terminate the employment of the said players in accordance with the terms of such employment ; and (*b*) to engage in their place a pit orchestra consisting of seven players only (including a leader-playing-conductor), such seven players (if they so desire) to be selected from the players in the existing theatre orchestra (and to be engaged on a new contract of service). In the event of the engagement of a pit orchestra the scale of wages to be paid to the players in that orchestra and their conditions of employment shall be, subject to the proviso given below, the Scale 2 rates and bonus set out in the Schedule to the Agreement current from time to time between the Theatrical Managers' Association and the Musicians' Union in respect of musicians (other than those employed by touring companies) in provincial theatres and music halls whose proprietors are members of the Association and the conditions of employment shall be those contained in the same Agreement.

Provided always if a pit orchestra is established (*a*) that musicians regularly employed in the new pit orchestra shall be entitled to inclusion in the Bournemouth Corporation's sick pay and superannuation schemes ; (*b*) that on appointment as leader-playing-conductor to the pit orchestra, and so long as he shall hold the same, the salary of Mr. Byron Brooke shall not be reduced below its present level, and (*c*) that the salary of the organist at present in the employ of the Corporation, if he is appointed to the said pit orchestra and is required to perform the additional duties now discharged by him, shall not be reduced below £12 a week.

Award No. 2480 (4th November).—*Parties :* The Musicians' Union and the Orchestral Employers' Association. *Matter in dispute :* Matters arising out of Award *No.* 2421 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 443). *Award :* The Court awarded as follows :—(*a*) The symphony orchestras contract shall include an obligation on the part of the musician as a normal part of his contractual duties to perform for television upon payment to him of additional pay. The amount of such additional pay shall be determined by agreement between the parties to this award ; (*b*) if and when the musician is required to perform on Christmas Day or Good Friday compensatory leave shall be given ; (*c*) the musician shall be entitled in each year to four consecutive weeks' holiday on 75 per cent. of his full salary, such holiday to be at such time as shall be mutually agreed between the members of the orchestra and the Society having regard to the exigencies of the programme requirements ; in the event of disagreement the final decision shall rest with the Society. The conditions under which a musician shall qualify for such paid holiday shall be determined by agreement between the parties to this award.

The operation of clauses (*b*) or (*c*) above shall not in any circumstances result in a worsening of the conditions of any musician at present in post. In the event of failure to reach agreement within two months of the date of this award on either of the matters herein referred to the parties for determination, 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. 2481 (4th November).—*Parties :* The Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Medical Supply Association Limited. *Matter in dispute :* Whether in the execution of Ministry of Health contracts the requirements of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on 14th October, 1946 (as embodied in a condition in each of the said contracts) were being observed. *Award :* The Court decided upon the evidence before them that in the execution of Ministry of Health contracts the Company were not at any time material to the present reference in breach of the requirements of the said Fair Wages Resolution.

Award No. 2482 (19th November).—*Parties :* The National Employers' Federation of the Mastic Asphalt Industry and the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers. *Claim* by the employers and *Counter-Claim* by the Union : For the revision of the National Working Rules. *Award :* The Court awarded, as to the claim, that Rule 5 relating to charge hands should be amended as proposed by the employers for the elimination of the grade of permanent charge hand provided that it should be obligatory to appoint a charge hand for every gang and provided also that no permanent charge hand in post at the date of the award should, while he continues in the service of his present employer, suffer any diminution of rate as a consequence of the amended rule ; that Rule 7 relating to the Schedule of a Fair Day's Work should, subject to the continuance of the present practice relating to the payment of bonus, be amended to provide an increased yardage for laying ⅝ inch coloured or black polished flooring in houses and in other small jobs of a similar type and nature ; that, subject to agreement between the parties upon the list of asphalt centres, Rule 13 should be amended as proposed by the employers. In the event of failure to agree such list within a period of a month from the date of the award either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court, and the Court would, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute ; that the craft-learner scheme imposed by the employers might be introduced in the Newcastle and Birmingham areas so, however, that the present ratio of apprentices to spreaders should not be exceeded by the number of apprentices and learners taken together. The Court awarded as to the counter-claim that Rule 9 be amended to provide that operatives engaged in laying asphalt at night should be paid 5d. an hour over ordinary rates ; that Rule 11 Clause (*g*) be amended to provide that operatives should be entitled, when working at distances between 40 and 60 miles from their homes, to return home every three weeks ; that Rule 12 be amended to provide that lodging allowance, at present 6s. 6d. a night, should be increased to 7s. and the present 8s. 8d. rate should be increased to 10s. The Court made no award in respect of that part of the counter-claim relating to manufacturing workers, having regard to the fact that a sub-committee of the Joint Negotiating Committee has at present under consideration the whole question of manufacturing rules and wage rates. Except as provided above, the Court found against the claim and the counter-claim. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the next full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2483 (24th November).—*Parties :* The Association of Scientific Workers and the National Institute of Agricultural Botany. *Claim :* For increase in salary scales of seed testing analysts employed by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge. *Award :* The Court awarded that qualified analysts appointed by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge to the permanent staff be paid in accordance with the assistants (scientific) scale for established provincial staff in the Civil Service.

Award No. 2484 (30th November).—*Parties :* The British Roll Turners' Trade Society and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. *Claim :* For an increase in wages for fully-skilled roll turners. *Award :* The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2485 (30th November).—*Parties :* The Musicians' Union and the Orchestral Employers' Association. *Matter in dispute :* Interpretation of Award *No.* 2421 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 443). *Ruling :* The Court ruled that the true meaning and intent of their award was that the rates of pay awarded were exclusive of (*a*) any supplemental payment for performances at the Albert Hall or any other halls and (*b*) any payment conventionally known as an "out of town" rate, in operation at the date of the award.

Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

During November four awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Three awards related to individual undertakings ; the fourth is summarised below :—

Parties : The National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers and the London Association of Funeral Directors. *Claims :* To increase or vary existing rates of pay in the current working agreement. *Award :* The Arbitrator awarded : (1) that all adult rates of pay in Part I of current working agreement be increased by 3s. a week with proportionate increases for others ; (2) that, for the present, scales of rates for casual bearers in Part I, Section XIV, be superseded by a single rate of 14s. 3d. for each funeral and 7s. 6d. for each removal ; (3) that the rate for casual chauffeurs in Part I, Section XV, be increased by 6d. The award to take effect from the pay day in the week commencing 9th November, 1953.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (*Great Britain*).—Proposal F.H.(75), dated 6th November, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Tin Box Wages Council (*Great Britain*).—Proposal X.(43), dated 6th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (*Scotland*).—Proposal W.D.S.(58), dated 6th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (*Great Britain*).—Proposal C.W. (52), dated 13th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Cutlery Wages Council (*Great Britain*).—Proposal C.T.(54), dated 17th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (*England and Wales*).—Proposal A.(48), dated 24th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (*Scotland*) *Wages Regulation* (*Amendment*) *Order*, 1953 : *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1636 (R.N.T.S.(12)), dated 13th November and effective from 4th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Baking Wages Council (*Scotland*) *Wages Regulation Order*, 1953 : *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1701 (BKS(29)), dated 20th November and effective from 9th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for apprentice bakers and overtime rates for workers who work on their rest day. The Order also introduces rates for storemen.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (*England and Wales*) *Wages Regulation* (*Holidays*) *Order*, 1953 : *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1712 (R.B.(44)), dated 24th November and effective from 18th December. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (*Northern Ireland*).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.122), dated 6th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

Wages Regulation Orders

During November 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 Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (*Northern Ireland*) *Wages Regulation* (*Amendment*) *Order*, 1953 (N.I.B.S. (N.71)), dated 9th November, and effective from 19th November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in the trade.—*See* page 437.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (*Northern Ireland*) *Wages Regulation Order*, 1953 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.123)), dated 18th November, and effective from 1st January, 1954. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

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

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.—Proposal I.S.C.(22), dated 3rd November, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Regulation Order

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

The Wages Regulation (*Unlicensed Place of Refreshment*) *Order*, 1953 : *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1611 (U.P.R.(14)), dated 5th November and effective from 30th November. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—*See* page 439.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 448.

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* *See* footnote * in first column on page 448.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 448.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 32/53 (29th July)

A stores assistant lost employment because of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. Several stores assistants in various parts of the works withdrew their labour but only one was employed in the same building as the claimant. Held that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. The words "any of whom" in Section 13(1) (*b*) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, mean one or more members of the same grade or class and the proviso to Section 13(1) did not therefore give relief from disqualification in this case.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from and including 25th February, 1953.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant is whether he lost his employment on 25th February, 1953, by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and, if he so lost his employment, whether he is able to rely upon the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, so as to avoid disqualification for the receipt of benefit.

"The facts show that the claimant was employed as a stores assistant by a motor company and that he lost employment from and including 25th February, 1953, in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. As a result the work on which the claimant was engaged came to a standstill. The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disqualified him for receiving benefit under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, as the insurance officer was satisfied that other stores assistants had participated in the stoppage by withdrawing their labour. In these circumstances, the insurance officer considered that the claimant could not claim relief from disqualification.

"From that decision the claimant appealed, and, when before the local tribunal in support of his appeal, said that he was a stores assistant in P. Buildings; his work was to issue gloves and aprons from the stores and also to run messages for the foreman. It was stated in evidence that one stores assistant in P. Building had withdrawn his labour and that quite a large number of stores assistants had withdrawn their labour in other parts of the works. The claimant said that he did not know that any stores assistant was 'on strike'. In his grounds of appeal he stated that his job did not bring him in direct contact with any work done by members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders. He said that he was not a member of any union and that he was prepared to work at any time.

"The local tribunal found that the claimant was a stores assistant in P. Buildings in the West Works, and that one stores assistant in P. Buildings and many in other parts of the works withdrew their labour. In the circumstances the tribunal found that the claimant could not satisfy the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act. Accordingly the tribunal dismissed the claimant's appeal. Leave to appeal was given to the claimant, on the ground that it might be argued that there was a negligible extension of the dispute to the stores in P. Buildings, at least in so far as stores assistants were concerned, since only one stores assistant employed there withdrew his labour. The dispute had extended to P. Buildings in several shops other than the stores.

"The insurance officer, who is now concerned with this case, submits that the claimant is required to prove that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at his place of employment *any of whom* were participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. The words 'any of whom' in the submission of the insurance officer precluded the possibility of the claimant, despite his personal intentions, obtaining relief from disqualification, since at least one member of his grade or class (stores assistant) actively participated in and was directly interested in the dispute and (as that stores assistant received 'strike pay') was financing the dispute.

"I agree with the insurance officer. The facts before me clearly show that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and he cannot pray in aid the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act. No question of the claimant becoming *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or of having become engaged in some other occupation arises in this case. For the reasons stated I agree with the decision of the local tribunal, and must dismiss the appeal of the claimant."

Decision No. R(U) 34/53 (9th July)

A claimant was unable to sign the unemployed register on days when attending meetings as a County Councillor two or three times each fortnight from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. He was also employed in the evenings as an unpaid political agent. Held that he was not available on days when attending meetings as a Councillor but his voluntary unpaid public duties carried on outside normal working hours did not prevent him from being regarded as unemployed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 4th and 5th November, 1952, is disallowed.

"Until 31st May, 1951, the claimant was employed as a coal miner. From 1st June, 1951, to 31st October, 1952, he was employed as a whole-time political agent and secretary at a salary. On and after 31st October, 1952, he agreed to forgo his salary and to continue to act as agent in an honorary capacity, receiving a sum of £100 per annum 'to cover the expenses for organisation purposes'. The insurance officer concerned with this appeal states that the claimant reported to the local insurance officer on 26th November, 1952, that he was still engaged as a political agent on a subsidiary basis which entailed 3 or 4 hours' work daily which he was able to do in the evenings. The claimant is also a member of a County Council and Rural District Council. As I understand, he receives travelling and subsistence expenses only in respect of his attendance at Council meetings.

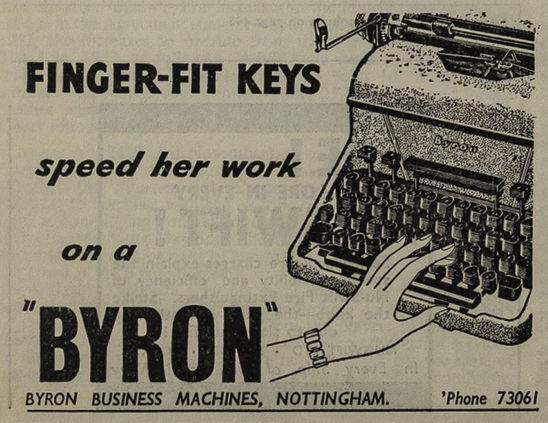
"On 4th and 5th November, 1952, the claimant left home at 9 a.m. in order to reach the office of the County Council in time to attend a meeting of the Council at 9.30 a.m. He was unable to return home in time to sign the unemployed register, which could be signed at 3 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays. The claimant was thus away from home on both 4th and 5th November from 9 a.m. till some time after 3 p.m.

"The local insurance officer disallowed his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of those days on the ground that he had failed to prove that on those days he was available for employment in employed contributor's employment as required by regulation 6(1)(*a*) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] hereafter called 'the regulations'. That decision was upheld by the local tribunal and the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"The claimant states that if he had been offered employment or asked to interview a prospective employer on either of those days he would not have attended the Council meeting. He is on the telephone and if a request to attend an interview had reached him on either 4th or 5th November before he had left home he would have obeyed the request and given up the Council meeting. He told the local tribunal that on an average he attended the County Council meetings twice a week and the Rural District Council meetings once a fortnight, *i.e.*, an average of 5 meetings a fortnight. He has since stated that for the 26 weeks since 1st November, 1952, his average has only been 3 meetings in *all* a fortnight. In this appeal, however, it is the position on 4th and 5th November last which is material, but the later statement shows that the claimant would probably have been content if necessary to restrict his attendance to 3 meetings a fortnight. The claimant is not willing to return to coal mining but he is clearly qualified for other types of employed contributor's employment. The burden of proving that he was available for work rests on the claimant.

"To be available for work the claimant must be able and willing, at any rate during ordinary business hours, to receive and act upon a notification of an interview with a prospective employer. I do not think that on the evidence the claimant satisfied this requirement.

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 448.



It is not enough in my view that the claimant would have been willing to forgo the Council meeting and attend an interview if the notification had reached him before 9 a.m. Such notifications are more likely to reach him after than before that time. On this ground alone I hold therefore that the claimant had failed to prove that he was available for employment in employed contributor's employment on 4th and 5th November, 1952.

"This conclusion would be enough to dispose of this appeal but the insurance officer now concerned has put forward two other grounds of disallowance with which I ought to deal because they would affect the claimant's right to unemployment benefit on days on which he is not attending those meetings. The insurance officer submits that by insisting on continuing to attend these meetings the claimant was so restricting his profession of willingness to accept employment as to render his chance of obtaining it negligible. If this contention were sound it would follow that the claimant could not be regarded as available for employment so long as he insisted in demanding time off for these meetings and he would therefore be disentitled to benefit not merely for the days on which he attended the meetings but for every day while he persisted in this attitude. The claimant, however, states that he was allowed time off to attend to his public duties during his period of employment as a miner both before and since the mine was acquired by the National Coal Board. He further states that many friends of his, some employed by private enterprise and others by nationalised undertakings, 'do get 2 and 3 days away from their jobs to attend to their public duties' and he offers to give the friends' names. He omits to state to what period the 2 or 3 days relate, but I presume he means 2 or 3 days a fortnight since this is the period mentioned in his own case. In face of these statements (which are not challenged by the insurance officer now concerned) and in view of the fact that the claimant had only been unemployed since 1st November I should not have been prepared to hold that as early as 4th and 5th November it was clear that only an exceptional employer would have been ready to allow the claimant sufficient time off to attend 3 meetings in a fortnight. Subsequent experience may have shown that this was so but this is a matter to be dealt with on the evidence available when later claims for benefit are being considered.

"The insurance officer now concerned, however, submits in his observations of 1st April, 1953, that the claim should be disallowed by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1) (*h*) of the regulations as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 1983] by virtue of which a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day an insured person is following any occupation unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment.

"The insurance officer points out that in the regulations of 1948 the expression used was 'any *gainful* occupation' but this adjective was eliminated by the amendment regulations. He adds that the claimant is still following this occupation continuously and the fact that it is now a part-time occupation and is not gainful is immaterial. He submits that as this was the claimant's usual and only occupation both before and after 31st October, 1952, it could not ordinarily have been followed by him 'in addition to his usual employment', for he had no other employment. As at present advised I cannot accept this contention, but as it is of general importance I should not wish to come to a definite decision on it without giving the insurance officer an opportunity of arguing it at an oral hearing. As, however, the claim for benefit for 4th and 5th November fails on another ground it is not necessary to come to a final conclusion on this contention in order to dispose of this appeal. I will therefore indicate my present view and the matter can then if necessary be argued fully in connexion with any claim by the claimant for unemployment benefit in respect of a later period. If the insurance officer's contention is sound it would follow that the claimant would not be entitled to unemployment benefit until his spell of unemployment, which began in November last, had ceased and he had acquired a new usual occupation. I cannot think it was intended that a claimant should be deprived of benefit because during his period of unemployment he continues to do unpaid public work which in this case (according to the evidence) can all be done in the evenings so that it would not interfere with his accepting a situation. At present I am not satisfied that this follows from the language of the regulation when construed in the light of the surrounding circumstances. This regulation and the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 1984] were made on the same day and were doubtless made in order to nullify Decisions C.S.P. 28/49 (reported) and C.U. 277/49 (reported). In these decisions it was held that earnings from occupations which were to be disregarded under the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1425] should also be disregarded in connexion with retirement pensions and unemployment benefit. It is clear that 'occupation' in regulation 2(1) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, means 'gainful occupation', for the paragraph deals only with the 'remuneration or profit' derived from the occupation. In regulation 2(2) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, the position is not so clear but the reference to 'the earnings derived *therefrom*' in regulation 6(1)(*h*) (ii) of the regulations is unchanged and this fact indicates that the paragraph is only intended to deal with a gainful occupation. On grounds of policy it seems unlikely that it was intended to deprive an insured person of benefit merely because he is following an unremunerated occupation unless his so doing prevents him from being available for work, in which case he would be disentitled to benefit under regulation 6(1)(*a*).

"Section 35(5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, provided that an insured contributor shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation *from which he derives any remuneration or profit* unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment.

"It is clear, therefore, that a contributor would not have been disentitled under that sub-section if he were following an unremunerated occupation even if he had no other occupation. It seems unlikely that in amending the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, in the circumstances stated above the Minister intended to introduce so drastic a change to the disadvantage of unemployed persons as would be involved in the insurance officer's view. As at present advised, therefore, I should not have been prepared to hold that the claim could be disallowed under regulation 6(1) (*h*). As, however, the claim fails under regulation 6(1)(*a*) I must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1636), dated 13th November; *The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order*, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1701; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 20th November; *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order*, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1712; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 24th November. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—*See* page 445.

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1611; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 5th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—*See* page 445.

The Defence Regulations (No. 12) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1664), made on 19th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.—*See* page 421.

The National Service Act, 1948 (*Duration*) *Order*, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1771), made on 4th December by Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the National Service Act, 1948.—*See* page 419.

The Mines and Quarries (Canteens) (Revocation) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1699), made on 19th November by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and subsequent legislation. This Order revokes, from 27th November, the Mines and Quarries (Canteens) Order, 1941, which provided that the owner of a mine or quarry must, if so directed by an appropriate officer, make arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of a canteen at, or in the vicinity of, the mine or quarry (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1941, page 248).

The Collision Regulations (Ships and Seaplanes on the Water) and Signals of Distress (Ships) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1557; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 28th October by Her Majesty in Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and subsequent legislation. The Order, which comes into operation on 1st January, 1954, makes regulations for preventing collisions at sea (including collisions involving seaplanes on the water) and prescribes what signals shall be used by ships as signals of distress. The Order gives effect to the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948, which were approved by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1948.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1740; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 1st December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—*See* page 423.

The Aliens Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1671; price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), made on 19th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919. This Order, which comes into operation on 1st April, 1954, prohibits aliens, with certain exceptions, from landing or embarking in the United Kingdom without the leave of an immigration officer and enables conditions to be attached to the grant of leave to land. It contains provisions for registration, control and deportation. The Order is based on, and will replace, the existing Orders in Council listed in the Sixth Schedule to the Order.

The Transfer of Functions (Atomic Energy and Radioactive Substances) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1673), made on 19th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. The Order, which comes into operation on 1st January, 1954, provides for the transfer to the Lord President of the Council of the functions hitherto performed by the Minister of Supply under the Atomic Energy Act, 1946, and the Radioactive Substances Act, 1948.

The Transfer of Functions (War Risks Compensation) Order, 1953 (*S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1674), made on 19th November by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions)

* *See* footnote * in first column on next page.

Act, 1946. This Order comes into operation on 1st April, 1954. It provides for the transfer from the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance of the responsibility for administering schemes set up during the 1914–1918 war for the payment of benefits to merchant seamen and fishermen disabled in that war and to the widows and dependants of merchant seamen and fishermen dying from injuries received in that war.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (*S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland* 1953 *No.* 142 ; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 8th October ; *The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order*, 1953 (*S.R. & O.* 1953 *No.* 146 ; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 23rd October ; *The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1953 (*S.R. & O.* 1953 *No.* 147), dated 29th October. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 410).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Electrical Accidents and their Causes*, 1951. *Factory Form No.* 929. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

Atomic Energy.—*The Future Organisation of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Project.* Cmd. 8986. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Careers.—*Choice of Careers. New Series.* (i) *No.* 41 : *The Radiographer.* (ii) *No.* 43 : *The Mastic Asphalt Spreader.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.) each.

Civil Service.—*Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st October*, 1953. Cmd. 9012. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Economic Co-operation.—*Sixteenth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Covering the first and second calendar quarters of* 1953. Cmd. 9017. Foreign Office. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Mines and Quarries.—(i) *Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for the year* 1951. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.). (ii) *Thirty-First Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research*, 1952. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—*See* page 422.

National Economy.—*Economic Trends. No.* 1, *November*, 1953. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Central Statistical Office.—*See* page 421.

Population Census.—*Census* 1951. *England and Wales. County Report, London.* Price 22s. 6d. (22s. 11d.). General Register Office.

Social Security.—*Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on Social Security (with Protocol). London, 13th October*, 1953. Cmd. 8987. Price 6d. (7½d.).—*See* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 386.

Statistics.—*Annual Abstract of Statistics. No.* 90. 1953. Central Statistical Office. Price £1 1s. (£1 1s. 8d.).—*See* page 421.

Wales.—*Rural Wales.* Cmd. 9014. Home Department. Price 6d. (7½d.).

*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 in the next column 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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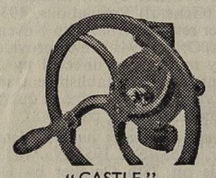
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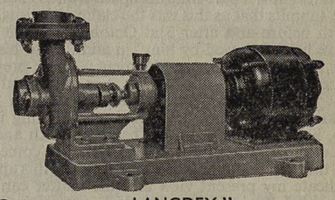
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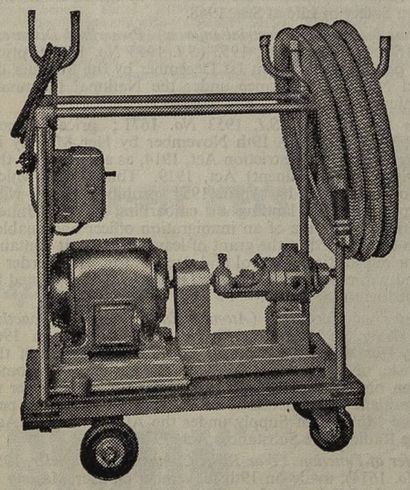
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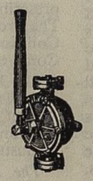
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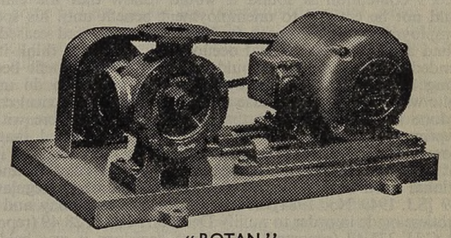
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Urgent vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country through a Regional teleprinter system.

Employers who want staff should telephone, write or call at the nearest Employment Exchange.

Persons who want a job or change of job should call at any Employment Exchange.

APPOINTMENTS OFFICES

A specialist employment service for professional and managerial or senior executive posts is provided through Appointments Offices in London, Manchester and Glasgow, and for nursing midwifery, and the medical auxiliary services through 140 Nursing Appointments Offices.

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Qualified persons who want to be considered for this kind of employment should apply direct to an Appointments Office or through any Employment Exchange.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER

A specialist employment service centralised in London for scientists, technologists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. It has a staff of professionally qualified men and women, who also give careers advice.

Persons qualified for registration should apply direct (see address in next column) or through any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of employment, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It is provided locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities.

School leavers and other young people under 18 years of age requiring advice and assistance in seeking work, or parents needing advice regarding suitable jobs for their children, should get in touch with the local Youth Employment Office.

FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Factory Inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, building operations. There are 95 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under " Factory Inspectors ".

Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, which is open free to the public.

TRAINING

Vocational training in certain trades is provided at Government Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible men and women including disabled persons.

Persons wishing to take advantage of these facilities should enquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

T.W.I. (Training within Industry for Supervisors) is available for the benefit of those in charge of people in large or small undertakings. It offers training in the essentials of supervision—leadership, method improvement and the ability to give clear instruction.

Particulars of the scheme may be obtained from the nearest Regional Office.

DISABLED PERSONS

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, or questions arising out of the employment of disabled persons.

This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness or accident may need a period of graduated reconditioning to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. These services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

Full particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The Outside Welfare Service helps to promote arrangements for the welfare of workers in matters outside the factory but related to their employment.

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Regional Industrial Relations Officer and Conciliation Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and assistance in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

This service provides advice and assistance to industrial undertakings, large and small, on personnel policy and on the techniques of personnel management, and in particular on questions concerning joint consultation.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The function of the wages inspectorate is enforcement of the payment of wages in compliance with Orders under the Wages Council Acts and Catering Wages Act.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

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