

CONTENTS

a second s	Page		Page
Special Articles :		Special Articles—continued :	Iuge
Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1953	1	International Labour Organisation: 123rd Session of	
Review of Monthly Statistics	7	Governing Body: Report on 36th Session of Inter-	
Continuance of Emergency Legislation	7	national Labour Conference	10
Continuance of Temporary Legislation	8	Contras Care, and a state of the state of	
Disabled Persons National Advisory Council	8	Employment, Unemployment, etc	13
Statistics of Pneumoconiosis	8		
Courts of Inquiry into Wage Disputes in Engineering and		WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	25
Shipbuilding	8		
Earnings in Coal Mining Industry in Third Quarter of 1953	8	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	30
Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Bill	8	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	
National Insurance : Unemployment Benefit and Com-		ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC	31
pensation for Loss of Remuneration; Reciprocal			
Arrangements with Australia; Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark; Third Interim Report by Government		STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	34
Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act,			
1946	9	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	35
			COLUMN TWO IS NOT

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

Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc., in 1953

D URING 1953 there was an increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages of about 3 per cent., compared with about 6 per cent. during the previous year and 11 per cent. in 1951. The current index of weekly wage rates, based on June, 1947=100, was 138 at the end of December, 1953, as compared with 134 a year earlier. It is estimated that about 9 million workpeople received increases in wages amounting at the end of the year there were, however, a number of important wage claims outstanding. There were very few changes in normal weekly hours of work in 1953.

The average level of retail prices, as measured by the interim index, rose by only 1 per cent. during the year. Apart from seasonal variations, there was little change in the average level of food prices, taken as a whole, and the only groups showing any marked increases were those covering rent and rates, fuel and light, and services. There was a slight rise in the average prices of clothing, but the average levels of prices for household durable goods and miscellaneous goods fell.

Stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes caused the loss of nearly 2,200,000 working days during 1953 at the establishments where the disputes occurred. This was about 400,000 more than in the previous year. The number of workpeople involved in these stoppages was about 1,350,000, which was about 900,000 more than the figure in 1952. Nearly one-half of the total number of working days lost in 1953 were lost in the one-day stoppage of engineering workers on 2nd December.

Rates of Wages

The index:number which 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 rose by 4 points or about 3 per cent. during 1953. (61518) The increase of about 3 per cent. compares with 6 per cent. in 1952, 11 per cent. in 1951, 4 per cent. in 1950, between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent. in 1949, and 4 per cent. in 1948.

The following Table shows the index numbers of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100) at the end of 1952 and of each month of 1953 :—

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1952				
December	132	138	143	134
1953		a state of the state of the		and the second second
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	136	143	149	137
December	136	143	149	138

The above indices relate to changes in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages but are not a measure of changes in actual weekly earnings. In April and October, 1953, enquiries were made by the Department as to the actual earnings of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. In April, 1953, the level of average weekly earnings in these industries, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 152. For these same industries the index of rates of wages at April, 1953, was 136 (135 for all industries and services as in the Table above). The results of the October, 1953, enquiry into weekly earnings are not yet available. Statistics which are regularly compiled by the Department of the estimated number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the aggregate amount of the weekly changes, show that in 1953 8,937,000 workpeople received a net increase of about

that in 1953 8,937,000 workpeople received a net increase of about £2,397,800 a week.* The figures relate to wage-earners and not to clerical or other salaried workers. They are based on the rates of wages for a full week and do not take account of variations in actual earnings arising from other factors, such as overtime or lost time. The changes are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers. Changes arranged by individual employers and those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople are not in most cases reported to the Department. The Table which follows shows the approximate number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the

workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1952 and 1953, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.*

Industry Group†	Number of Individua as affecto Increases	oximate of separate ls reported ed by Net in Weekly of Wages	Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected at the end of the Year		
	1953*	1952	1953*	1952	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous	789,000 462,000	756,500 94,500	£ 255,700 129,700	£ 191,500 110,100	
Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and	215,000 178,500 179,000	229,500 145,500 235,000	45,100 39,400 8,900	89,400 45,200 62,000	
Electrical Goods	149,000	2,975,500	41,900	1,168,900	
Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing	656,000 29,000 418,000	332,000 50,500 134,500	170,700 4,700 149,200	125,800 20,900 64,500	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries	353,500 195,000 227,000 17,500	407,500 189,000 276,000 115,000	84,500 28,900 47,800 7,500	139,500 87,200 112,700 45,500	
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	1,115,000 218,000 898,000	1,189,500 279,000 1,308,500	390,100 63,200 226,500	629,800 118,400 544,200 559,600	
Distributive Trades Public Administration Miscellaneous Services	1,622,500 670,000 545,000	1,586,000 709,000 471,000	368,100 180,100 155,800	197,500 143,000	
Total	8,937,000	11,484,000	2,397,800	4,455,700	

Principal Changes in 1953

Particulars are given below of the increases in rates of wages which took place during 1953 in the principal industries and

Agriculture. The minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased in August by 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. In Scotland there were increases in September of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women.

Coal Mining. In February the national minimum weekly wages were increased by 6s. for adult underground and surface workers, and shift rates for adult day-wage workers were increased by 1s. There were increases also for craftsmen and winding enginemen.

Brick and Pottery Manufacture. Men employed in brick manufacture in Scotland had an increase in minimum rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in May, and in England and Wales there was a similar increase in July or August. In pottery manufacture the cost-of-living bonus was increased in April by 1d. an hour for men and $\frac{1}{2}d$.

Heavy Chemicals. In the manufacture of heavy chemicals the minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry were increased in January by 1d. an hour for men and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women. In November there were increases for shiftworkers of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for adult workers on 3-shift systems and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for those on 2-shift systems.

Iron and Steel. In the pig iron and iron and steel manufacturing industries the flat-rate additions to wages, which fluctuate in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices, were increased during the year by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a shift.

Textiles. In the cotton industry there was an increase in August of 5 per cent. on current wages. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire an increase of 6 per cent. on weekly wages was given in January. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing there were net increases during the year in the cost-of-living addition of 2s. 9d. a week for men and of 2s. for women.

Clothing. At various dates during the period March to May there were increases of 2¹/₂d. an hour for men and 2d. for women in the minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume manufacture, shirtmaking, hat and cap making and millinery, retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, and dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture.

Baking. In England and Wales the minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for bakery workers were increased in July by $1\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour for men and by 1d, for women. In

• The figures for 1953 are preliminary and subject to revision. † The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification.

Scotland under the terms of an agreement operative from April. the minimum rates were increased by 6s. or 3s. a week for men, according to occupation, and by 3s. for women.

Furniture Manufacture. In the furniture manufacturing industry there was an increase in July of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in the supplementary cost-of-living allowance payable to men and women.

Printing. In the general printing industry, including periodical and newspaper production other than certain national newspapers in England and Wales, there were increases in the cost-of-living bonus in January of 3s. a week for male workers 18 years and over and of 2s. 3d. for female workers 18 and over ; in July there were further increases of 2s. for male workers and 1s. 6d. for female workers. For workpeople employed in the production of national newspapers in London and Manchester the cost-of-living bonus was increased in May by 4s. a week for workers 18 years and over. Billing and Contexting. Exceedult mealers in the building and

Building and Contracting. For adult workers in the building and civil engineering contracting industries there was an increase of 2d. an hour in February, payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.

Gas and Electricity. For adult male workers, other than maintenance craftsmen, employed in gas undertakings, there was an increase of 14d. an hour payable from early in October. In electricity supply undertakings there was an increase of 14d. an hour for adult workers in July, and a further increase of 14d. an hour in November for shiftworkers.

hour in November for shiftworkers. *Transport.* The rates of pay of conciliation staff employed by British Railways were increased in December by 4s. a week for adult male workers, with proportional increases for adult female workers and juveniles. Adult operating staff, other than skilled maintenance workers, employed in municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings also received an increase of 4s. a week in December. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for adult workers engaged in goods transport by road were increased by 3s. a week at the end of July. The national minimum wage for dock labourers on timework was increased in October by 1s. 6d. a day, with a corresponding increase for pieceworkers. For manipulative grades of workers employed by the Post Office there were increases, payable from 1st January, of 7s. a week for men and 6s. for women ; workpeople in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades received increases from the same date of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women. from the same date of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women.

Distributive Trades. During the latter part of 1953 there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the following trades :—retail food, retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail furnishing and allied trades, retail bookselling and stationery, retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery, and milk distribution. For shop assistants aged 21 years or over in the food trades in England and Wales the increases were 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week for men and 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for women ; in Scotland the increases were 2s. to 5s. for male workers, according to age, and 2s. to 4s. for female workers. In the drapery, outfitting and footwear trades male adult shop assistants received 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. and female adults 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for men and 3s. to 5s. 6d. and female adults 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for men and 3s. to 4s. 6d. for women. In the newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades men received 4s. to 5s. and women 3s. to 4s. For milk distributive workers there were increases in England and Wales of 7s. for men and 5s. for women, and in Scotland of 6s. for men and 6s. or 4s. 6d. for women, according to occupation. There were increases in July for workers employed by retail co-operative societies, men receiv-ing 6s. a week and women 4s. 6d. In the retail meat trade in England and Wales the minimum rates were increased by 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week for male workers, warehouse and transport workers Distributive Trades. During the latter part of 1953 there were ing 6s. a week and women 4s. 6d. In the retail meat trade in England and Wales the minimum rates were increased by 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week for male workers, according to age, and by 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers. Warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales had increases in October of 5s. a week for men and of 3s. for women. For workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products there were increases in minimum rates in December of 5s. 6d. a week for men and of 1[§]d. an hour for women. Adult transport and other workers employed in coal distribution in various regions of England and Wales had an increase of 3s. a week in July or August.

England and Wales had an increase of 3s. a week in July or August. Local Authorities. Manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases in January of 1d. an hour for men and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women, payable retrospectively from the beginning of December, 1952. In October these workers had further increases of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women. In Scotland there were increases payable from January of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women. A further increase amounting to 5s. 2d. or 5s. 4d. a week, according to area of employment, was paid in two instalments to women later in the year, with the object of raising the rates of pay of full-time adult female workers in the basic grade to 75 per cent. of the rates payable to adult male workers in the basic grade. Roadmen employed by the majority of county councils in England and Wales had an increase in April of 5s. 6d. a week.

a week. Other Industries or Services. Increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act were given during 1953 to workers in certain occupations employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (10s. a week in April for adult male and 8s. for adult female non-resident staff receiving no meals), and to workers in unlicensed places of refreshment (varying increases in November, according to occupa-tion and area of employment). Domestic and similar grades of staff employed in hospitals and allied institutions received increases in standard rates in September of 4s. a week for men and of 3s. for women. Laundry workers had increases in October in the minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act of 1¹/₂d, an

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

hour for men and of 1¹/₄d. or 1¹/₄d., according to occupation, for women. In hairdressing establishments the statutory minimum remuneration was increased in November 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 cinema theatres there were increases, payable from February, of 10s. or 8s., according to occupation, in the standard weekly rates for full-time adult male staff and of 4s. for full-time female staff.

Industries in which there was no General Change in 1953

The principal industries or services in which no general increases The principal industries or services in which no general increases in rates of wages were reported in 1953 were agriculture in Northern Ireland, heavy chemicals manufacture (the section of the industry not covered by the Joint Industrial Council), the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, railway work-shops (adult male workers), the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, rayon yarn production, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, biscuit manufacture, electrical installation, road passenger transport in London and company-owned omnibus undertakings in the remainder of Great Britain, merchant shipping, licensed non-residential establishments (except managers and stewards), and industrial and staff canteens.

Method by which Changes in Wages were arranged

The following Table gives the aggregate amounts of the total increases which were effected by various methods during 1953, together with percentages showing to what extent each method contributed to the total.

Method	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Incre Rates of Wages effected by the Me shown in first column				
nice of the second second second second	Amount	Percentage of Total			
Under Sliding Scales* based on	£	Per cent.			
the Index of Retail Prices	466,200	19.4			
Arbitration and Mediation By Other Methods :—	478,500	20.0			
Direct Negotiation, etc	327,900	13.7			
Joint Industrial Councils* Other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, etc., established by voluntary	237,400	9.9			
agreement*	31,900	1.3			
Statutory Wages Boards*	855,900	35.7			
Total	2,397,800	100.0			

Changes in Rates of Wages in the years 1939-1953

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of work-people whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years from 1939 to 1953, and the net amount of increase or decrease in the weekly rates of wages at the end of each year.

	separate I	te Number of ndividuals† s affected by	Amount o	Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages				
Year	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	Wages of the Workpeople affected at the end of the year			
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1951 1952 1953 \$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,150 \ 000\\ 8,780,000\\ 8,865,000\\ 6,707,000\\ 7,237,000\\ 8,587,000\\ 7,308,000\\ 7,980,000\\ 7,980,000\\ 4,973,000\\ 7,757,000\\ 5,205,500\\ 7,414,000\\ 12,262,000\\ 11,484,000\\ 11,484,000\\ 8,937,000\\ \end{array}$	65,800 	£ 980,900 2,633,000 2,490,000 1,708,000 1,708,000 1,806,100 2,901,300 1,735,000 1,735,000 1,775,100 2,944,100 6,569,600 4,455,700 2,397,800	£ 8,500 	£ 972,400 2,633,000 2,490,000 1,707,950 1,628,000 1,957,500 1,806,050 2,901,300 1,734,950 1,898,400 1,076,100 2,046,100 6,455,700 2,397,800			

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column one on page 2, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the figures may be affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations and the establishment of joint councils or by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles and in the relative numbers in different industries or wage grades.

*Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils, other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, or Wages Councils, etc., are included under "Sliding Scales". It addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table, there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, 12,500 in 1945, 48,000 in 1946, 183,000 in 1947 and 98,000 in 1953 who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount within the same year. The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948. §The figures for 1953 are preliminary and subject to revision,

During 1953 the only reported change in hours of labour affected some 300 full-time orchestral musicians employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose normal working hours for a 4-weekly period were reduced from 144 to 132.

The next Table shows the numbers of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1953, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

Year	Approximate Num whose normal Ho	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or		
	Increased Reduced		Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours	
	54,000 16,000 4,000 8,000 3,000 3,500 108,500 1,100 2,500	$\begin{array}{r} 396,000\\ 193,000\\ 10,000\\ 10,000\\ 141,000\\ 22,000\\ 2,128,000\\ 5,23,000\\ 6,16,000\\ 1,017,000\\ 1,500\\ 10,000\\ 56,000\\ 300\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1,412,000\\ -633,000\\ -2,500\\ +5,000\\ +256,000\\ +4,400\\ -5,719,000\\ -5,719,000\\ -18,429,000\\ -18,429,000\\ -18,429,000\\ -1,834,000\\ -1,471,000\\ +105,500\\ -26,000\\ -164,000\\ -1,000\\ \end{array}$	

1953

year.

Year

Retail Prices

During 1953 there was little change in the average level of retail prices. The interim index of retail prices (based on prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100) was 140 at 15th December, 1953, showing a rise of only about 1 per cent. during the year, compared with a rise of about 6 per cent. during 1952 and about 12 per cent. during 1951. Apart from some seasonal variations there was little change in the average level of food prices taken as a whole, and the only expenditure groups showing any marked increases were those covering rent and rates, fuel and light and services. There was a slight rise in the average prices of clothing. On the other hand, the average levels of prices for household durable goods and miscellaneous goods showed some fall. miscellaneous goods showed some fall.

In December, 1952, and January, 1953, the index figure was 138, but there was a rise of 2 points by mid-March mainly as a result of increases in the prices of vegetables and a rise of 10 per cent. in of increases in the prices of vegetables and a rise of 10 per cent. in pit-head prices of coal. Increases in local rates in England and Wales and increases in the prices of vegetables, fruit, fish, flour and tea raised the index by a further point, to 141 in April. In May the figure dropped to 140 as a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of milk, coal and fish and of the lower prices of many appliances, floor coverings and miscellaneous goods following a reduction in the rates of purchase tax. At mid-June the figure reverted to 141 but between mid-July and mid-August these wars reduction in the rates of purchase tax. At mid-June the figure reverted to 141 but between mid-July and mid-August there were reductions in the prices of potatoes, cooking apples, bacon, im-ported mutton, pork and canned ham and although the effect of these reductions was partly offset by increases in the prices of eggs, milk, fish and home-killed beef, and by increases in passenger fares, the index fell to 140 and remained at this level until the end of the

Taking 1953 as a whole, the average index figure was 140, *i.e.*, the average level of retail prices in 1953 was approximately 40 per cent. higher than when the index was started in June, 1947. This was about 3 per cent. higher than in 1952, when the average index figure for the year was 136.

The following Table shows the index figures for "all items" for each month in 1953 and earlier years, taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1			15500		100	101	100	101	101	103	104
104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140

On account of the revision of the weighting basis of the index, which was brought into operation at mid-February, 1952, the index figures for each month, from that date onwards, have first been calculated as indices with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100. In combining the indices for the various sections and groups the weights used are proportional to the estimated con-sumption of working-class families in 1950 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952. The index figures for "all items" obtained in this way have then been linked to the last figure in the earlier series viz. that for January, 1952 in order to produce obtained in this way have then been linked to the last figure in the earlier series, viz., that for January, 1952, in order to produce index figures on the old base with prices at 17th June, 1947, represented by 100. While this calculation gives a continuous series for "all items", it has not been possible to provide a comparable series of indices for the separate groups on the basis of prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. Accordingly, the only

A*

*See footnote ‡ in previous column. †See footnote § in previous column.

A

index figures for the separate groups now available are those on the new base with prices at 15th January, 1952, represented by 100.*

The following Table shows, for each month in 1953, the index figure for each of the nine main groups of items included within the scope of the figures, taking the level of prices at 15th January, 1952 as 100 -

Group	13th Jan.	17th Feb.	17th Mar.	14th Apr.	12th May	16th June
Food	109 · 2 103 · 7 94 · 9 104 · 5 97 · 6 102 · 7 107 · 1	109.6 104.3 95.3 104.4 97.4 102.4 107.1	110.7 104.4 95.6 107.2 97.4 102.5 107.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	112.7 108.4 95.6 104.7 94.9 100.0 107.6	113.8 108.5 95.6 105.4 94.8 100.0 108.0
Alcoholic Drink	$107 \cdot 1$ $101 \cdot 0$ $100 \cdot 0$	107.1 101.0 100.3	107.4 101.0 100.3	107.5 101.0 100.3	107.0 101.0 100.3	103.0 101.0 100.3
All items	104.4	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.0	106.6
	14th July	18th Aug.	15th Sept.	13th Oct.	17th Nov.	15th Dec.
Food Rent and Rates Clothing Fuel and Light Household Durable Goods Miscellancous Goods Services Alcoholic Drink Tobacco	$ \begin{array}{r} 113.7\\ 108.7\\ 95.4\\ 105.6\\ 95.2\\ 99.9\\ 108.1\\ 101.4\\ 100.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	111.0 108.9 95.6 106.5 95.6 100.1 109.1 101.4 100.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 110.6\\ 109.5\\ 96.2\\ 106.5\\ 95.7\\ 100.1\\ 109.2\\ 101.4\\ 100.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 96 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 109.6\\ 109.8\\ 96.3\\ 110.5\\ 95.9\\ 100.0\\ 109.5\\ 101.4\\ 100.3 \end{array} $
All items	106.6	105.9	105.7	105.7	106.0	105.6

Details for Individual Groups

Group I. Food. Of the prices of articles of food which are taken into account in compiling the index a few showed appreciable increases during 1953, but there were reductions in the average prices of several other items. At the beginning of the year the prices of many of the articles included were subject to control by Orders made by the Minister of Food, but during the year price control was removed from flour, sausages, eggs, sugar, syrup, dried fruit, condensed milk, chocolate and sweets, and sardines. A number of articles of food, however, remained subject to price control at the end of 1953.

In general the removal of price control from the items quoted above did not result in substantial changes in prices. The maxi-mum permitted prices of flour were raised by 1d. a lb. on 5th April, following the withdrawal of the subsidy, and as a consequence the average price of flour increased by about 16 per cent. Price control was removed from flour at the end of August, but there was little further change in the average level of prices. Pork and beef sausages were freed from price control at the beginning of March, but there was little change in the average level of prices during the year. Price control was also removed from eggs towards the end of March and, although prices showed little change towards the end of March and, although prices showed little change at first, there was a large increase in August when prices were about 45 per cent. higher than at the end of 1952. Prices fell sharply, however, in September and again in December, the average price at mid-December being about 3 per cent. lower than at December, 1952. The maximum permitted prices of sugar were raised by $\frac{1}{2}d$. a lb. early in September and at the same time the controlled price of syrup was raised by $\frac{1}{2}d$. for 2 lb. Later in September price control was removed from sugar and syrup. After the initial increase in prices which followed the raising of in September price control was removed from sugar and syrup. After the initial increase in prices which followed the raising of the maximum permitted prices, there was little further change in the prices of granulated sugar and syrup after decontrol but there was a further rise in the average price of lump sugar. There was a substantial fall in the prices of condensed milk following a reduction in the maximum permitted prices at the beginning of September, the average price of the kinds taken into account in compiling the index falling by about 18 per cent. and continuing at the new level until the end of the year. Price control was removed from condensed milk in December. The prices of chocolates and sweets were freed from control on 5th February, and, although there was little change in the prices of block chocolate, the prices of some kinds of boiled sweets were increased in April and in June. and in June.

The prices of meat and bacon remained subject to price control The prices of meat and bacon remained subject to price control throughout 1953. As from 19th July the maximum prices of home-killed beef were increased and those of imported mutton were reduced, resulting in an average rise of about 3 per cent. in the prices of beef and an average fall of about 2 per cent. in the prices of mutton and lamb. There was also a temporary reduction in the maximum prices of pork from 19th July until 26th September. The controlled price of corned beef was raised by 1s. a lb. on 17th May and the price of canned ham was reduced by 1s. a lb. on 16th August. The maximum permitted prices of bacon were appreciably reduced on 16th August and early in December the maximum prices of some cuts were further adjusted. As a result of these changes the average level of prices at 15th As a result of these changes the average level of prices at 15th December, 1953, was about 11 per cent. below the level at December, 1952. The prices of rabbits (which are not subject to control) declined during the year and in mid-December were about 15 per cent. lower than in December, 1952.

Milk remained subject to price control throughout 1953 and as from May seasonal variations in the maximum prices were introduced. The retail price of ordinary milk was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$.

a pint in May but increased by $\frac{1}{2}d$. a pint in July and again by the same amount in August. In November the price was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$. a pint, so that at the end of the year the price was the same as at December, 1952. Early in September the maximum permitted price of butter was raised by 4d. a lb. and the prices of margarine and cooking fat by 2d. a lb. As a result the average price of butter rose by 11 per cent. and that of margarine and cooking fat by about 12 per cent. about 12 per cent.

about 12 per cent. Other important foods which remained subject to price control throughout 1953 were National bread, ration-type cheese and potatoes. For the first two of these items there was little change in the average level of prices during 1953, but there were seasonal changes in the prices of potatoes. Average prices rose between December, 1952, and July, 1953, when the average price was about 22 per cent. above the December, 1952, level. There was a sharp fall in prices in August but prices moved upwards again during the latter part of the year and at 15th December, 1953, the average price was a little higher than the corresponding price a year earlier. The prices of tea, fish vegetables other than potatoes, fresh fruit.

The prices of tea, fish, vegetables other than potatoes, fresh fruit, The prices of tea, fish, vegetables other than potatoes, fresh fruit, biscuits and cakes and many other items are free from control. There were small increases in the average price of tea at various times during the year and at 15th December, 1953, the average level of prices of the blends taken into account in compiling the index was about 10 per cent. higher than the corresponding level at 16th December, 1952. There was some fall in the prices of fish during the summer months but by the end of the year prices had returned to approximately the same level as at a year earlier. There were seasonal variations in the prices of vegetables other than potatoes. Between December, 1952, and May, 1953, the index figure for this section rose by about 24 per cent., but during the remainder of the year the prices of fresh vegetables showed a downward movement and the index for this section was about 15 per cent. lower at 15th December, 1953, than at 16th December, 1952. During the first seven months of the year the index of fruit 1952. During the first seven months of the year the index of fruit prices, which covers fresh, dried and canned fruit, rose each month prices, which covers fresh, dried and canned fruit, rose each month and at mid-July stood at nearly 60 per cent. above the December, 1952, level. This rise was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of apples, which at that time were about 100 per cent. higher than in the previous December. Prices of bananas also rose considerably during this part of the year. During the latter part of the year the prices of fresh fruit fell and at the end of the year the average level of prices for the fruit section as a whole was about 1 per cent bicher than at a year earlier. Small increases in about 1 per cent. higher than at a year earlier. Small increases in the average prices of biscuits, cakes and breakfast cereals were reported and there was a small reduction in the average price of proprietary food drinks, but the prices of the remaining items of food included in the index showed little change during the year.

As a result of the various changes referred to above, the index As a result of the various changes referred to above, the index for the food group as a whole rose by about 4 per cent. between December, 1952, and June, 1953, mainly on account of seasonal increases in the prices of fruit and vegetables. In the second half of the year the food index fell in every month except November, and at mid-December, 1953, the average level of food prices was approximately the same as at mid-December, 1952.

Group II. Rent and Rates. The rents of almost all privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished to working-class families continued to be subject to control throughout 1953. For practically all dwellings subject to this control the only changes in rents were in respect of changes in local rates and water charges. Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales during April and later in the year there were also increases in local rates in Scotland. The rents of most dwellings owned by local authorities are not subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts and the net rents of many of these dwellings were raised during 1953 in addition to increases of inclusive rents on account of changes in local rates. The rent index is also affected by the inclusion each month of the rents of the increasing numbers of local authority dwellings as new dwellings are built and let, the rents of such new dwellings being generally higher than the average level of rents for dwellings subject to rent control.

As a result of these changes the average level of inclusive rents rose by about 4 per cent. between December, 1952, and April, 1953, and smaller increases during the remainder of the year raised the index for rent and rates at mid-December, 1953, to about 6 per cent. above the level at mid-December, 1952.

Group III. Clothing. There were very few changes of any significance in the prices of clothing during 1953. The index figure for the group as a whole varied by little more than 1 per cent. throughout the year, being either 95 or 96 (prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100) in every month of the year. At 15th December, 1953, the index figure for the group was about 1 per cent. higher than that for December, 1952.

Seven of the ten sections into which the clothing group is divided Seven of the ten sections into which the clothing group is divided showed a slight upward movement during the year, the increases mostly affecting garments containing wool. The largest rise was in the section for men's outer clothing, men's lower-priced suits, men's overcoats and sports coats showing increases averaging between 6 and 10 per cent., while cotton raincoats and overalls showed slight reductions. The average level of prices of the items in this section taken as a whole showed a rise of about 4 per cent during the vear. There was a rise of less than 1 per cent 4 per cent, during the year. There was a rise of less than 1 per cent, in the average level of prices of men's underclothing, increases in the prices of woollen socks and some other items being largely offset by reductions in the prices of tunic shirts. The average level offset by reductions in the prices of tunic shirts. The average level of prices of the items included in the section for women's outer clothing also showed a slight rise of under 1 per cent. In this section the average prices of woollen jumpers and cardigans, overcoats, woollen dresses and skirts showed small increases, but prices of rayon dresses and overalls showed small reductions. The prices of the items included in the women's underclothing section

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

showed an average fall of about 1 per cent., the items mostly showed an average fall of about 1 per cent., the items mostly affected being women's hose. The average level of prices for children's clothing showed a rise of under 1 per cent. Small increases in the average prices of boys' suits, girls' gym tunics, infants' knitted wool pram sets and girls' knickers and socks con-tributed to this small rise, while the average prices of rayon frocks and nursery squares fell slightly. In the clothing materials section there was a rise of about 10 per cent. in the average price of knitting wool and a small increase in the average price of woollen cloth but a fall in the average prices of cotton and rayon material. For the items in this section taken together there was a rise of about 1 per cent. in the average level of prices for footwear, a slight rise in the women's section being rather more than offset by a fall rise in the women's section being rather more than offset by a fall in the section for children's footwear. In the children's footwear section the average price of Wellingtons fell by about 13 per cent. during the year and prices of sandals by about 9 per cent.

Group IV. Fuel and Light. As in earlier years the index for fuel and light was affected during 1953 by the seasonal variations in the prices of coal, but there was also some upward movement in prices. In March the index rose by nearly 3 per cent, mainly on account of increases in coal prices. After falling in May to approximately the same level as at December, 1952, the index moved upwards again and in September was about 2 per cent, above the December, 1952, level. Later there were further in-creases in the prices of coal, which were only partly seasonal, and at the end of the year the index figure for the fuel and light group was about 6 per cent, above the December, 1952, level.

In addition to the variations in prices brought about by the operation of summer and winter prices brought about by the operation of summer and winter prices, the average retail price of household coal of the kinds taken into account in compiling the index was increased by between 5 and 6 per cent. in March, following an increase of 10 per cent. in pit-head prices, and there was a further increase in retail prices in November on account of higher costs of distribution. In December, when winter prices were again in full operation, the average retail price of household coal was about 9 per cent. above the level of December, 1952. coal was about 9 per cent. above the level of Detended, The During the year prices of coke rose by about 6 per cent. The average level of gas prices rose by about 4 per cent. during the year, of the increase occurring during the first nine months. The most of the increase occurring during the first nine months. The average level of charges for electricity also rose by about 4 per cent. during the year. On the other hand, prices of lamp oil and candles fell during the year and although the reduction in the average price of lamp oil was small the average level of prices for candles fell by about 7 per cent.

Group V. Household Durable Goods. The items included in this group are divided into five sections, viz. (1) certain repre-sentative articles of furniture; (2) a selection of household appliances and other articles such as radio sets, sewing machines, and electric irons; (3) various types of floor coverings; (4) sheets, blankets, curtaining and towels; and (5) representative articles of hardware, pottery, glass, etc. Taking the group as a whole there was a small fall, about 1 per cent., during the year in the average level of prices. This fall was due almost entirely to reductions in level of prices. This fall was due almost entirely to reductions in the rates of purchase tax which came into operation on 15th April and resulted in lower prices for many appliances, articles of furniture and floor coverings. Mainly as a result of these reductions the index for the household durable goods group was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower in May, 1953, than in December, 1952. In subsequent months there was a small upward movement in the prices of floor coverings and some other items.

In the furniture section the average level of prices rose by about In the furniture section the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. between December, 1952, and April, 1953. This followed the removal, during December, 1952, of price control from utility furniture and changes in the arrangements regarding purchase tax, from which utility furniture had previously been exempt. In April the rate of purchase tax was reduced and the prices of some of the items included in this section were reduced in consequence. As a result, the index for furniture full by about 1 per cent. in May, but showed little change during the remaining in consequence. As a result, the index for furniture fell by about 1 per cent. in May, but showed little change during the remaining months of 1953

months of 1953. In the section covering appliances the reduction in the rates of purchase tax in April was followed by a fall, in May, of about 5 per cent. in the average level of prices of appliances, but apart from this there was little change in the prices of the items in this section during the year. In the section covering floor coverings the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. during the year. Between April and May, following the reduction in the rate of purchase tax, the index for the section fell by about 5 per cent., but there were increases in subsequent months. At the end of the year the average levels of prices for linoleum and felt base were somewhat lower than the corresponding levels at December, 1952, but the prices of rugs and carpets were somewhat above the December, 1952, level.

December, 1952, level. There was a slight but continuous downward movement during the first seven months of the year in the index figure for the section covering drapery and soft furnishings, and, although there was some upward movement in the latter part of the year, the index figure for this section in December, 1953, was slightly lower than that for December, 1952. This was due to lower prices for sheets, towels and curtain material ; the prices of wool blankets moved slightly upwards throughout the year. In the section covering hardware, pottery, glass, etc., the average level of prices for the items taken together showed little change throughout the year. The only noteworthy changes were a reduction in the prices of electric lamps in May, due to the reduction in the rate of purchase tax, and an increase in the prices of such lamps towards the end of the year. of the year.

61518)

Group VI. Miscellaneous Goods. The items covered by this group include soap, soda, polishes, cleaning powders, matches, medicines, various toilet requisites, newspapers and periodicals, books, stationery and toys. The index figure for this group fell by about 3 per cent. during 1953. The principal changes involved those items which are subject to purchase tax and occurred as a result of the reductions in the rates of purchase tax in April. The effect of the reduction in tax was greatest in the section for soap, etc., and at the end of the year the average level of the prices of the items in this section was about 7 per cent, lower than the level at items in this section was about 7 per cent. Iower than the level at December, 1952, the reduction in the case of toilet soap being about December, 1952, the reduction in the case of toilet soap being about 14 per cent. The reduction in purchase tax also affected the prices of medicines, tooth pastes and toilet requisites in the section for medicine and toilet requisites and the average level of prices for items in the section fell by a little over 5 per cent. The average level of prices for toilet paper, which is not subject to purchase tax, fell during February. In the section for newspapers, periodicals, books, stationery and toys the average level of prices fell by about 3 per cent. during the year. This fall was due largely to the reduction in the rates of purchase tax on stationery and toys. The items in the section for miscellaneous household goods, which includes polishes, cleaning materials and matches, were not to the reduction in the factor of princellaneous household goods, toys. The items in the section for miscellaneous household goods, which includes polishes, cleaning materials and matches, were not affected by the changes in purchase tax and there was a slight upward movement in the prices of some of the items included. The average level of prices for this section was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher in December, 1953, than in December, 1952.

Group VII. Services. This group is divided into four sections covering (1) travel; (2) postage, etc.; (3) entertainment; and (4) miscellaneous other services. Although the index for this group rose in most months during 1953 the rises were in all cases with cover the data data and the second sec group rose in most months during 1953 the rises were in all cases quite small. Over the whole year the rise was about 2 per cent. The principal changes were increases in rail and road passenger fares, more particularly in the London area, in August, which raised the index for the travel section by about 2 per cent., and an increase in parcel postage rates in April. In December, 1953, the index for the travel section was about 4 per cent. higher than at December, 1952, while in the section covering postage, etc., the corresponding rise was about 1 per cent. There was no change, during the year, in the charges included in the entertainment section, but the index for miscellaneous other services rose by about 3 per cent. during the year, due mainly to higher charges for laundry, hairdressing and domestic help. and domestic help.

Group VIII. Alcoholic Drink. There was a very slight upward movement in the index figure for beer prices during 1953 but no measurable change in whisky prices. The index figure for the group as a whole rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent. during the year.

Group IX. Tobacco. There was a small increase in the prices of some pipe tobaccos early in the year, averaging about 1 per cent. for the kinds taken into account in compiling the index. No changes were reported in the prices of the brands of cigarettes used for the purpose of the index. For the tobacco group as a whole the average level of prices rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent. during the year.

Industrial Disputes

Stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1953 resulted in a loss of about 2,169,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About 6 per cent. of the total population in civil employment were involved in these stoppages, and the loss of time for each worker involved averaged about two working days during the year. The total number of days lost during 1952 was about 1,792,000. Of the 2,169,000 working days lost during 1953, about 2,142,000 were lost through stoppages beginning in that year and about 27,000 through stoppages which had started in the previous year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in these stoppages was about 1,352,700⁺, of whom about 3,800 were involved in stoppages which had begun in the previous year and continued into 1953. Of the total of 1,352,700 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1953, about 40,900 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the director. occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 416,000.

The number of stoppages reported to the Department as beginning in 1953 was 1,746 as compared with 1,714 in 1952.

Principal Disputes in 1953

The largest single stoppage of work arising from an industrial, dispute during 1953 was a one-day token stoppage at the beginning of December which followed the rejection of a claim for a 15 per cent. wage increase and involved about 1,050,000 workers employed mainly in the engineering, vehicle and shipbuilding industries. This stoppage accounted for about one-half of the total number of working days lost during the year.

The largest number of stoppages occurred in the coal mining industry. These stoppages accounted for nearly one-fifth of the

*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 given for 1953 are provisional and subject to revision. Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,271,000 in 1953, compared with approximately 330,000 in 1952. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approxi-mately 116,000 and 190 000.

^{*}A description of the method of computing the index has been published with the title "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation" and may be obtained, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 44d, post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 35 of this GAZETTE.

agregate loss of time in 1953 and for about one-twelfth of the total number of workers involved in all stoppages in the year, but the majority of these coal mining stoppages were of short duration. Among the more important stoppages in the coal mining industry was one in Yorkshire during February arising from a proposal to use part of a colliery for the training of new coal-face workers and which it was claimed would have involved the transfer of a small number of workers to other work at lower pay. In this stoppage approximately 27,000 working days were lost by about 2,800 workers. In April, approximately 6,800 days were lost by about 2,800 workers. In April, approximately 6,800 days were lost by about 1,200 colliery workers in East Fife in support of a claim by task workers that, when employed on alternative work, they should be paid not less than their average task work earnings, and a further 5,000 days were lost by about 1,900 workers who ceased work in sympathy with the workers involved in this dispute. In the shipbuilding industry a stoppage by some 1,900 workers are claim for an increase in wages, resulted in the loss of about 29,000 working days. The employment of shipwrights on work claimed by platers led to a stoppage of work during May and June in which approximately 16,000 days were lost by about 1,600 workers. A stoppage which began in the latter part of January and continued until the beginning of March involved about 700 workers and resulted in the loss of about 21,000 working days. This dispute arose from the workers' refusal to clock job cards in aggregate loss of time in 1953 and for about one-twelfth of the

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1953 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

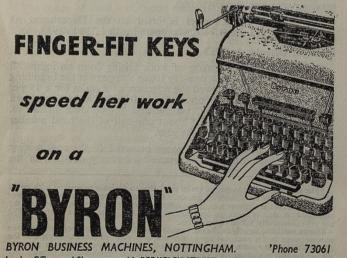
connection with the management's bonus scheme. The engage-ment of a new worker before the settlement of earlier disputes concerning piecework prices and the dismissal of 12 workers led to a stoppage of work by engineering workers in Sheffield during August and September in which about 10,000 days were lost by about 900 workers.

August and September in which about 10,000 days were lost by about 900 workers. A protracted stoppage, from the middle of February to the beginning of May, which involved about 9,000 workers employed in motor car manufacture at Birmingham, was caused by alleged discrimination against a shop steward when other redundant workers were being re-engaged. This stoppage resulted in the loss of about 239,000 working days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service and reported on the causes and circumstances of the dispute. In the building industry a stoppage during August and September, involving about 3,400 electricians and mates employed in various districts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, in support of a claim for an increase in wages, resulted in the loss of approxi-mately 49,000 days. A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enquire into the causes and circumstances of this dispute and a report was issued in due course. The rejection of a claim by steel erectors for extra pay for working at heights led to a stoppage which began during the second half of October and lasted until the first week of December. This stoppage involved about 500 workers employed at Scunthorpe and caused the loss of about 18,000 working days. Some 6,200 dock workers at Birkenhead and Liverpool lost about 21,000 working days during October when they ceased work because a docker was dismissed for refusing to accept work to which he had been allocated. During October a stoppage, involving about 3,200 drivers, mates and other workers employed in the London area in the distribution

During October a stoppage, involving about 3,200 drivers, mates and other workers employed in the London area in the distribution of oil and petroleum, arose out of the employment of non-unionists and other grievances and resulted in the loss of about 17,000 working days.

Industrial Analysis

In the Table in the next column the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1953 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1952.



London Offices and Showrooms : 16, BERKELEY STREET, W.1. 'Phone: MAYfair 7654

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

	21	1953*	110-363 4		1952	
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages <i>beginning</i> in 1953	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages <i>in</i> <i>progress</i> in 1953	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages <i>beginning</i> in 1952	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages <i>in</i> <i>progress</i> in 1952	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing	CARE AND AND	and the second	and the second	2	000	1.000
Coal Mining	1,312	168,400†	395,000	1,221 3	900 273,500†	4,000 660,000
Quarrying Treatment of Non - Metalli-	5	200	1,000	5	400	2,000
ferous Mining Products	11	4,500	6,000	17	1,000	4,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	6	1,100	2,000	8	2,000	7,000
ture	29	81,400	98,000	31	6,700	31,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	52 52 51	143,100 502,700 321,300	206,000 554,000 584,000	61 63 47	13,500 23,900 38,900	87,000 185,000 468,000
Other Metal In- dustries Textiles	14 7	41,800 4,200	66,000 19,000	16 6	2,200	20,000 2,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	16 ²	100 8,700	1,000 8,000	11	2,400	3,000
Tobacco Manufactures of	7	2,000	7,000	17	1,500	9,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	17 1	2,600 100	10,000 ‡	15 6	1,700 1,500	23,000 40,000
turingIndustries Building and	9	6,900	14,000	5	3,100	16,000
Contracting Gas, Electricity	78	17,600	100,000	94	22,700	157,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	4 73	500 39,200	1,000 71,000	8 55	900 11,300	11,000
Trades Other Services	8 10	4,300 2,000	23,000 3,000	13 15	5,500 1,700	23,000 8,000
Total	1,746§	1,352,700†	2,169,000	1,714	416,000+	1,792,000

Disputes in Years 1934–1953

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years. In the columns showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

	Number	Nur invo	nber of Wor lved in Stopp	Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost i Year in Stoppages		
Year	Stoppages beginning in year	Beginni	ng in Year	In progress in	Beginning	In progress
	and the second	Directly	Indirectly	year	year	in year
1934 1935 1935 1937 1938 1938 1939 1940 1941 1941 1944 1944 1945 1948 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1953	471 553 818 1,129 875 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,779 1,426 1,339 1,719 1,714	000's 109 230 241 388 211 246 225 297 349 454 716 447 405 489 324 313 269 336 303 1,308	000's 25 41 75 209 63 91 74 63 107 103 105 84 121 131 100 120 33 43 112 41	000's 134 279 322 610 275 337 299 361 457 559 826 529 623 426 434 303 379 416 1,353	000's 955 1,849 1,726 3,132 1,329 1,352 1,352 1,352 1,352 3,687 2,827 2,138 2,389 1,935 1,805 1,375 1,687 1,769 2,142	000's 959 1,955 1,829 3,413 1,336 940 1,079 1,527 1,808 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,804 1,389 1,694 1,792

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. From 1933 onwards the number of days lost fell, and in the 20 years, 1934 to 1953, the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,710,000, the average being about 1,907,000. The average during the six war years 1940–45 was about 1,980,000.

*The figures for 1953 are provisional and subject to revision. †Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,271,000 in 1953, compared with approxi-mately 330,000 in 1952. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 116,000 and 190,000. *Itess than 50 workers or 500 working days. SA stoppage of engineering workers in November and another in December, 1953, involved workers in many of the industry groups but have each been counted as only one stoppage of apprentices in March, 1952, involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

together. ¶Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total (see footnote † above). Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in the United Kingdom during 1953 was 1,401. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 224.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional.

- In Contractor	Num- ber	- Alternation Andread	Num- ber		1/ 10/10		West and the second		
THE R. P. LEWIS CO., No. of Concession, Name			Der	********************************	Cases	Deaths	Call 1 1 March 1	Cases	Deaths
Mines and Quarries Under Coal Mines Act : Underground Surface Metalliferous Mines Quarries TOTAL	342 47 9 48 446	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937. Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	46 194 59	Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering	1	11	Anthrax Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting	9 1	1
		Warehouses	6	Shipbreaking Printing	8	-	of Hides and Skins Other Industries	13 8	(xites
Factories	aupril	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	764	Other Contact with Molten Lead	16		TOTAL	31	1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	33 42 22 99 54 23 41 11 5	Railway Service Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Other Grades Contractors' Servants	9 9 4 2 9 4 85 18 16 29 6	White and Red Lead Works	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 52 \\ \end{array} $		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch Tar Mineral Oil TOTAL	128 27 155	1 1 2
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture	5 7 8	TOTAL	191	Other Poisoning	99.00	a sugar	Chrome Ulceration	125-1	制作的
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	8 23 26 10 3 17 13 14	Total (excluding Seamen) Seamen Trading Vessels Fishing Vessels TOTAL Total (including Seamen)	1,401 136 88 224 1,625	Mercurial Arsenical Manganese Poisoning Aniline ChronicBenzenePoisoning Toxic Anaemia. Compressed Air Illness TOTAL		1111111	Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning Other Industries TOTAL Grand Total	65 1 3 88 8 165 431	

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 13 to 29.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during November by 15,000 (-8,000 males and +23,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,349,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 36,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 27,000, and other industries and services an increase of 24,000. 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 17,000 from 23,507,000 to 23,524,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 311,297 to 309,863 between 16th November and 7th December, 1953, and the numbers registered as tem-porarily stopped rose from 11,398 to 11,930. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 3,858 among males and a fall of 4,760 among females 4.760 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken

CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

On 4th December, 1953, Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council made the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1767), under section eight of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945. Under this section the Act, which was originally due to expire on 10th December, 1950, may be renewed annually. The date of expiry fixed by Orders previously made (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1953, page 9) was 10th December, 1953, and the Order which has now been made continues the Act in force for a further period of one year until 10th December, 1954. The main effect of the Order will be to keep in force a number of Defence Regulations which have effect under the Act, including 55AA and 59, and the unrevoked parts of 55, 58A, and 58AA, all of which directly concern the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1768), also made on 4th December, 1953, extends until 10th December, 1954, unless previously revoked, certain sections of the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, which are specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Order, and continues (61518)

Industrial Diseases

The total number of *cases* reported in the United Kingdom during 1953 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 431, of which 3 were fatal. During the year, 52 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 31, of epitheliomatous ulceration 155, and of chrome ulceration 165. Deaths were reported in 3 of the cases.

A detailed analysis of these figures is given below. The figures in this article are provisional.

as 100), was 138 at the end of December, compared with 137 at the end of November. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £152,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 736,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £120 for 2,500 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the railway service, the gas industry, and in municipal tramway, trolleybus and ormibus undertakings omnibus undertakings.

Retail Prices

At 15th December, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 17th November, compared with 138 at 16th December, 1952.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes The number of workers involved during December, 1953, 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 1,080,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 1,115,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 122, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was the one-day stoppage of shipbuilding and engineering workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 2nd December.

certain Defence Regulations which are specified in Part II of the Schedule. The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1769) and the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1770), both dated 4th December, 1953, make provision for the continuance of certain Defence Regulations having effect in the Isle of Man and specified colonial and other territories, respectively

Regulations having effect in the Isle of Man and specified colonial and other territories, respectively. The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1774) and the Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1775) were made by Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council on 4th December, 1953, by virtue of the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and the Patents Act, 1949, and extend until 10th December, 1954, certain provisions of those Acts. An Explanatory Memorandum* which had previously been presented to Parliament sets out the position with regard to the continuance of emergency legislation. The Memorandum states

*Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Cmd. 8990. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (51d. post free).

A* 3

that a systematic examination has been carried out during 1953 of the whole of the surviving emergency legislation and gives a list of the 76 Defence Regulations which were to be wholly revoked in the twelve months ending 10th December, 1953. Details of partial revocations are clear in constraints to the Marco partial revocations are also given in an appendix to the Memorandum

Copies of the Orders in Council referred to in this article can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net each $(3\frac{1}{2}d.)$ post free), except *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1768 and *S.I.* 1953 *No.* 1769, price 3d. net each $(4\frac{1}{2}d.)$ post free).

CONTINUANCE OF TEMPORARY LEGISLATION

The continuance of certain Acts, and of the enactments amending or affecting these Acts, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, is provided for in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1953,* which received the Royal Assent on 18th December.

The Acts concerned include the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Pro-visions) Act, 1934, the Road Traffic Act, 1934, the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, the Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, the Education (Exemptions) (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, the Local Govern-ment (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the Civil Contingencies Fund Act, 1952. These Acts were due to expire on 31st December, 1953, and are now continued, wholly or in part, until 31st December, 1953. The sections of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, that are continued are those which make temporary provisions enabling the Minister of Labour and National Service to make an Order giving statutory effect to rates of wages Service to make an Order giving statutory effect to rates of wages agreed between representative organisations of employers and workers in the weaving section of the cotton manufacturing industry (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May, July, and August, 1934, pages 17, 221 and 271) pages 157, 231 and 271).

Other Acts continued in force are the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, and Part II of the Licensing Act, 1953. These Acts were due to expire on 31st March, 1954, and now continue in force until 31st March, 1955.

DISABLED PERSONS NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled, which was established in 1944 under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, has been reconstituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service for a further period of three years ending 31st December, 1956. The Council was estab-lished to advise and assist the Minister in matters relating to the employment, undertaking of work on their own account, or training, of disabled persons (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945, page 3) 1945, page 3).

b) district performs (see the inside of this Chainful for building); 1945, page 3).
The following persons have been appointed by the Minister as members of the reconstituted Council :--Chairman : Sir Brunel Cohen, K.B.E. Employers' representatives : Mr. E. M. Amphlett, M.C.; Dr. A. B. Badger, M.A., Ph.D.; Brig. J. A. Barraclough, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Mr. I. R. Broad; and Mr. E. DeAth, C.B.E., D.C.M. Workers' representatives : Mr. C. Bartlett ; Mr. T. Eccles ; Mr. G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E.; Mr. A. McAndrews; and Mr. G. Middleton, C.B.E. Other members : Sir Bertram Chrimes, C.B.E., J.P.; Mr. H. Adams Clarke ; Mr. W. H. Crews, J.P.; Dr. J. J. R. Duthie, M.B., M.R.C.P.; Mr. P. N. G. Edge, D.S.C.; Alderman I. J. Hayward, J.P.; The Hon. J. Holland-Hibbert ; Dr. Maxwell Jones, M.D., M.R.C.P.(E), D.P.M.; Mr. H. H. Norris, M.B.E.; Brig. J. A. Oliver, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; Mrs. I. Parsons ; Sir Harry Platt, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Mr. J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; Mrs. A. G. Pym; Squadron Leader W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Dr. D. Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P.(E); Lt. Commander G. W. Style, D.S.C., R.N.; Dr. R. R. Trail, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Air Chief Commandant Dame Katherine Trefusis-Forbes, D.B.E.; and Lt-Col. C. S. Woodward, J.P. The Secretary of the Council is Mr. G. C. H. Slater, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 32/33 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

A list of the members of the Council as previously constituted was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1951 (page 145).

STATISTICS OF **PNEUMOCONIOSIS**

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1952. The Digest relates to the mining and quarrying industries and contains various statistical Tables analysing the numbers of medical boardings and diagnoses under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for each of the industries, and, in the case of coal mining, for each National Coal Board Area, together with statistics of employment of persons

* 2 Eliz. 2 Ch. 9. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net 41d. post free).

suffering from pneumoconiosis. Copies of the Digest may be had on application to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

COURTS OF INQUIRY INTO WAGE DISPUTES IN ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING

The Minister of Labour has announced the appointment of The Minister of Labour has announced the appointment of Courts of Inquiry in connection with the wage disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. The Courts are to enquire into and to report separately on the causes and circumstances of the disputes in each of the two industries, but the members of the Court are the same in each case. The Chairman is the Right Honourable Lord Justice Morris (Sir John William Morris, C.B.E., M.C.) and the members are Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E., Sir Harold Gibson Howitt, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., J.P., Mr. H. Lloyd Williams, D.S.O., M.C., and Sir Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E.

The Courts commenced their hearings in public in London on Friday, 8th January.

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD OUARTER OF 1953

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1953 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accord-ance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalization Act. In the third quarter of 1953 licensed mines produced about 0.9 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1953

	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
Average Earnings (All Ages) : (i) Per Man-shift worked— At the Face	s. d. 54 6-9 47 0-4 31 5-6 43 4-4	s. d. 2 0·3 1 10·4 1 6·9 1 9·7	s. d. 56 7.2 48 10.8 33 0.5 45 2.1
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week At the Face	234 8 214 10 162 11 203 9	8 8 8 7 8 2 8 6	243 4 223 5 171 1 212 3

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the 20 wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 40s. 9.1d. in Somerset and 41s. 6.0d. in North Staffordshire to 50s. 7.2d. in Kent and 51s. 4.4d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 183s. 11d. in Shropshire and 192s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 236s. 11d. in North Derbyshire and 238s. 2d in Northinghamshire. 238s. 2d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1953 amounted to 47s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 223s. 10d. per week.

BAKING INDUSTRY (HOURS OF WORK) BILL

A Bill to restrict night work in the baking industry has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour and National Service and received its first reading in the House of Commons on 16th December, 1953. The text of the Bill, which is entitled the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Bill, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free). The Bill is based on the recommendations made in the Report of the Rees Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 391). It embodies also the results of subsequent discussions between the Ministry of Labour and National Service and employers' organisations and trade unions in the baking industry. The Government's acceptance in principle of the recommendations of the Committee and intention to introduce legislation was announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on 24th July, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1952, page 271). The Bill applies to persons employed in any undertaking carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain under a contract of service or of apprenticeship in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery or on work incidental to such manufacture. It does not apply to master bakers and foremen or to women and

does not apply to master bakers and foremen or to women and

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954 young persons employed as bakery workers in factories. The Minister may by Order exempt employers covered by a voluntary collective agreement if he is satisfied that the terms of that agreement make the application of the provisions of the Bill unnecessary. In general, the provisions of the Bill require bakery employers to choose between two alternatives. Under the first alternative employment is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (4 a.m. in the case of preparatory workers). Under the second, night work may take place, but an individual worker may not be employed for more than 26 weeks in any one year between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Under either system special exceptions are allowed to meet the requirements of the week-end trade and of public holidays, and to deal with emergencies arising from accident, illness or breakdown of machinery. A section of the Bill makes provision for enforcement of the proposed restrictions by the Wages Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under powers similar to those provided under the Wages Councils Acts.

The Bill, which does not apply to Northern Ireland, may be brought into operation by Order of the Minister on 1st January, 1957; otherwise its provisions are to come into operation on 1st January, 1958.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Unemployment Benefit and Compensation for Loss of Remuneration

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1953, which amend the rule for deciding whether a person can be paid unemployment benefit in addition to compensation for loss of salary or wages following the termination of his employment.

Under the existing rule a person can receive unemployment. Under the existing rule a person can receive unemployment benefit if his compensation for loss of salary or wages during the first 13 weeks does not exceed two-thirds of his previous wages less two-thirds of his unemployment benefit including any allowances. The new rule provides that unemployment benefit can be received so long as the compensation is not more than two-thirds of his previous earnings less the standard rate of unemployment benefit disregarding any allowances for wife and children or other dependents dependants.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$.

Reciprocal Arrangements with Australia

On 4th December Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Australia) Order, 1953. This Order, which came into force on 7th January, 1954, gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to those provisions (set out in the Schedule to the Order) of the agreement made on 8th June, 1953, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia which provide for reciprocity in relation to the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1953 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 202). The Order also modifies those Acts in their application to cases affected by such provisions of the agreement.

Cases anected by such provisions of the agreement. The agreement will enable persons who go from this country to Australia to receive additional payments under the Australian scheme to supplement any retirement pension or widows' benefits for which they qualified in this country. Reciprocal arrangements previously made enabled such persons to receive the United King-dom benefits in Australia. People who come from Australia to this country will, under the agreement, be treated as if they had been insured under the National Insurance schemes while they were in Australia so as to help them to qualify for National Insurance benefits. Insurance benefits.

On 14th December the Minister of Pensions and National On 14th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances (Australia Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1953. These Regulations came into operation on 7th January, 1954, and give effect in Great Britain to the Reciprocal Arrangements (set out in the Schedule to the Regulations) made on 3rd June, 1953, between the Minister of National Insurance (now the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance) and the Minister of State for Social Services in Australia. They also modify the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 and 1952, in their application to persons affected by the Arrangements. The effect of these agreed arrange-ments is to ensure that families going from one country to the other will be able to qualify for family allowances in the other country as soon as they arrive there.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1953 No. 1772) and of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 1842) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 6d. and 3d. net ($7\frac{1}{2}d$. and $4\frac{1}{2}d$. post free).

Reciprocal Agreement with Denmark

A reciprocal agreement between Great Britain and Denmark relating to industrial injuries insurance was signed by the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Ambassador on 15th December.

The agreement provides for benefits awarded under the industrial injuries insurance schemes in Great Britain and Denmark to be paid in either country. It also determines which country's scheme is to (61518)



apply when a national of one country is employed in the other country. The agreement will come into force after it has been ratified by both countries.

Third Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

A* 4

periods of about four and five weeks respectively. These results, it is stated, do not differ substantially from those obtained by the similar analysis carried out for 1950.

The Report points out that the greater part of the cost of the industrial injuries insurance scheme will ultimately consist of expenditure on disablement benefit and that the course of this industrial injuries insurance scheme will ultimately consist of expenditure on disablement benefit and that the course of this expenditure depends primarily on the increase from year to year in the number of disablement pensions in payment. The Report quotes statistics, furnished by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, for the calendar year 1951. These figures, which the Government Actuary regards as being more reliable than any previously available, show that the total number of disablement pensions in payment at 31st December, 1950, in respect of all cases other than pneumoconiosis, was 48,300 and that the number rose to 65,800 at 31st December, 1951. Large numbers of these pensions were still, at 31st December, 1951, being paid on the basis of provisional assessments. The number of awards of pension other than for pneumoconiosis is also shown by the figures to increase appreciably from year to year, and other statistical evidence supports the inference that the numbers of awards are rising, although available information is insufficient to compute a rate of increase. The number of pensions in payment for pneumoconiosis was 13,900 at 31st December, 1951, compared with 10,600 at 31st December, 1950; the number of awards made in 1951 was 3,600 and the number of cessations was 300. The Government Actuary estimates that, of 86,000 claims to dis-ablement benefit made in 1951, seven out of nine were successful and that the proportion of insured persons receiving awards was 3.3 ner thousand. These estimates include as successful claims and that the proportion of insured persons receiving awards was $3\cdot 3$ per thousand. These estimates include as successful claims those which resulted in the payment of a gratuity as well as those in which a pension was awarded.

There was a rapid growth in expenditure on special hardship allowances during 1951. At the end of the year approximately 40,000 allowances were in payment at an average rate of just under 19s. a week, representing an annual expenditure of nearly £2 millions or about 40 per cent. of expenditure on the basic disablement benefit during the financial year 1951-52.

The number of pensions and allowances in payment by way of industrial death benefit to widows and other dependants is, the Report states, steadily increasing. The expenditure shown in the 1951-52 Accounts was over 50 per cent. greater than the previous year's figure. At the end of 1950 there were about 4,600 pensions and 2,300 allowances in payment; by the end of 1951 the numbers had increased to about 6,400 and 5,900 respec-tively, the latter figure including allowances to 2,700 children under the provisions of the 1951 Act.



the Slotted Angle method of shelf erection has been brought to perfection by WELCONSTRUCT. Always complete yet never finished, Welconstruct Shelving will store anything in your Works, Warehouse or Shop. Our free illustrated brochure will tell you more, so write now for List 'G' to:

THE WELCONSTRUCT CO., LTD. **GRENVILLE BUILDINGS, CHERRY ST., BIRMINGHAM, 2** Tel. : MIDland 1691 CYCLE RACKS @ BINS . LOCKERS . WORKPANS Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

123rd Session of Governing Body

The 123rd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 18th to 28th November, 1953, under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Malik, Government representative of Pakistan. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager of the Shipping Federation, Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Con-federation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs give particulars of some of the more important matters dealt with by the Governing Body.

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

The Governing Body finally fixed the agenda of the 38th (1955) Session of the International Labour Conference. In addition to the three standing items (Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations) and three items (Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled; Migrant Workers (Under-developed Countries) and Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract of Employment) which are likely to be carried forward for second discussion from the 37th (1954) Session of the Con-ference, the Governing Body selected two further items from among those to which it gave preliminary consideration at its 122nd Session (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 237). The two items added to the agenda were :--Welfare Facilities; and Vocational Training in Agriculture.

Report of the ad hoc Committee on Forced Labour

Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Forced Labour Following the preliminary consideration given to this report at the International Labour Organisation might take on the recom-mendations of the *ad hoc* Committee. The Governing Body recalled that at its 122nd Session it had decided to support the *ad hoc* Committee's recommendation that an appeal should be addressed to Governments which maintained or might maintain a system of forced labour of a political type that they re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of the increasing desire of the peoples of the world " to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person". The Governing Body decided to reaffirm the importance which it attached to this matter. With regard to forced labour of an economic type, the Governing Body took the following decisions :---to make appeals to Governments with a view to obtaining more metropolitan territories, of the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and other relevant International Labour Conventions ; to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare a five-yearly report, which is now due, on the working of the Forced Labour Convention of the solity of the suppression of forced labour in all its forms without a further transitional period, or some further limitation of the transitional exceptions allowed by the Convention ; to affirm the willingness of the International Labour Organisation to continue its efforts towards the abolition of forced labour practices of an economic character, including practices not envisaged when the existing instruments were adopted ; and to request the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Secretary-General in the foregoing proposals and to keep the Governing Body informed. Following the preliminary consideration given to this report at

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it two reports from its Com-mittee on Freedom of Association, which is charged with the duty of giving preliminary consideration to complaints alleging infringe-ments of trade union rights. After considering the first report, which proposed changes in the Committee's procedure, the Governing Body agreed to certain changes designed to improve the quality and completeness of the written evidence available to the Committee on the cases which come before it and to make it possible Committee on the cases which come before it and to make it possible for the Committee to discharge its task more expeditiously. The other report, which was adopted by the Governing Body, dealt with individual complaints. In regard to seven of the complaints the Committee decided that it would not refer them to the Govern-ments concerned, and that no action should be taken on them; it also recommended that, subject to certain observations made in its report, five cases on which it had received observations from the Governments should be dismissed. The remaining case was a complaint by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions against the Government of Poland. The Committee noted that the complaint contained precise allegations that the situation in Poland was incompatible with the principle of freedom of association and that the Government of Poland had refused to reply to the complaint. In these circumstances the Committee reply to the complaint. In these circumstances the Committee

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

recommended that the case merited further examination by the Governing Body.

European Regional Conference

The Governing Body decided to convene a European Regional Conference towards the end of 1954, the exact date to be settled at a later session. An invitation to attend the Conference will be extended to all European States Members of the Organisation. The agenda of the Conference will comprise : Report of the Director-General; the role of employers and workers in pro-grammes to raise productivity; methods of financing social security benefits; and the age of retirement.

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe The Governing Body, as decided at its 122nd Session, gave from the consideration to a memorandum prepared by the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on the role of the Council of Europe in the social field. The Governing Body noted that the committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe had not yet been called upon to take a final decision on this question and emphasised that in these circumstances the opinion of the Governing Body must necessarily be of a tentative nature. The Director-General was instructed to convey certain comments to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe with a view to their being brought to the attention of the Council of Europe. The comments included references to the following points : the importance attached by the International Labour Organisation to the principle that labour problems should, so far as practicable, be dealt with in collaboration by the Governments, employers and workers concerned; the need to prevent duplication and overlapping in the activities of inter-national organisations ; the need for the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe to bear in mind, in taking action on problems of common concern, the different though omplementary roles which each could play in the solution of the two organisations provided a basis on which complementary action could be taken on such problems and that the agreement between the two organisations provided a basis on which complementary action could be taken on such problems and that the agreement provided for each organisation to refer to the other problems with by that organisation ; and a reaffirmation of the willingness of the Inter-national Labour Organisation to give all possible assistance to the council of Europe in securing on a regional basis a larger measure of common approach than can be obtained on a wider international basis. The Governing Body, as decided at its 122nd Session, gave

Industrial Committees

The Governing Body had before it the report of a Sub-Committee of its Committee on Industrial Committees which had been set up to undertake a general review of the activities of the Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation. On the basis of the Sub-Committee's report the Governing Body decided to place a limit on the size of the Industrial Committees. The maximum sizes of the Committees will be as follows : The Inland Transport Committee, 25 members : the Building, Civil Engineering Transport Committee, 25 members; the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works, the Chemical Industries, the Iron and Steel, the Metal Trades and the Textiles Committee, 20 members each; the Coal Mines, and the Petroleum Committee, 15 members each. It was also decided that in view of these limitations the Governing Body should undertake a periodical review of the membership of all Industrial Committees. The Sub-Committee had also undertaken a review of the structure, functions and size of the Advisory Coma review of the structure, functions and size of the Advisory Com-mittee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers. As proposed by the Sub-Committee, the Governing Body decided that the structure and functions of the Committee should remain unchanged and that its size should not exceed 20 members. The membership of the Committee will be reviewed at the same time and in the same manner as the membership of the Industrial Committees. Another decision taken by the Governing Body was to adont an important new paragraph concerning the conclusions of to adopt an important new paragraph concerning the conclusions of Industrial Committees for inclusion in the "Document for the Guidance of Industrial Committees" which is issued to representa-tives attending sessions of the Committees.

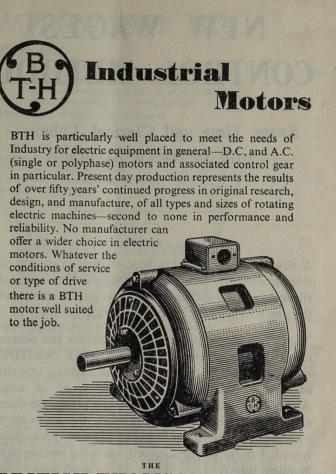
Conditions of Employment in the Fishing Industry

The Governing Body had before it the replies of a number of Governments to a questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office, in pursuance of a decision taken at an earlier session concern-ing the possibility of establishing an International Fishermen's Code by means of Conventions or Recommendations similar to those already adopted by the International Labour Conference in regard to merchant seamen. The Governing Body decided to set up a Committee of 12 experts to examine a small number of the subjects referred to in the questionnaire with a view to determine their referred to in the questionnaire with a view to determining their suitability and ripeness for the adoption of international regulations. The subjects selected were : Minimum age on entry; medical examination on entry and periodically thereafter; articles of agreement; and accident insurance. The Committee will be convened in the spring of 1954.

Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included :—the record of the Asian Regional Conference held in Tokyo from 14th to 25th September, 1953, and the record of the Asian Maritime Conference held in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from 5th to 14th October, 1953 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, page 387); a number of financial and administrative questions; and the report of uncluse machines and committee reports of various meetings and committees.

(61512)



11

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND Member of the AEI group of companies

A few Homacol truths on INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Where Homacol ' Drop-by-Drop ' Liquid Soap Dispensers are installed there's no Dirty-Hands Problem, no Soap Pilfering, no Profits lost down the drain. And there's always enough rich lather for everybody to wash thoroughly whenever necessary

Liquid Toilet Soap Systems

A**

* Write now for full information to : THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS. Phone : Rickmansworth 3191. 'Grams : 'Liquisopa', Rickmansworth 12

NEW WAGES CONTROL METHOD

Saves Time and Clerical Labourwith Increased Accuracy

A new simple method has been evolved in conjunction with Accountants and Personnel Officers for the quick and efficient entering and checking of wages, combined with the personal information of the worker.

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

And all without complicated mechanisms.

Not only have you a time and labour saving method of dealing with wages but it is combined with a visible personnel record. Important information such as staff away sick, entries to pension scheme, etc., can all be pin-pointed. And there are standard forms specially prepared for Engineers, Local Government, Builders, etc. Special forms can be designed if required.

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTE: If you require special detailed information in a portable visible form regarding Pension Schemes, please add "Pensions" on your letterheading and details of these special records will be sent also.



FIRST IN FILING THE SHANNON LTD. 517 Shannon Corner, New Malden, Surrey

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Report on 36th Session of International Labour Conference

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament the Report by the Delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 4th to 25th June, 1953. The Report has been published as a Command Paper*

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute Government delegate and adviser. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Mamber of the General Purpose General Standing Richard Shedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, was the Employers' delegate and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, the Workers' delegate.

The Minister of Labour and National Service attended the Conference and spoke during the discussion on the Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office. A summary of his speech is given in the Report.

of his speech is given in the Report. Before giving a detailed description of the Conference pro-ceedings, the delegates drew special attention to three features of the Session. Two of these, to which more detailed reference is made below, were the success of the experiment of including an item on the organisation of national Labour Departments for general discussion, and the important amendment to the Constitu-tion of the Organisation adopted by the Conference. In their third comment the delegates recorded with gratification that, although there were substantial differences of opinion on some subjects, the proceedings of the Conference were conducted in a general atmosphere of co-operation between the three groups. This sense of partnership, the delegates pointed out, although not invariably present in more recent Sessions, was a notable feature of the immediate post-war Sessions of the Conference and is essential to the effective working of the International Labour Organisation. It was, therefore, encouraging to be able to record the emergence of this spirit in the work of the Conference.

The Conference adopted an Instrument of Amendment of the Constitution increasing the size of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which at present consists of 32 mem-bers. Eight of these represent the States Members of chief industrial importance. There are eight other Government members, eight Employers' and eight Workers' members, all of whom hold elective seats. The amendment increases the figure in all four cases from eight to ten, making a total membership of 40. The general purpose of the amendment is to ensure that the composition of the Govern-ing Body corresponds to the growth of the International Labour Organisation and effectively represents the wider range of interests which now take part in its work. Her Majesty's Government have already ratified this Instrument (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 276). August, 1953, page 276).

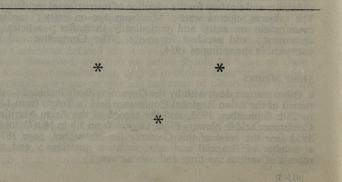
Two Recommendations were also adopted by the Conference, one concerning the minimum age of admission to work underground in coal mines, and the other concerning the protection of the health of workers in places of employment.

A first discussion took place on holidays with pay and the Conference decided to place the question on the agenda of the next Session with a view to a final decision on a Recommendation.

The agenda of the Conference provided for a general discussion on the organisation and working of national Labour Departments. This was in the nature of an experiment not intended to lead to the adoption of international regulations. The conclusions reached by the Conference were, however, recorded in a memorandum which might serve as a guide or source of information for the Govern-ments of States Members ments of States Members

The texts of the Instrument of Amendment of the Constitution, the two Recommendations, twelve Resolutions adopted by the Conference and the memorandum regarding the organisation and working of the national Labour Departments are given in the appen-dices to the Report. An article on the Conference was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953 (page 229).

* International Labour Conference, 36th Session, Geneva, 4th-25th June, 1953. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmd. 9023. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$, post free).



Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Total			
	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in November, 1953 :		Unemployment at 7th December, 1953-continued	
General Summary	13	Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed	18
General Man-power Position	13	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis	19
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	13	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	21
Industrial Analysis	13	Labour Turnover	and the second
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries	15	Unemployment Benefit	Sector Constant
Unemployment at 7th December, 1953 :		National Assistance	23
Summary for Great Britain	16	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	23
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom : Regional Analysis	16	Work of Appointments Services	23
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	17	Coal Mining, Employment in November	24
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1953	17	Employment Overseas	24
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	17		

Employment in Great Britain in November

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased by nearly 20,000 during November. The increase was more than accounted for by the rise in the number of women. The strength of H.M. Forces decreased by 5,000 to 857,000. Ex-Service men and women on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month numbered approximately

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 7th December was 321,800, of whom 11,900 were temporarily stopped. The total showed a decrease of 900 since 16th November. Of the total, 131,700 had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks. Unemploy-ment in December was 1.5 per cent, of the estimated total number of employees—the same as in November—compared with 1.9 per cent. in December, 1952. The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the pay-week ended 28th November was just over 30,000—about the same as in the August quarterly return. There were over 1,500,000 operatives reported to be working overtime, an increase of 180,000 on the August figures. During November the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce, and services of all kinds) increased by 15,000—a rise of over 20,000 women being partly offset by a small decrease in the number of men.

decrease in the number of men. Employment in the basic industries fell by over 35,000, mainly reflecting further seasonal decreases in agriculture and transport. The number of wage-earners on colliery books decreased by 600 during the month.

In the manufacturing industries employment rose by 27,000, including 9,000 in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments and 6,000 in textiles. Employment in building and contracting showed little change during the month.

during the month. There was a largely seasonal rise of nearly 40,000 (mainly women) in the distributive trades in November, while employment in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group decreased by 12,000—more than accounted for by the reduction in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

A THE STRUCTURE TO	Laif	48.5	1 Call	r	housands
	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	Change during Nov., 1953
Total Working Population* Men Women	23,373 15,894 7,479	23,483 15,924 7,559	23,507† 15,931† 7,576	23,524 15,926 7,598	+17 - 5 +22
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	874 850 24	864 840 24	862 838 24	857 833 24	- 5 - 5
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	8	6	7	7	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,124 14,805 7,319	22,325 14,897 7,428	22,334† 14,895† 7,439	22,349 14,887 7,462	$^{+15}_{-8}_{+23}$
Registered Unemployed‡ : Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	400 367 33	299 288 11	315 304 11	322 311 11	+ 7 + 7

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

⁺ End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. See footnote * above. (61518)

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.

	10 20	15422	entertaine.	T	housands
Industry or Service	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	Change during Nov., 1953
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	875	869	866	865	- 1
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(719) 374	(713) 374	(710) 374	(709) 376	(-1) + 2
tion Agriculture and Fishing	1,737 1,062	1,723 1,107	1,714 1,077	1,707 1,047	-7 - 30
Number in Basic Industries	4,048	4,073	4,031	3,995	-36
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	487 561 1,112 2,565	498 544 1,139 2,552	500 546 1,145 2,568	501 548 1,148 2,577	+ 1 + 2 + 3 + 9 + 6
Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	944 681 861 1,494	996 711 883 1,529	1,002 712 887 1,545	1,008* 712 887 1,551	+ 6 + 6
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,705	8,852	8,905	8,932	+27
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,422 2,670	1,451 2,660	1,445† 2,675	1,443 2,714	-2 +39
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,950	3,971	3,961	3,949	-12
National Government Service Local Government Service	600 729	593 725	592 725	591 725	- 1 ,.
Total in Civil Employment	22,124	22,325	22,334†	22,349	+15

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-November, 1952, and September, October and November, 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 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 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.

A** 2

* Cotton-295,000. Wool-223,000. Other textiles-490,000. * Revised figure.

Industry

Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining China and Earthenware (including gl Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes. Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rollin

Total, All Manufacturing Industries

(61518)

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)													
Industry		Ma	les		CAL SAL	Females				Total			
Industry	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	779 • 2	772.6	769·6	769·0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	793.5	786.9	783.9	783·3	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods	248 · 0 77 · 4 33 · 5 29 · 3 19 · 6 14 · 2 74 · 0	251 · 4 78 · 7 32 · 9 30 · 3 19 · 3 14 · 3 75 · 9	252.6 78.6 33.3 30.6 19.3 14.3 76.5	253 · 2 78 · 7 33 · 3 30 · 8 19 · 5 14 · 3 76 · 6	81.8 8.7 44.8 10.9 5.7 1.2 10.5	82.2 8.7 44.6 11.3 5.9 1.2 10.5	82.6 8.7 44.8 11.4 5.9 1.2 10.6	$\begin{array}{c} 83.0\\ 8.7\\ 44.9\\ 11.4\\ 6.1\\ 1.2\\ 10.7\end{array}$	329 · 8 86 · 1 78 · 3 40 · 2 25 · 3 15 · 4 84 · 5	333.6 87.4 77.5 41.6 25.2 15.5 86.4	$335 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 3 \\ 78 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 87 \cdot 1$	336·2 87·4 78·2 42·2 25·6 15·5 87·3	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	346 • 5 17 • 6 163 • 0 20 • 4 32 • 6 26 • 7 29 • 1 30 • 7 26 • 4	353 · 9 17 · 8 167 · 4 20 · 3 33 · 5 27 · 3 28 · 8 32 · 7 26 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 355 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 168 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 357 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 169 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	138.8 0.4 48.3 27.3 17.7 10.7 20.3 6.1 8.0	141 · 8 0 · 4 49 · 1 28 · 7 17 · 9 11 · 2 20 · 0 6 · 3 8 · 2	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	142 · 1 0 · 4 49 · 5 28 · 9 17 · 8 11 · 1 19 · 6 6 · 3 8 · 5	485 · 3 18 · 0 211 · 3 47 · 7 50 · 3 37 · 4 49 · 4 36 · 8 34 · 4	495.7 18.2 216.5 49.0 51.4 38.5 48.8 39.0 34.3	497 .5 18.2 217.8 49.5 51.2 38.3 48.7 39.2 34.6	499 · 1 18 · 2 219 · 1 49 · 4 51 · 6 38 · 3 48 · 3 39 · 6 34 · 6	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	494 · 1 22 · 3 200 · 4 110 · 7 15 · 9 18 · 5 38 · 8 87 · 5	479 · 2 22 · 4 200 · 6 105 · 7 11 · 3 18 · 1 38 · 1 83 · 0	481 · 0 22 · 4 201 · 1 106 · 2 11 · 3 18 · 2 38 · 2 83 · 6	482 · 6 22 · 4 200 · 9 106 · 8 11 · 6 18 · 3 38 · 1 84 · 5	65.8 0.6 18.8 16.2 3.0 1.2 7.6 18.4	63 · 7 0 · 6 19 · 1 15 · 9 1 · 8 1 · 2 7 · 0 18 · 1	63 · 9 0 · 6 19 · 1 16 · 0 1 · 8 1 · 2 7 · 0 18 · 2	64 · 5 0 · 6 19 · 1 16 · 2 1 · 9 1 · 2 7 · 1 18 · 4	559 • 9 22 • 9 219 • 2 126 • 9 18 • 9 19 • 7 46 • 4 10 5 • 9	542.9 23.0 219.7 121.6 13.1 19.3 45.1 101.1	544 · 9 23 · 0 220 · 2 122 · 2 13 · 1 19 · 4 45 · 2 101 · 8	$547 \cdot 1$ 23 · 0 220 · 0 123 · 0 13 · 5 19 · 5 45 · 2 102 · 9	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Mires and Cables Tetels Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,498} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 202 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 72 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 35 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 27 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 82 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 21 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 59 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 46 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 73 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 503 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 132 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 40 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 33 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 54 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 17 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 10 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 86 \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,496\cdot4}\\ \textbf{201\cdot4}\\ \textbf{72\cdot0}\\ \textbf{34\cdot5}\\ \textbf{27\cdot6}\\ \textbf{80\cdot9}\\ \textbf{20\cdot8}\\ \textbf{56\cdot7}\\ \textbf{47\cdot1}\\ \textbf{73\cdot5}\\ \textbf{503\cdot6}\\ \textbf{133\cdot2}\\ \textbf{37\cdot7}\\ \textbf{32\cdot2}\\ \textbf{59\cdot3}\\ \textbf{18\cdot0}\\ \textbf{18\cdot0}\\ \textbf{78\cdot2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,500} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 202 \cdot 7 \\ 72 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 80 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 73 \cdot 6 \\ 503 \cdot 7 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 503 \cdot 7 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 377 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 88 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,503\cdot 0\\ 202\cdot 0\\ 72\cdot 3\\ 34\cdot 8\\ 27\cdot 8\\ 80\cdot 2\\ 20\cdot 8\\ 56\cdot 4\\ 47\cdot 7\\ 73\cdot 8\\ 504\cdot 8\\ 133\cdot 5\\ 37\cdot 8\\ 31\cdot 9\\ 61\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 37\cdot 8\\ 31\cdot 9\\ 88\cdot 8\end{array}$	406.1 8.9 4.4 5.0 2.8 18.7 3.3 10.9 13.1 6.4 111.8 43.3 22.9 22.3 45.5 21.7 8.3 56.8	400.9 8.8 4.4 4.8 2.8 17.1 3.4 10.0 13.4 6.4 108.8 41.8 21.2 20.2 52.2 20.4 8.9 56.3	405.9 8.9 4.3 4.8 2.8 17.3 3.4 9.9 13.6 6.4 109.2 42.1 21.2 20.1 54.2 21.0 9.1 57.6	409.2 8.9 4.3 4.8 2.8 17.4 3.4 9.9 13.9 6.3 109.9 42.2 21.3 19.9 55.0 21.4 9.1 58.7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,904} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 211 \cdot 7 \\ 76 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 79 \cdot 4 \\ 615 \cdot 2 \\ 175 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,897\cdot3}\\ \textbf{210\cdot2}\\ \textbf{76\cdot4}\\ \textbf{39\cdot3}\\ \textbf{30\cdot4}\\ \textbf{98\cdot0}\\ \textbf{24\cdot2}\\ \textbf{66\cdot7}\\ \textbf{60\cdot5}\\ \textbf{79\cdot9}\\ \textbf{612\cdot4}\\ \textbf{175\cdot0}\\ \textbf{58\cdot9}\\ \textbf{52\cdot4}\\ \textbf{111\cdot5}\\ \textbf{38\cdot4}\\ \textbf{19\cdot6}\\ \textbf{143\cdot5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,906\cdot3}\\ \textbf{211\cdot6}\\ \textbf{76\cdot5}\\ \textbf{39\cdot4}\\ \textbf{30\cdot6}\\ \textbf{97\cdot7}\\ \textbf{24\cdot2}\\ \textbf{66\cdot4}\\ \textbf{60\cdot9}\\ \textbf{80\cdot0}\\ \textbf{612\cdot9}\\ \textbf{175\cdot7}\\ \textbf{58\cdot9}\\ \textbf{52\cdot1}\\ \textbf{114\cdot6}\\ \textbf{39\cdot3}\\ \textbf{19\cdot9}\\ \textbf{145\cdot6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,912} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{210} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{97} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{614} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{175} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{175} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{116} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{147} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	
Vehicles	921 · 5 253 · 1 224 · 6 173 · 9 104 · 5 59 · 2 23 · 0 78 · 0	945 · 4 253 · 4 221 · 9 191 · 9 108 · 9 59 · 5 23 · 1 81 · 5	949 · 4 254 · 4 221 · 0 194 · 0 110 · 2 59 · 5 23 · 2 81 · 8	951.9 255.6 220.0 196.0 110.2 59.5 23.3 81.9	156.0 44.2 33.0 30.9 36.6 2.4 2.5 3.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 160 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	162 · 2 44 · 4 34 · 9 33 · 4 38 · 0 2 · 3 2 · 5 4 · 0	162.3 44.5 34.9 33.5 37.9 2.3 2.5 4.0	$1,077 \cdot 5$ 297 \cdot 3 257 \cdot 6 204 \cdot 8 141 \cdot 1 61 \cdot 6 25 \cdot 5 81 \cdot 9	1,105.7 297.1 256.7 224.9 146.2 61.8 25.6 85.5	1,111.6 298.8 255.9 227.4 148.2 61.8 25.7 85.8	1,114 · 2 300 · 1 254 · 9 229 · 5 148 · 1 61 · 8 25 · 8 85 · 9	
and wagons and frams	5.2 315.5 28.9 22.8 34.3 29.1 26.5 31.3 142.6	5.2 308.6 26.8 21.4 33.6 27.8 26.9 29.3 142.8	5·3 310·5 26·9 21·3 33·7 27·9 27·2 29·4 144·1	5·4 311·6 27·0 21·4 33·7 28·0 27·4 29·7 144·4	2.5 175.1 18.7 18.9 5.8 9.8 28.8 15.9 77.2	2.7 173.9 17.6 16.6 5.5 9.6 31.8 14.8 78.0	2.7 176.9 17.8 16.6 5.5 9.7 32.6 15.2 79.5	$2 \cdot 7$ $178 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 1$ $16 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 4$ $9 \cdot 8$ $32 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 6$ $80 \cdot 1$	7.7 490.6 47.6 41.7 40.1 38.9 55.3 47.2 219.8	7.9 482.5 44.4 38.0 39.1 37.4 58.7 44.1 220.8	8.0 487.4 44.7 37.9 39.2 37.6 59.8 44.6 223.6	8 · 1 490 · 1 45 · 1 38 · 0 39 · 1 37 · 8 60 · 3 45 · 3 224 · 5	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	83·1 53·1 8·5 14·9 6·6	83.7 54.1 8.4 14.4 6.8	84·4 54·4 8·5 14·6 6·9	84·8 54·6 8·6 14·6 7·0	47·9 27·7 7·0 11·4 1·8	49 · 2 28 · 8 7 · 3 11 · 2 1 · 9	50·3 29·2 7·6 11·5 2·0	50 · 8 29 · 5 7 · 7 11 · 6 2 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 0 \\ 80 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	132.9 82.9 15.7 25.6 8.7	134.7 83.6 16.1 26.1 8.9	135.6 84.1 16.3 26.2 9.0	
Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 390.5\\ 54.7\\ 399.5\\ 89.4\\ 25.6\\ 19.5\\ 4.8\\ 7.5\\ 5.5\\ 32.7\\ 4.6\\ 12.8\\ 7.2\\ 8.2\\ 60.7\\ 17.8\end{array}$	407.3 57.2 93.8 27.8 20.7 4.5 7.9 5.6 34.4 4.6 13.7 7.4 8.7 62.3 17.5	$\begin{array}{c} 409 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 412 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	544.8 99.6 80.9 115.3 9.5 30.2 8.3 10.9 9.0 85.3 5.4 14.7 15.8 14.7 15.8 30.4 11.6	$579.6 \\ 106.1 \\ 84.9 \\ 125.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 32.7 \\ 7.0 \\ 11.2 \\ 9.8 \\ 93.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 16.1 \\ 17.1 \\ 18.6 \\ 31.7 \\ 11.1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 583 \cdot 5\\ 107 \cdot 5\\ 85 \cdot 7\\ 125 \cdot 4\\ 9 \cdot 7\\ 33 \cdot 0\\ 11 \cdot 2\\ 9 \cdot 9\\ 93 \cdot 5\\ 5 \cdot 5\\ 16 \cdot 2\\ 17 \cdot 1\\ 18 \cdot 7\\ 32 \cdot 0\\ 11 \cdot 1\end{array}$	587:3 108:7 85:9 126:0 9:7 33:3 7:0 11:3 10:0 9:5 5:5 16:3 17:2 19:0 32:2 11:3	935 · 3 154 · 3 120 · 4 204 · 7 35 · 1 49 · 7 13 · 1 18 · 4 14 · 5 118 · 0 10 · 0 27 · 5 23 · 0 26 · 1 91 · 1 29 · 4	986.9 163.3 126.1 218.8 37.7 53.4 11.5 19.1 15.4 127.4 10.0 29.8 24.5 27.3 94.0 28.6	$\begin{array}{c} 993\cdot 1\\ 165\cdot 3\\ 127\cdot 2\\ 219\cdot 3\\ 37\cdot 5\\ 53\cdot 9\\ 11\cdot 6\\ 19\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 5\\ 128\cdot 1\\ 10\cdot 1\\ 30\cdot 0\\ 24\cdot 5\\ 27\cdot 2\\ 94\cdot 7\\ 29\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 999 \cdot 4 \\ 166 \cdot 9 \\ 127 \cdot 6 \\ 220 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 128 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	44·2 28·9 10·2 5·1	44.5 29.1 10.3 5.1	44.6 29.3 10.3 5.0	29.7 7.8 16.4 5.5	30·9 7·9 17·5 5·5	31·3 8·0 17·8 5·5	31 · 1 8 · 1 17 · 5 5 · 5	72.835.926.410.5	75.136.827.710.6	75 · 8 37 · 1 28 · 1 10 · 6	75 · 7 37 · 4 27 · 8 10 · 5	
Clothing	183.0 72.5 10.9 8.3 7.5 8.5 58.0 17.3	188 · 8 74 · 9 11 · 0 8 · 7 7 · 7 8 · 7 60 · 9 16 · 9	189 · 2 74 · 8 11 · 0 8 · 8 7 · 7 8 · 7 61 · 3 16 · 9	189 · 4 74 · 8 10 · 9 8 · 8 7 · 7 8 · 7 61 · 5 17 · 0	449 · 6 196 · 0 83 · 3 62 · 3 13 · 6 30 · 3 60 · 4 3 · 7	474·3 205·5 85·4 66·9 14·4 32·7 65·6 3·8	474.6 205.5 85.1 67.0 14.3 32.8 66.0 3.9	$\begin{array}{r} 474 \cdot 2 \\ 205 \cdot 8 \\ 84 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	632.6 268.5 94.2 70.6 21.1 38.8 118.4 21.0	663 · 1 280 · 4 96 · 4 75 · 6 22 · 1 41 · 4 126 · 5 20 · 7	663 · 8 280 · 3 96 · 1 75 · 8 22 · 0 41 · 5 127 · 3 20 · 8	663.6 280.6 95.4 75.7 21.9 41.4 127.7 20.9	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	477.2 32.9 112.5 17.9 23.9 39.5 17.4 30.8 21.5 44.2 72.8 16.0 28.0 28.0 19.8	485 :3 32:6 112:8 19:2 25:0 41:0 16:7 35:2 21:6 44:0 72:6 16:0 28:9 19:7	485.1 32.6 111.4 19.5 25.0 40.4 18.0 36.1 21.5 5 44.3 72.2 16.0 28.6 19.5	484.9 32.5 110.9 19.7 25.0 40.1 18.0 36.7 21.2 44.4 72.3 16.2 28.4 19.5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{360} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 8 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 1 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 5 \cdot 3 \\ 4 6 \cdot 0 \\ 3 1 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 373.7\\ 8.2\\ 81.6\\ 36.3\\ 15.5\\ 18.5\\ 5.0\\ 65.6\\ 46.4\\ 29.9\\ 17.2\\ 11.7\\ 15.3\\ 22.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 378\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 80\cdot 7\\ 38\cdot 0\\ 15\cdot 6\\ 18\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 68\cdot 6\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 31\cdot 4\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 11\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 377\cdot7\\ 8\cdot1\\ 80\cdot9\\ 38\cdot2\\ 15\cdot6\\ 18\cdot0\\ 4\cdot7\\ 69\cdot7\\ 45\cdot1\\ 31\cdot3\\ 17\cdot3\\ 12\cdot0\\ 14\cdot7\\ 22\cdot1 \end{array}$	837 · 5 40 · 8 196 · 4 49 · 4 39 · 2 56 · 5 22 · 4 86 · 1 67 · 5 75 · 7 90 · 5 27 · 7 42 · 8 42 · 5	859•0 40•8 194•4 55•5 59•5 21•7 100•8 68•0 73•9 89•8 27•7 44•2 42•2	863·3 40·8 192·1 57·5 40·6 58·6 23·1 104·7 67·9 75·7 89·3 27·7 43·5 41·8	862.6 40.6 191.8 57.9 40.6 58.1 22.7 106.4 66.3 75.7 89.6 28.2 43.1 41.6	

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

(Thousands)

Louis and the fight to the baut find	A 11.20	M	ales	and the	den den	Fen	nales	(18536)	59(3)74	To	tal	
Industry	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953	End- Nov., 1952	End- Sept., 1953	End- Oct., 1953	End- Nov., 1953
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	230.0 82.0 98.0 14.5 20.4 15.1	234.5 84.1 99.8 15.2 20.3 15.1	236·4 84·1 101·4 15·1 20·5 15·3	$\begin{array}{r} 237 \cdot 0 \\ 84 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	59 · 1 11 · 3 33 · 7 2 · 4 6 · 6 5 · 1	60·4 11·9 34·2 2·3 6·6 5·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	62.5 12.1 35.5 2.4 6.8 5.7	289 · 1 93 · 3 131 · 7 16 · 9 27 · 0 20 · 2	294·9 96·0 134·0 17·5 26·9 20·5	298·4 96·1 136·6 17·5 27·3 20·9	299.5 96.3 137.5 17.1 27.4 21.2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	321.6 57.5 3.7 17.8 17.1 84.8 140.7	329.0 60.4 3.8 19.3 17.8 86.8 140.9	330.8 61.1 3.9 19.6 18.0 86.9 141.3	331.6 61.7 4.0 19.8 18.1 86.7 141.3	183·1 17·6 1·4 26·2 25·4 21·5 91·0	190.6 18.7 1.9 30.4 27.7 22.3 89.6	193.0 19.0 2.2 31.1 27.8 22.4 90.5	193.5 18.9 2.4 31.4 27.6 22.5 90.7	504.7 75.1 5.1 44.0 42.5 106.3 231.7	519.6 79.1 5.7 49.7 45.5 109.1 230.5	523.8 80.1 6.1 50.7 45.8 109.3 231.8	525·1 80·6 6·4 51·2 45·7 109·2 232·0
Other Manufacturing Industries	146·9 68·4 11·0 8·3 10·4 4·8 7·3 36·7	150.8 70.9 11.8 8.4 10.9 4.5 7.0 37.3	153·4 72·2 12·2 8·5 11·0 4·6 7·1 37·8	154.8 73.0 12.4 8.6 11.0 4.6 7.1 38.1	107·7 35·2 2·9 7·8 19·4 7·6 2·0 32·8	112·2 37·0 3·5 8·6 20·8 7·4 1·9 33·0	115.6 37.9 3.6 8.7 21.6 7.5 1.9 34.4	116·9 38·5 3·6 8·8 21·6 7·6 1·9 34·9	254.6 103.6 13.9 16.1 29.8 12.4 9.3 69.5	263.0 107.9 15.3 17.0 31.7 11.9 8.9 70.3	269.0 110.1 15.8 17.2 32.6 12.1 9.0 72.2	271.7 111.5 16.0 17.4 32.6 12.2 9.0 73.0
Total, All Manufacturing IndustriesBuilding and Contracting	5,699·4 1,247·2	5,758·5 1,275·7	5,782·3 1,270·0	5,798·5 1,267·9	2,805 · 8 44 · 2	2,893.7	2,922.5	2,933.6	8,505 . 2	8,652.2	8,704.8	8,732 · 1
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting . Electric Wiring and Contracting .	1,187.7	1,214.8	1,208.8	1,206.8	36·3 7·9	44·3 36·3 8·0	43.8 36.3 7.5	43·9 36·3 7·6	$1,291 \cdot 4$ $1,224 \cdot 0$ $67 \cdot 4$	1,320.0 1,251.1 68.9	1,313 · 8 1,245 · 1 68 · 7	$1,311 \cdot 8$ $1,243 \cdot 1$ $68 \cdot 7$
Gas, Electricity and Water </td <td>336.6 136.4 168.0 32.2</td> <td>335·9 132·9 170·7 32·3</td> <td>336·3 132·8 171·2 32·3</td> <td>337 · 7 133 · 6 171 · 9 32 · 2</td> <td>$\begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$</td> <td>38.0 13.7 22.6 1.7</td> <td>37·7 13·5 22·5 1·7</td> <td>37·8 13·6 22·5 1·7</td> <td>374·4 150·0 190·5 33·9</td> <td>373 · 9 146 · 6 193 · 3 34 · 0</td> <td>374.0 146.3 193.7 34.0</td> <td>375·5 147·2 194·4 33·9</td>	336.6 136.4 168.0 32.2	335·9 132·9 170·7 32·3	336·3 132·8 171·2 32·3	337 · 7 133 · 6 171 · 9 32 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	38.0 13.7 22.6 1.7	37·7 13·5 22·5 1·7	37·8 13·6 22·5 1·7	374·4 150·0 190·5 33·9	373 · 9 146 · 6 193 · 3 34 · 0	374.0 146.3 193.7 34.0	375·5 147·2 194·4 33·9
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	229.0 21.5 157.8	225·9 24·3 151·4	223·2 21·9 151·1	221 · 5 21 · 4 150 · 7	50·9 2·2 14·4	50·8 2·5 13·7	50·7 2·3 13·5	50.6 2.3 13.3	279·9 23·7 172·2	276·7 26·8 165·1	273·9 24·2 164·6	$272 \cdot 1$ 23 · 7 164 · 0
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,092.0	1,096 • 4	1,098.9	1,103.6	1,104.8	1,090.6	1,103 · 1	1,137.7	2,196.8	2,187.0	2,202.0	2,241.3
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	112.8 69.1 118.8 297.5 157.2 318.9 17.7	112.7 70.8 121.4 297.4 157.8 318.2 18.1	113·7 71·0 121·3 296·3 158·5 319·7 18·4	114.7 71.3 121.5 296.0 158.8 322.6 18.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 54 \cdot 9 \\ 282 \cdot 3 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 580 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	31.5 27.9 56.5 287.6 97.5 556.6 33.0	31.6 28.3 56.9 285.0 97.6 570.4 33.3	31.9 28.5 56.6 286.7 99.7 600.7 33.6	143.8 96.5 173.7 579.8 254.2 899.2 49.6	144.2 98.7 177.9 585.0 255.3 874.8 51.1	145.3 99.3 178.2 581.3 256.1 890.1 51.7	146.6 99.8 178.1 582.7 258.5 923.3 52.3
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	$57 \cdot 5 36 \cdot 3 173 \cdot 2 31 \cdot 3 10 \cdot 6$	55·4 37·0 176·7 32·1 10·6	55·2 35·8 176·7 31·7 10·5	55·3 35·5 172·1 31·4 10·3	76.0 40.7 471.4 105.2 28.2	75.6 43.1 480.5 105.8 29.4	75.5 42.1 472.6 105.2 29.0	75·3 41·6 463·1 105·3 28·3	133.5 77.0 644.6 136.5 38.8	131·0 80·1 657·2 137·9 40·0	130.7 77.9 649.3 136.9 39.5	130.6 77.1 635.2 136.7 38.6

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

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 28th November, 1953 (at establishments which rendered returns)

	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	Ope	eratives on Over	time	
	total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{7}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $10\frac{1}{4}$ 8 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7	
Products azed tiles)	$\begin{array}{c} 254.7\\ 64.2\\ 283.7\\ 429.3\\ 173.6\\ 99.1\\ 31.1\\ 77.2\\ 1,123.7\\ 730.9\\ 392.8\\ 630.7\\ 221.0\\ 141.9\\ 106.7\\ 328.5\\ 80.2\\ 789.7\\ 789.7\\ 789.7\\ 140.4\\ 103.5\\ 177.7\\ 71.5\\ 48.6\\ 452.0\\ 540.4\\ 194.6\\ 89.9\\ 338.0\\ 65.5\\ 177.4\\ 77.7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 0.1\\ 5.0\\ 3.1\\ 1.2\\ 0.4\\ 0.2\\ 1.3\\ 1.0\\ 0.3\\ 2.9\\ 2.7\\ \hline \\ 0.2\\ 2.4\\ 0.1\\ 4.1\\ 0.3\\ 0.4\\ 0.7\\ 0.6\\ 0.1\\ 10.2\\ 1.9\\ 1.3\\ 1.0\\ 0.2\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 0.3\\ 0.1\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 3\\ 0\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 5\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 10\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 1\cdot 1\\ 18\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 3\\ 12\cdot 8\\ \hline \\ 1\cdot 8\\ 24\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 54\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 4\\ 118\cdot 7\\ 25\cdot 9\\ 13\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 4\\ \hline \\ 4\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 0\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 7 \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 420 \cdot 7 \\ 304 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 234 \cdot 4 \\ 72 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 86 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 86 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 136 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 118 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	528.9 50.3 602.2 902.4 307.3 254.2 93.6 211.5 3,452.9 2,523.9 9,29.0 1,829.9 491.4 597.1 260.1 652.9 138.5 830.5 32.7 23.1 314.8 206.9 63.0 131.5 1,009.8 336.7 147.3 899.2 220.6 443.7 230.5	7 ⁻ 9 ¹ / ₂ 9 10 ¹ / ₁ 8 10 7 ¹ / ₁ 8 8 8 8 8	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,671.5	30.5	334.9	11	1,504.9	11,822.1	8	

Unemployment at 7th December, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th November and 7th December, 1953, were as follows :---

208-4 - 290-3	Men 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total
View-	and over	under 18	and over	under 18	
16th November	197,412	6,196	111,902	7,185	322,695
7th December	201,916	5,550	107,963	6,364	321,793
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 4,504	- 646	- 3,939	- 821	- 902

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 7th December represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 16th November.

An analysis of the figures for 7th December according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :---

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)		
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	52,416 2,743 28,426 2,605	53,719 1,780 34,066	88,506 881 41,204	194,641 5,404 103,696	7,275 146 4,267	201,916 5,550 107,963
Girls under 18 Total	2,695	2,275	1,152	6,122 309,863	242	6,364 321,793

The total of 321,793 includes 56,684 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 7th December, 1953, analysed according to duration of unem-ployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 16th November, 1953, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

The following					
as unemployed at	7th Decem	ber, 1953,	and the	percentage	rates of
unemployment in	each Reg	ion :—			

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Eastern	register	bers of pe ed as uner Decembe	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
20-31 20-50	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings	43,820 8,783 7,608 11,819 8,687 5,218 13,369 32,938 18,889 39,919 16,416	19,890 4,559 6,095 7,074 5,543 3,450 6,368 18,277 11,682 22,674 8,715	63,710 13,342 13,703 18,893 14,230 8,668 19,737 51,215 30,571 62,593 25,131	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 0.8 0.8 1.0 1.6 3.2 3.1 3.4	1·2 1·2 1·4 1·7 0·7 0·6 1·1 1·7 2·4 3·0 2·7		
Great Britain	207,466	114,327	321,793	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 7th December, 1953, was 358,662, including 227,895 men, 7,211 boys, 116,433 women and 7,123 girls. Of the total, 345,854 (including 5,603 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,808 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment

former employment. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 7th December, 1953, are shown below.

Marine Marrie Marine		Wholly Un (including					Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Region	Unem-	Unem- ployed for more	Unem-	ind only	Tempo- rarily	Total	우니 3 - London and South-	Wh	olly Unemp	loyed (includ	ling Casuals) and J
initia and and for the second second second second second second second second second	ployed for not more than 2 weeks	than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Stopped		Eastern South-Western Midland F. and W. Ridings	41,297 8,380 7,327 11,281 7,960 4,847	1,074 205 265 290 167 153	17,857 4,114 5,602 6,510 5,119 2,949	930 309 393 432 166 261	61,158 13,008 13,587 18,513 13,412 8,210
entre entre parieta entre entre non-ber el	100 0000 19-101-19	miy to (terms, ar	Ma	les		nil-nich nich wie colo din	Vorth-Western Northern	11,707 31,166 17,813 37,207	247 991 439 1,184	5,414 16,930 10,667 20,738	297 568 675 1,339	17,665 49,655 29,594 60,468
London and South- Eastern	13,572	13,563	15,236	42,371	1,449	43,820 8,783	Wales Great Britain	15,656	389	7,796	6,122	24,593 309,863
Eastern	2,589 2,107	13,563 2,704 2,256	15,236 3,292 3,229	8,585 7,592	198 16	7,608	Northern Ireland	25,780	1,654	7,827	730	35,991
South-Western Midland	2,865 3,952	3,320 1,656	5,386 2,519	11,571 8,127	248 560	11,819 8,687	United Kingdom	220,421	7,058	111,523	6,852	345,854
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	1,905 3,307	1,232 3,086	1,863 5,561	5,000 11,954	218 1,415	5,218 13,369	Child Kingdom		7,038	111,525	0,032	545,054
North-Western	8,567 4,115	9,028 5,077	14,562 9,060	32,157 18,252	781 637	32,938 18,889		In gently	Temp	orarily Stop	ped	
Scotland	9,028 3,152	9,856 3,721	19,507 9,172	38,391 16,045	1,528 371	39,919 16,416	London and South- Eastern	1,442	7	1,080	23	2 552
Great Britain	55,159	55,499	89,387	200,045	7,421	207,466	Eastern	198	- '	123	13	2,552
Anometrical An		1. 125.000		anast A.		Lugar	South-Western	16 243	5	97 125	37	116
Company (2000) and and and	1000 B		Fem	ales			Midland	548 217	12 1	247 201	11 39	818 458
London and South-	20001	(20140		1	1	and a second	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	1,405 763	10 18	603 760	54 19	2,072
Eastern	8,118 1,640	6,427 1,595	4,242	18,787	1,103 136	19,890	Northern	633 1,445	4 83	326 559	14 38	977 2,125
Southern	1,569	2,283 2,582	1,188 2,143 2,823	4,423 5,995 6,942	100 132	4,559 6,095	Wales	365	6	146	21	538
Midland	2,197 1,409	1,442 1,089	1,646	5,285	258 240	7,074 5,543 3,450	Great Britain	7,275	146	4,267	242	11,930
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	1,851	1,773	712 2,087	5.711	657	6,368	Northern Ireland	199	7	643	29	878
Northern Scotland	4,703 2,126 4,346	5,528 3,879 6,960	7,267 5,337 10,771	17,498 11,342 22,077	779 340 597	18,277 11,682 22,674	United Kingdom	7,474	153	4,910	271	12,808
Wales	1,625	2,783	4,140	8,548	167	8,715	Table	2012	Total Reg	istered as U	nemployed	abioies .
Great Britain	31,121	36,341	42,356	109,818	4,509	114,327	London and South- Eastern	42,739	1,081	18,937	953	63,710
	El-		To	tal	16:5-18	12	Eastern Southern	8,578 7,343	205 265	18,937 4,237 5,699	322 396	13,342 13,703
		-		-21	- La - La	State 1	South-Western Midland	11,524 8,508	295 179	6,635 5,366	439 177	18,893 14,230
London and South-	21 (00	10.000	10.170		0		North-Midland	5,064 13,112	154 257	3,150 6,017	300 351	8,668
Eastern	21,690 4,229	19,990 4,299	19,478 4,480	61,158 13,008	2,552	63,710 13,342	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	31,929	1,009	17,690	587	19,737 51,215
Southern	3,676 4,402	4.539	5,372 8,209	13,587 18,513	116 380	13,703 18,893	Northern Scotland	18,446 38,652	443 1,267	10,993 21,297	689 1,377	30,571 62,593
Midland	6,149 3,314	5,902 3,098 2,321	4.165	13,412	818 458	14,230	Wales	16,021	395	7,942	773	25,131
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	5,158 13,270	4,859	2,575 7,648 21,829	8,210 17,665 49,655	2,072 1,560	8,668 19,737 51,215	Great Britain	201,916	5,550	107,963	6,364	321,793
Northern	6,241 13,374	8,956	14,397 30,278	29,594 60,468	977 2,125	30,571 62,593	Northern Ireland	25,979	1,661	8,470	5 759	36,869
Wales	4,777	6,504	13,312	24,593	538	25,131	United Kingdom	227,895	7,211	116,433	7,123	358,662
Great Britain	86,280	91,840	131,743	309,863	11,930	321,793	* Number registere	d as unemp	loyed expre	ssed as perc	entage of th	e estimated

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

PRIM		L TOV		I THE					Re	Numbers of optimized states of the second states of			Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
The Table below sho persons on the registers o Employment Offices in e and in Scotland, Wales a 1953, and the numbers of	f the En each adr and Nor persons	nployme ninistrat rthern II on the r	nt Exch tive Reg reland a registers	anges an gion of t 7th D of the F	nd Y Eng ecer	outh land, nber,	Regions and Pr	incipal Tow	ns Me 18 a ove	nd 18 and	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 16th Nov., 1953
and Offices situated in sor together with the increa November, 1953.	ne of the	e princip	al town e comp	s in each bared w	n Re rith	gion, 16th	Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and H	 Iebburn	9	146 10,993 257 364 129 328 125 440 130 653 1676 563	1,132 18 14 44 16 23	30,571 639 771 1,409 1,399 1,262	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 661 \\ - & 22 \\ - & 35 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 109 \\ - & 27 \\ \end{array} $
D sizes and Director T	Registe	ers at 7th	December	, 1953	Dec in 7 as	(+) or (-) Totals com-	Middlesbroug Bank) Newcastle-up South Shields	on-Tyne		563 726 731 1,351 761 487	62 67 47	1,351 4,149 2,295 815	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 4 \\ + & 110 \\ + & 271 \\ - & 18 \\ - & 76 \end{vmatrix}$
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	1 N	d with 6th ov., 953	Stockton-on-' Sunderland . Wallsend (in Quay) .	Tees	2,1 3	59 410 92 1,451 330 158	46 167 7	3,810 495	+ 81
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	42,739 20,334	18,937 6,856	2,034 376	63,710	+	1,275 389	Scotland . Aberdeen . Clydebank . Dundee .		··· 38,6 ··· 1,9 ··· 1,4 ··· 1,4 ··· 3,9	68 682 97 102	2,644 48 24 78	62,593 2,698 323 2,098	+ 1,103 + 93 - 21 + 89 - 41
Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham	154 247 2,436 490	67 108 1,075 506	8 7 81 39	27,566 229 362 3,592 1,035	-+	28 38 107	Edinburgh . Glasgow (inc Greenock . Motherwell a	. Ruthergle	en) 12,1 1,0 1,0	00 4,852 05 1,280 47 857	149 344 164 109	5,408 17,296 2,449 2,013	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 264 \\ + & 42 \\ - & 109 \end{vmatrix}$
Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham	1,013 369 237 335	392 243 147 130	19 30 29 16	1,424 642 413 481	111	73 122 56 67 12	Paisley Wales Cardiff		··· 16,0 ··· 2,0	20 272 21 7,942 87 362	26 1,168 69	818 25,131 2,518 914	all a line in the
Enfield	174 588 74 471	140 384 46 192	28 46 6	342 1,018 126 694	-	67 56 69	Merthyr Tydf Newport Rhondda Swansea			64 213 28 212 79 500 56 629	37 21 66 28	914 661 1,745 2,113	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 78 \\ + & 25 \\ - & 18 \\ - & 183 \\ + & 63 \\ + & 109 \\ \end{array} $
Ilford	450 893 720 888 543	198 274 203 308 176	31 23 25 24 32 31	671 1,192 947 1,228 750	1 1 1 + 1 1 1	43 58 19 14 102 5	Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry		··· 25,9 ··· 7,9 ·· 2,8	08 3,666	2,420 403 283	36,869 11,977 3,534	+ 1,257 - 165 + 185
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich	8,578 93 136 351	4,237 100 67 102	527 5 9	13,342 198 212 477	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	585 17 6 5	NUM	BERS U	JNEM	PLOYED): 1939) to 19	053
Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	143 875 956 171	85 194 456 103	24 7 12 19 14	235 1,081 1,431 288	++	18 41 4 38	The Table as unemploye	below she	ows the	annual av	erage nu	mbers r	registered
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	7,343 1,033 181	5,699 675 133	661 37 14	13,703 1,745 328	- + -	515 93 39	Total Edi		(Great Britain			tener -
Reading Slough Southampton	1,488 258 161 868	1,567 166 47 601	56 19 5 78	3,111 443 213 1,547	1 1 1	142 16 50 88		Wholly Un (including	Casuals)	Tempor Stopp	ed	Total	United Kingdom: Total
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	11,524 2,212 443 142 1,284	6,635 906 313 79 1,362	734 107 11 20 70	18,893 3,225 767 241 2,716	1111	108 91 17 8 76	1939 1940 1941 1942	Males 934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019	Females 258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196	Females 78,347 1 58,549 27,476 2,691	,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117
Swindon Midland Birmingham	62 8,508 2,280	126 5,366 1,252 79	15 356 88	203 14,230 3,620		49 949 618	1943 1944 1945 1946	47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914	20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840	795 394 549 2,097	733 518 584 1,218	69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069	85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164
Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick	51 596 160 120	343 41 43	1 27 10 4	131 966 211 167	+ -	16 55 46 13 13 52	1947 1948 1949 1950	234,895 225,566 223,219 214,943	78,756 70,567 76,913 90,595	102,738 4,289 4,752 5,147	51,960 3,148 3,081 3,486	468,349 303,570 307,965 314,171	498,323 331,323 337,997 341,093
Stoke-on-Trent	901 388 157 607	284 351 139 328	10 21 1 10	1,195 760 297 945	+	13 52 24 168	1951: 1952: 1953 :	153,403 196,104	83,610 132,603	8,070 31,767	7,812 53,771	252,895 414,245	281,361 462,533
Worcester North-Midland Chesterfield	177 5,064 294	106 3,150 113	1 454 9	284 8,668 416	-++	26 565 83	12th Jan 16th Feb 16th March 13th April	265,615 248,294 224,320 219,994	148,144 139,673 133,497 126,242	21,569 24,353 26,814 19,419	17,162 16,500 12,407 10,151	452,490 428,820 397,038 375,806	503,333 475,502 438,956 415,483
Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln	211 865 352 188	124 375 165 39	8 92 12 13	343 1,332 529 240	+	57 129 40 6	11th May 15th June 13th July 10th Aug	198,989 178,689 170,049 184,588	117,724 97,025 87,322 97,801	15,274 14,863 9,676 6,325	8,266 7,165 5,629 4,822	340,253 297,742 272,676 293,536	378,012 334,520 307,414 327,280
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	93 169 966 75 34	92 101 255 85 151	35 6 23 9 38	220 276 1,244 169 223	-++-++	40 59 78 6 27	14th Sept 12th Oct 16th Nov 7th Dec	177,003 187,120 196,563 200,045	103,589 111,834 114,734 109,818	7,145 6,528 7,045 7,421	4,233 3,583 4,353 4,509	291,970 309,065 322,695 321,793	323,437 339,539 358,307 358,662
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford	13,112 299 719	6,017 125 226	608 17 23	19,737 441 968	_	51 8 65	DISABL	ED PE	RSON	s (empi	.OYMI	ENT) A	ACT
Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield	149 329 149 261	33 418 54 95	14 2 2 49	182 761 205 358	++++ +	18 5 6 28	The number (Employment) Act, 194	14, at 19	th Octobe	r. 1953 (the last	date on
Hull	3,452 2,451 134 1,743	1,215 836 170 687	49 52 24 66	4,716 3,339 328 2,496	-	131 221 27 201	which a cour at 20th July, The number unemployed a	1953. er of dis	abled p	ersons on	the rec	vister w	ho were
Wakefield York North-Western	181 296 31,929	118 124 17,690	6 15 1,596	305 435 51,215		9 6 840	were males a persons who served. An a	nd 6,511 had serve	were fe d in H.M	M. Forces	ne total and 25.7	include 79 who	d 24,035 had not
Accrington	137 177 275 1,070	134 66 530 870	9 7 24 55	280 250 829 1,995	-++++	13 35 21 12			these n	Males	Fema	at as and	Total
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley	218 1,444 539 261	140 1,178 164 124	4 49 16 3	362 2,671 719 388	+	22 7 39 43	Suitable for ordi Ex-Service Others	inary emplo	yment :	21,767 16,598	21 5,79	1 2	21,978 22,391
Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	91 104 13,344 3,862	53 153 4,465 1,243	2 10 686 136	146 267 18,495 5,241	- 1 + 1	43 60 143 191	Total Severely disabled	··· persons cla	ssified as	38,365	6,00		44,369
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale	579 321 178	213 171 121	12 21 4	804 513 303	111	90 29 65	unlikely to obta than under spe Ex-Service Others	ain employn cial conditio	nent other	2,048 2,890	49	9	2,057 3,388
St. Helens	500 880 518	850 277 305	24 13 16	1,374 1,170 839	+	21 35 79	Total Grand Total			4,938	6,51		5,445
Wallasey Warrington Wigan	829 431 509	690 536 250	51 13 9	1,570 980 768	++	11 104 15	* These person registers of Empl	s are exclud	ed from t	he statistics of	of unemplo	oved perso	the second

16

Trange d 1

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 7th December, 1953. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (7,421 males and 4,509 females) or unemployed casual workers (3,929 males and 309 females).

		iges al		un Emp	noymen	t Office	es in G	reat	S. S. William		No.	Left action					
Duration of	-				1				Age (Groups	No.		Li paris.		301.022	and the second	
Unemployment in weeks	U	Jnder 18	18 aunder		0 and ider 40	40 and under 5		and	Total	Under		8 and der 20	20 and under 40	40 a under		5 and over	Total
	_				Males								F	emales			and the set
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 " 2 " " " 4 " 4 " " " 6 " 6 " " " 8 " 8 " " " 10 " 26 " " 39 " 39 " " 52 " 52 " " ",104 Over 104		1,750 974 915 560 305 437 294 73 31 46 —	8 55 33 48 36 10	83 9 15 1 20 1 31 4 88 1 67 6 07 2 72 1 92 2	6,225 9,529 1,076 7,150 4,975 7,906 5,769 2,436 1,681 2,712 1,596	8,330 5,436 7,015 5,395 4,211 7,420 6,965 3,538 2,718 4,855 4,590	4, 4, 3, 6, 7, 3, 6,	050 206 727 041 463 975 198 991 250 140 607	31,402 19,828 24,548 17,666 13,285 23,226 21,593 10,145 7,752 13,845 12,826	1,72 96 1,08 71 47 60 39 7 3 5	6 3 4 8 5 3 1 0	1,711 1,111 1,334 1,091 683 1,043 595 110 38 74 29	8,966 6,375 7,795 5,606 4,193 7,027 6,503 2,241 1,208 1,459 419	4,3 3,4 4,2 3,2 2,5 4,8 4,1 1,6 1,0 1,6 8	85 91 64 48 90 37 05 36	1,125 962 1,310 1,066 885 1,662 1,728 784 512 976 565	17,913 12,899 15,813 11,741 8,787 15,227 13,356 4,811 2,824 4,250 1,888
Total		5,385	4,55	55 72	2,055	60,473	53,6	548	196,116	6,11	6	,819	51,792	32,20	07 1	1,575	109,509
Figures for the	mair	n age-g	roups a	and "du	uration	" categ	ories a	re give	n in the	Table	below	for eacl	n Region	n and I	Develop	ment A	rea :
Duration of Unemployment				Males	94.54 44		The second of the	emales				Males			Carlow Carlow	Females	Particular of the second secon
in weeks		Unde 20	er 20 an unde 40	er 40 an		Unde 20	r 20 ar unde 40	er 40 a		al Und 20		er 40 al		1 Unde	er 20 an unde 40	d 40 an over	
		-				A Start	area and	aler.		Regions	i ir	1	-	-	-	and the second	and execut
			London and South-Eastern Eastern										in the state				
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		21.	4 2,77	8 6,29	5 9,287	25	4 1,07	9 1.9		20 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 & 2,12 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 0 & 17 \end{array}$	0 1,47	6 2.033	7 54	8 339	9 490	937
Total		1,90	7 14,87				1. 10.10				10 2.07 6 2	and a second second			-		
				1	So	uthern		-	an a			1	South	1-Western	<u> </u>	1	-
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		372	7 45	7 1,365	5 1,879	184	784	4 76	53 1,73	2 41 1 9	3 82	6 2,25	9 5,866	269		1,431	4,100 2,149
Total		438							-		The Station	100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		-	461	674
		Title		- Articlaria	Mi	dland						1	North	-Midland		1	1
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		266	31		1,258	68	323	3 60	9 1,000	3	1 20						2,494
Total	•••	306		all a station in		521				10000	9	8 842	950		28	115	156
				1.198832	ast and V	Vest Rid	1			The state of the s	1	1 0,000	1 6 200	Western	1,550	1,346	3,206
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	.:	379	746	5 1,913	2,727	578	1,731	73	3 3,562	1,503	2,594	4,123	17.244	1,161 267	5,194 2,418	3,867 2,137	10,222 4,822
Total	•••	464		1	4. A. S. M. P.	669	2,433		5 757	84	1,679	5,763	7,526	47	8,493	7,521	2,445
			10.8. 01.12		Noi	rthern	1			- Carlos	1	1 1 22	1 1000	tland	1	1 .,	111,405
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		629 159	4,486	2,310	8,966 4,112	1,237	3,207 2,030	1,52	8 5,972 5 3,616	1,674		7,324	17,983	2,111	6,027 3,729	3,119	11,257
Over 26 Total	•••	832	955	_	4,948	48	6,012	3,671	3 1,721	2,219	2,716	8,204	11,080	2,792	2,204	2,153 2,004 7,276	6,443 4,328
			1	In the second	w	ales	1	1	1.,		1,	120,200	1	Britain	11,500	1,270	22,028
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		468 175	2,789 1,292	2,839	6,096 3,971	1,044	2,136	1,222	4,402	7,900 1,586	48,955	49,874 28,558	106,729	10,894	32,935	23,324	67,153
Over 26 Total	•••	57 700	824 4,905	2,504 4,320 9,663	5,201	73	4,003	808	1,461	9,940	8,425	35,689	44,568	- CBREE	13,530 5,327	12,417 8,041	28,583
		DIT		1 Chell			1,005		Develop	1	1	114,121	190,110	13,933	51,792	43,782	109,509
		<u>ndurini</u>	Derver an	and high	North-	Eastern			Develop			South	Wales and	l Monmo	outhshire		
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	::	513 127	3,806 1,369	3,060 1,719	7,379 3,215	1,014 260	2,624 1,807	1,137	4,775 3,084	317 82	1,764	1,749 1,400	3,830 2,193	636 185	1,522 802	792	2,950 1,557
Total		<u> </u>	867 6,042	3,468 8,247	4,374 14,968	39 1,313	718 5,149	2,946	9,408	434	3,063	3,260	3,883	<u> </u>	449 2,773	626 1,988	1,112
			1	1	West Cu	nberland	1	1	A State of the	California and	I de la	NET G	South La	and the second			
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		30 11	156 56	126 86	312 153	46 8	120 56	65 41	231	43 7	212	224 186	479 267	51 19	351 296	179 173	581 488
Over 26 Total		2 43	38 250	405	233 698	2	11 187	16	29 365	6 56	76 362	495 905	577	6 76	167 814	179 531	352
				1 January 1	Merse	yside			1			I States	Wrex				
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		844 244	4,801 1,649	2,860 1,651	8,505 3,544	487	1,967 1,152	995 819	3,449 2,116	10 2	63 20	72	145 80	30	84 40	45	159 85
Over 26 Total		61 1,149	1,088	2,578	3,544 3,727 15,776	653	373	2,368	<u>948</u> 6,513	1	<u>15</u> 98	138 268	<u>154</u> 379	35	40 9 133	⁴¹ 35 121	45
	-			1.00	Scott	1 1300	,	2,000	0,015	10			rth-East I	1	Constant .	121	289
or less over 8 and up to 26		1,034	5,339	3,416	9,789	965	3,442	1,605	6,012	8	76	125	209	4	59	74	137
Dver 26		83 1,339		2,424 5,205 11,045	4,714 7,228	256 62 1,283	2,506 1,736	1,262 1,389	3,187	-	13 11 100	74 110 200	88 121	_	12 4	51 50	63 54
	•••	1,000	2,547	11,043		1,205	7,684	4,230	13,223	9	100	309	418	4	75	175	254

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 7th December, 1953. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e. persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.

Industry	unem (incl	olly ployed uding uals)	C	orarily		Total	V	U	nited Kingd (all classes)	lom)
anate seen geans he of these	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
griculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry	10,247 6,830 332 3,085	3,542 3,483 49 10	1,399 82 1,317	372 370 	11,646 6,912 332 4,402	3,914 3,853 49 12	15,560 10,765 381 4,414	17,992 12,968 407 4,617	4,123 4,061 49 13	22,115 17,029 456 4,630
fining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,121 1,381 22 383 66 136 133	184 116 1 15 7 45	18 3 13 	11111	2,139 1,384 22 385 66 149 133	184 116 1 15 7 45	2,323 1,500 23 400 66 156 178	2,730 1,397 32 843 66 250 142	188 116 1 18 7 46	2,918 1,513 33 861 66 257 188
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,791 831 333 321 290 49 967	1,098 216 230 296 184 9 163	67 	74 3 61 10 	2,858 831 371 330 298 49 979	1,172 219 291 306 184 9 163	4,030 1,050 662 636 482 58 1,142	3,186 955 394 332 303 55 1,147	1,187 221 297 309 184 9 167	4,373 1,176 691 641 487 64 1,314
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	3,031 81 1,358	2,106 4 597	13 -2	25 14	3,044 81 1,360	2,131 4 611	5,175 85 1,971	3,132 81 1,412	2,160 4 619	5,292 85 2,031
Perfumery	114 456 258 217 221 326	295 480 141 438 47 104	$-\frac{1}{2}$		115 456 260 217 221 334	296 486 142 441 47 104	411 942 402 658 268 438	117 456 262 230 233 341	301 488 142 455 47 104	418 944 404 685 280 445
etal Manufacture	3,541 90	899 4	1,370	152	4,911 90	1,051 4	5,962 94	5,027 104	1,052	6,079 108
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,136 1,098 166 66	216 295 121 18	943 123 39 3	65 49 17 —	2,079 1,221 205 69	281 344 138 18	2,360 1,565 343 87	2,124 1,258 205 69	281 344 138 18	2,405 1,602 343 87
integrated works)	286 699	63 182	246 16	2 19	532 715	65 201	597 916	536 731	65 202	601 933
Angineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	18,438 8,184 551 250 130 366 82 342 395 1,061 5,009 522 271 184 364 98 91 538	5,050 329 56 48 12 108 8 102 191 65 1,430 425 283 317 647 202 136 691	$ \begin{array}{c} 478 \\ 128 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ -1 \\ 112 \\ -3 \\ 214 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	56 6 1 	18,916 8,312 552 263 130 367 82 454 395 1,064 5,223 525 271 184 366 98 91 539	5,106 335 57 48 12 112 8 134 191 65 1,440 425 283 317 649 202 136 692	24,022 8,647 609 311 142 479 90 588 586 1,129 6,663 950 554 501 1,015 300 227 1,231	20,030 8,842 580 269 132 371 83 579 405 1,078 5,552 538 275 187 390 100 94 555	5,191 341 57 48 12 114 8 161 203 65 1,453 429 283 317 669 202 136 693	25,221 9,183 637 317 144 485 91 740 608 1,143 7,005 967 558 504 1,059 302 230 1,248
ebicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	5,572 1,714 2,106 710	1,291 327 310 261	95 79 12 —	14 1 1 2	5,667 1,793 2,118 710	1,305 328 311 263	6,972 2,121 2,429 973	6,032 1,876 2,321 758	1,380 334 325 299	7,412 2,210 2,646 1,057
Vehicles and Aircraft	498 55 160 251 78	320 1 17 15 40	$\frac{2}{2}$		500 55 162 251 78	330 1 17 15 40	830 56 179 266 118	519 57 163 253 85	330 1 17 15 59	849 58 180 268 144
Ietal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,960 256 166 184 202 279 187 1,686	2,458 229 262 31 183 564 129 1,060	864 425 103 165 135 6 7 23	250 86 112 1 16 8 1 26	3,824 681 269 349 337 285 194 1,709	2,708 315 374 32 199 572 130 1,086	6,532 996 643 381 536 857 324 2,795	3,971 688 273 375 340 304 198 1,793	2,741 319 375 32 199 584 132 1,100	6,712 1,007 648 407 539 888 330 2,893
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	589 322- 99 86 82	476 237 138 73 28	33 11 1 21	9 6 3 	622 333 100 107 82	485 237 144 76 28	1,107 570 244 183 110	643 346 105 109 83	505 248 148 81 28	1,148 594 253 190 111
extiles	2,991 481 230 606 206 105 82 266 99 130 27 47 35 124	4,346 646 411 725 117 183 247 173 318 537 28 160 63 397	396 28 4 145 1 4 - 1 1 26 6 16 2	573 41 89 137 1 46 36 2 6 104 13 13 13	3,387 509 234 751 207 109 82 267 100 156 33 63 35 126	4,919 687 500 862 118 229 283 175 324 641 41 173 76 410	8,306 1,196 734 1,613 325 338 365 442 424 424 424 797 74 236 111 536	4,413 513 235 781 248 248 223 270 131 183 33 68 35 144	6,974 702 502 887 159 235 1,805 176 675 51 212 76 560	11,387 1,215 737 1,668 407 358 2,628 446 621 858 84 280 111 704

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 7th December, 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. The total of 1,384 males unemployed includes 378 men registered for underground work.

Industry

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

United Kingdom (all classes)

Males Females Total

North-Western Northern ... Scotland ... Wales

.....

··· ··· ··

....

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 21st October and 18th November, 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 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

	handa suin Roadi su		ali matendi antis anno ali antis	and a state	for consecu-	remainin	ng unfilled	d by empl d at the sp al number y fall short	ecified da of vacanc	tes. They ies which i	do not p require to	be fille
eognaed and lis- leduaty gome of miscorm-'s during	21st C	eks ended october, 53	18th No	eks ended ovember, 153	Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952, to	In the from th (which of	first place e provisio came into	e, vacancie ons of the operation nent of wor	s in empl Notificati on 25th	loyments v on of Vac February,	which are ancies Or 1952) may	except der, 19 y be fill
ning and an in the second	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	18th Nov., 1953 (48 weeks)	ment Ex Exchange	changes. ge system	Secondly may, in on mays of a	employe	rs who do u	ise the Em	ployme when th
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	149,886 14,009	115,964 37,127	139,764 11,314	111,662 38,483	1,669,290 213,825	of the k	ind they	require is s Exchange t	carce), ha	ve a "Stan	nding Orc	ler" w
over	76,120 14,511	77,248 45,895	71,790 12,086	73,621 48,617	814,494 229,917	without	" notifyi	ng " any sing unfilled	specific n	umber of	vacancies	, and 1
Total	254,526	276,234	234,954	272,383	2,927,526	figures.	Neverth	eless, com dication of	parison of	f the figure	s for vari	ous da
The figures of va which were filled b changes, <i>i.e.</i> , they do employers that were	y application of a point of a poi	ants sub- clude eng	mitted by	y Employ s of work	ment Ex-	the four "Order selected	weeks en s " of the industrie	e shows th ided 18th N Standard s within th ing unfilled	November Industria e Orders,	, 1953, in e l Classifica together v	each of the tion and with the n	e indu in cert
	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	ability a	trainus Indinus Indinus		gs during fou 18th Novemb			Nur		ancies remain November, 19		i at
Industry C	Froup		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	Tota
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish Aining and Quarrying	hing 	:	1,933 1,133 545	366 317 294	1,081 26	49 17	3,429 1,493	7,908 4,652	1,314 1,163	287 26	174 28	9,68 5,86
Coal Mining Treatment of Non-Me Products other than (Coal		545 3,597	294 312	10 1,030	3 154	852 5,093	3,962 1,638	1,030 1,233	5 1,846	8 1,213	5,00 5,93
Chemicals and Allied Tra Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding		cal Goods	3,813 5,894 18,431	176 322 1,367	2,015 642 6,583	270 75 745	6,274 6,933 27,126	2,859 3,290 15,634	393 921 3,577	1,163 398 3,735	814 187 1,903	5,2 4,7 24,8
Shipbuilding and Ship Engineering Electrical Goods	Repairing		5,122 10,418 2,891	195 954 218	139 2,779 3,665	11 342 392	5,467 14,493 7,166	2,085 10,938 2,611	3,577 349 2,794 434	19 1,759 1,957	14 1,109 780	2,40 16,60 5,71
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhe		Cold in Price and States and	8,772 4,514	619 454	1,841 3,002	196 367	11,428 8,337	11,668 2,710	1,676 1,461	1,368 1,994	501 1,269	15,21 7,43
Precision Instruments, Jev Fextiles Cotton Wool	Contraction and the second		693 4,111 854 999	121 361 96 49	701 4,287 1,214 853	122 1,018 220 185	1,637 9,777 2,384 2,086	948 2,344 857 440	485 2,610 752 770	619 8,975 3,995 1,922	463 7,109 1,923 1,628	2,51 21,03 7,52 4,70
Leather, Leather Goods a			387 992	77 225	322 3,994	86 1,073	872 6,284	233 1,312	392 2,101	627 13,934	546 9.253	1,79 26,60
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood an	nd Cork		5,243 2,782 1,546	641 747 230	6,045 761 1,465	1,082 147 480	13,011 4,437 3,721	1,720 1,801 1,117	1,187 1,551 870	2,413 762 1,206	1,988 642 2,409	7,30 4,75 5,60
Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Card Printing	board Go	ods	1,258 288	104 126	906 559	284 196	2,552 1,169	423 694	290 580	778 428	1,147 1,262	2,6
Other Manufacturing Ind Building and Contracting Building	ustries 		2,976 40,460 27,717	227 1,479 1,128	2,608 204 128	408 106 80	6,219 42,249 29,053	1,327 18,655 14,208	474 2,919 2,253	1,572 149 96	933 249 148	4,30 21,97 16,70
Gas, Electricity and Wate Fransport and Communic Distributive Trades	er ation	:: **:::	3,699 7,838	47 482	109 1,251	36 188	3,891 9,759	1,428 14,780	208 2,260	106 1,510	71 390	1,81 18,94
Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and F Public Administration National Government	inance		8,155 428 6,205	1,875 67 180	11,029 347 1,738	3,475 170 215	24,534 1,012 8,338	5,358 699 5,978	8,874 284 355	8,313 422 1,394	11,127 605 457	33,6 2,0 8,1
Local Government Ser	Service vice		2,167 4,038	70 110	1,006 732	107 108	3,350 4,988	3,166 2,812	152 203	722 672	219 238	4,2 3,9
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports	, etc.		1,357 4,805 563	161 461 107	4,109 16,600 853	454 1,153 60	6,081 23,019 1,583	1,329 2,274 264	940 1,235 346	4,751 16,051 518	1,670 4,616 202	8,6 24,1 1,3
Catering Laundries, Dry Cleanin	ng, etc.		3,155 474	92 164	10,449 1,494	341 337	14,037 2,469	920 231	264 259	6,245 1,651	939 1,237	8,3 3,3
Grand Total	6.9.1. 3		139,764	11,314	71,790	12,086	234,954	111,662	38,483	73,621	48,617	272,3

Fur	. 83	37	55	10	138	47	185	138	47	185
Clothing	1,852 137 52 66	4,441 2,483 813 417 110	1,492 1,225 31 1 137	1,513 958 337 35 110	4,330 3,077 168 53 203	5,954 3,441 1,150 452 220	10,284 6,518 1,318 505 423	4,589 3,192 173 88 206	6,967 3,616 1,213 1,042 221	11,556 6,808 1,386 1,130 427
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	. 257	292 291 35	3 78 17	26 46 1	77 335 417	318 337 36	395 672 453	95 354 481	493 345 37	588 699 518
Food, Drink and Tobacco	285 2,182 287 262 526 226 352 514 920 635 160 427	7,833 164 1,480 641 326 352 157 901 1,577 1,577 1,070 351 197 354 263	$ \begin{array}{c} $	256 1 45 12 31 4 - 28 78 40 1 4 7 5	7,190 285 2,190 293 269 530 226 355 517 946 639 160 429 351	8,089 165 1,525 653 357 356 157 929 1,655 1,110 352 201 361 268	15,279 450 3,715 946 626 886 383 1,284 2,172 2,056 991 361 790 619	8,045 331 2,441 299 346 629 234 365 720 987 655 182 489 367	9,141 171 1,622 677 452 158 942 2,172 1,121 354 204 383 508	17,186 502 4,063 976 723 1,081 392 1,307 2,892 2,108 1,009 386 872 875
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,154 1,257 169 313	852 206 415 25 135 71	176 16 128 6 25 1	62 2 54 - 4 2	3,228 1,170 1,385 175 338 160	914 208 469 25 139 73	4,142 1,378 1,854 200 477 233	3,510 1,291 1,503 188 361 167	932 211 479 25 141 76	4,442 1,502 1,982 213 502 243
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	332 27	1,590 278 22	15 	41 20 1	1,721 332 27	1,631 298 23	3,352 630 50	1,796 336 30	1,686 301 23	3,482 637 53
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc	110 402	311 237 76	 10	3 6 1	153 111 412	314 243 77	467 354 489	170 113 434	341 244 84	511 357 518
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	1,903 746 140 96 166 61	666 1,752 488 50 83 482 86 34 529	4 24 10 	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 26 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ - \\ - \\ 6 \end{array} $	686 1,927 756 140 107 166 61 190 507	676 1,778 492 52 90 489 86 34 535	1,362 3,705 1,248 192 197 655 147 224 1,042	713 2,030 781 141 112 170 62 191 573	693 1,797 493 52 96 494 87 34 541	1,406 3,827 1,274 193 208 664 149 225 1,114
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	38,255 26,062 835 11,358	341 208 57 76	145 104 	5 5 —	38,400 26,166 835 11,399	346 213 57 76	38,746 26,379 892 11,475	45,033 30,987 938 13,108	371 230 63 78	45,404 31,217 1,001 13,186
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	2,285 1,151 859 275	160 64 91 5	23 13 3 7	1111	2,308 1,164 862 282	160 64 91 5	2,468 1,228 953 287	2,530 1,216 983 331	165 65 94 6	2,695 1,281 1,077 337
Transport and Communication	20,720 3,028 1,664 608 2,105 7,116 1,970 661 128 2,258 442 740	2,394 305 921 18 96 107 13 16 42 743 65 68	229 19 7 3 11 139 23 10 7 5 5	40 1 7 1 17 1 11 11 1	20,949 3,047 1,671 2,116 7,255 1,993 671 128 2,265 447 745	2,434 306 928 18 97 124 14 16 42 754 66 69	23,383 3,353 2,599 629 2,213 7,379 2,007 687 170 3,019 513 814	23,522- 3,273 1,977 686 2,315- 7,714 3,034 698 135 2,474 457 759	2,501 319 938 21 98 129 16 16 47 779 69 69	26,023 3,592 2,915 707 2,413 7,843 3,050 714 182 3,253 526 828
Distributive Trades	15,567 2,011 1,869 1,538 3,795 1,851 4,138	14,043 257 336 591 4,840 777 6,676	102 14 3 6 34 14 31	266 3 9 8 96 10 131	15,669 2,025 1,872 1,544 3,829 1,865 4,169	14,309 260 345 599 4,936 787 6,807	29,978 2,285 2,217 2,143 8,765 2,652 10,976	17,439 2,272 2,076 1,843 4,391 1,963 4,495	15,318 287 375 677 5,217 861 7,242	32,757 2,559 2,451 2,520 9,608 2,824 11,737
Newspapers	365	566		9	365	575	940	399	659	1,058
Public Administration	15,847 6,252 9,595	788 4,045 2,351 1,694	7 140 18 122	3 30 8 22	1,486 15,987 6,270 9,717	791 4,075 2,359 1,716	2,277 20,062 8,629 11,433	1,599 17,894 7,055 10,839	818 4,398 2,618 1,780	2,417 22,292 9,673
Professional Services	4,055 140 933 136 1,489 128 1,229	6,821 110 1,388 214 4,641 63 405	24 	34 	4,079 140 941 136 1,502 128 1,232	6,855 110 1,408 214 4,653 64 406	10,934 250 2,349 350 6,155 192	4,338 152 998 145 1,610 147	7,252 112 1,497 232 4,931 68	12,619 11,590 264 2,495 377 6,541 215 1,009
Miscellaneous Services	22,279 3,421 2,966 12,028 639 214 249 248 945 1,569	34,453 2,237 953 21,720 1,884 557 288 2,338 3,857 619	174 28 31 73 4 	690 120 43 289 39 24 19 6 121 29	1,232 22,453 3,449 2,997 12,101 643 214 252 248 963 1,586	35,143 2,357 996 22,009 1,923 581 307 2,344 3,978 648	1,638 57,596 5,806 3,993 34,110 2,566 795 559 2,592 4,941 2,234	1,286 23,689 3,589 3,200 12,761 680 228 277 252 1,030 1,672	412 37,008 2,420 1,021 22,816 2,044 607 345 2,651 4,415 689	1,698 60,697 6,009 4,221 35,577 2,724 835 622 2,903 5,445 2,361
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,713	406	ar - 6	-	3,713	406	4,119	3,893	440	4,333
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,487	8,149			6,487	8,149	14,636	7,499	8,929	16,428
GRAND TOTAL*	200,045	109,818	7,421	4,509	207,466	114,327	321,793	235,106	123,556	358,662
* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2	3,929 males	s and 309 fe	emales in (Great Brita	ain and 5,2	74 males a	nd 329 fem	ales in the	United Ki	ngdom).

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

Wholly

unemployed (including casuals)

Males Females

Great Britain

Total

Males Females Total

Temporarily stopped

Males Females

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

1,626 780 1,727 636 13,771 2,049 3,481 1,141 19,297 7,994 12,517 6,768 12,323 4,417 7,058 5,052 4,939 1,409 2,454 831 10,851 3,521 6,934 2,885 1,411 1,121 1,961 741 6,933 1,657 3,851 765 25,039 37,966 9,532 16,844 7,789 33,185 13,416 23,139 11,030 Great Britain 139,764 111,662 73,621 12,086 48,617 234,954 272,383 11,314 38,483 71,790

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 31st October, 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 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 dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks* ended 31st October, 1953

Industry	теп	er of Er nts per ployed ning of p	100 at	charg Los em	aber of i es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of En its per l ployed ung of p	100 at	charg Los: em	ber of l es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at
The states and resider	м.	F.	т.	м.	F.	т.	termentalipies in annutsione as	м.	F .	Т.	м.	F.	т.
Freatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.4	Textiles	3.5	4·5 5·5	4·0 5·0	2·8 3·0	3·8 4·1	3.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	4·1 3·1 3·9	3·4 5·1	3·3 4·6	2·3 3·8	2·5 4·7	2.4
ing Glazed Tiles)	3.8 3.4 4.1	4·4 4·8 6·7	4·1 3·8 4·7	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	4·0 4·0 6·7	3.5 2.8 4.6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	3·1 3·3	3·0 3·6	3·1 3·5	3·0 2·3	4·9 2·7	3.4
Glass Containers Cement	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net	4.2	4·5 6·2	4·3 5·6	2·8 4·1	5·0 5·9	4.1
Manufactures	4·6 2·5	5·4 4·4	4·7 3·0	3·7 2·2	4·2 3·8	3·8 2·6	Hosiery	3.5	4·4 3·7 3·3	4·1 3·4 2·9	2·9 2·1 1·6	3.5 3.1 2.3	3.2.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product				ALL	8		Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	2.1	4·0 3·9	3.3	1.6 2.5	2.3 3.2 3.6	2
Works	1.5 2.8 2.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	0·9 2·7 4·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 3.6 \end{array} $	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	3.8 2.7 5.3	6·5 4·0 5·2	5.8 3.1 5.3	5·8 2·1 3·3	6·1 3·1 5·6	2.
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2.3	3.8 3.5	2·9 2·7	$2.0 \\ 2.7$	3·7 4·5	2.6 3.2					19432	Prof. all	3.
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2·2 2·1 2·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	3·3 2·0 3·3	2.5 1.6 2.5	4.6 1.5 3.4	3·4 1·6 2·7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather Tanning and Dressing	3·0 2·9	5·4 4·0	3·9 3·1	2·5 2·3	4·1 2·9	2.
Aetal Manufacture	2.9	3.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.6	Leather Goods Fur	3.8 2.2	6·3 4·4	5.5 3.2	3·2 2·6	4.6 4.4	4· 3·
Blast Furnaces	2.2	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.4	2.2	Clothing	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.6	4.1	3.
tron Foundries	2·4 3·7	3·0 4·7	2·4 3·8	2·1 3·2	2·7 4·0	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3$	Tailoring	3.1	4.5	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.
Steel Sheet Manufacture	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	3·2 1·1 3·4	3·2 2·4 2·8	$2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4$	3.5 3.6 3.0	2·9 2·1 2·5	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	3.5 2.7 2.1	4·2 4·2 3·1	4·1 4·1 2·7	3·4 2·0 2·4	$4 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 0$	4· 3· 3·
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.		4.4	3.6	2.6	3.6	2.8	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2.7	4·0 3·5	$2.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.1$	2·0 2·0 2·3	3.7 2.9 2.9	3.2.
ngineering and Electrical Goods	2.7	5·0 1·6	3·2 2·6	2·6 2·7	3·8 2·6	2·8 2·7	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.5	4.9	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.8 2.9	2·8 2·7	2.8 2.8	2.6 2.2	3.6 3.2	2·7 2·3	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	3·9 2·8	7·6 4·3	5·5 3·1	3·8 2·8	6·1 4·6	4 · 3 ·
Small Tools	2.2	3.7	2·4 2·5 2·3	2.8 2.3	2.7 4.0 3.7	2.8 2.5 2.7	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	3.8 5.8 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4·2 9·5 4·8	5.0 4.1 3.6	5·9 6·7 6·1	5.
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	2.7	$2.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 3.4$	3.4	2.1 3.3	Milk Products	3.0	5·4 8·6	3.7	4.4	7·0 7·3	5.
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2.6	$\begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	2.8	$2.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.2$	3.6	2·7 2·5 2·8	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	$ \begin{array}{c c} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	8·9 7·3 6·8	3.6	5.8 8.7 6.3	5· 7· 4·
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Ap- paratus	2·2 1·5	4·1 2·3	2·9 1·8	2.2	3·8 3·0	2.8	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	2.1 3.2	4·1 4·5	2.4	3·5 2·7 3·4	4·4 4·3	3.
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	4·7 3·9	8.9	6·6 5·3	3·2 2·4	5·3 3·6	4·2 3·1	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	3.8 0.9	4·2 2·8	3.9 1.9	4·8 1·9	6.9 3.8	5.2.
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	2.8	7·0 6·5	4.6 4.9	2·0 2·8	5·0 4·2	3.3 3.4	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.9	6.4	4.4	3.2	3.9	3.
7ehicles	2.8	4.8	3.1	2.3	3.6	2.5	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3.3	4.5	3·4 5·0	3.3	3.9 3.8	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages	2·7 2·4	4·9 4·1	3·1 2·6	2·3 2·7	3·4 3·8	2.5 2.9	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.8 4.6	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 3\end{array}$	4·0 5·2	4·3 3·7	3·5 4·8	4
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3.1	4.2	3.3	2.0	3.0	2.1	Manufactures	3.4	7.0	4.4	2.4	2.8	2.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops	4.0	6·0 2·6	4·5 1·1	2·9 1·0	4.4	3·3 1·1	Paper and Printing	2.4	4.6	3.2	1.8	3.3	2
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.5	2.3	2.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	3.5 2.0 2.3 5.1	2·0 1·6	Paper and Board	3.1	4.5	3.4	2·0 2·8 3·0	2.8	23
Carts, Perambulators, etc	6·2 3·8	5·8 6·3	6·1 4·7	5.1	5·1 4·6	5·1 3·7	Cardboard Boxes, etc	4.5 3.5 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 4.3 \\ 21.2 \\ 7.0 \\ 5.0 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	2.6	4·4 4·9 4·7 2·5 2·5	4 3 1
Tools and Cutlery	2.8	4.9	3.6	2.6 3.3	3.9	Re- Carl Street	Other Printing, etc	2.0	3.5	2.6	1.7	2.5	2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2·7 2·9 2·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	3·3 2·6 2·6 3·2	3.9 3.1 4.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Other Manufacturing Industries	4.9	8.1	6.2	2.9	5.2	3
Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	4·3 3·8	8.3	6.4	3·2 3·4 3·5	5.6 4.2 4.7	4·5 3·7	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	4.7 5.7 3.3	7.1	5.5	2·9 2·5 2·2	4.7	3
Other Metal Industries Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	4.4	6·7 5·7	5·2 4·1	3·5 2·3	4·7 3·6	3·9 2·8	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports	3.3	5·5 11·4	4·3 9·1	2.2	3·7 7·1	2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	C.d.r.						Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	5.3	9.0	7.6	2.1	7.5	5
Watches and Clocks	2·9 3·7 3·3	5·3 7·2 5·7 7·6	3·7 5·4 4·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	3.7 3.3 3.3 3.5	2.8 2.8 2.6 2.8	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	4·0 5·4	3·0 7·9	3.8 6.6	$3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 4$	2·7 4·9	3.
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	4.7	7.6	5.3	2.6	3.5	2.8	All the above Industries	3.1	5.2	3.8	2.6	4.2	3

* The figures for September, which appeared in the December issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1953, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately $\pounds 5,224,000$. During the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, the corre-sponding figure was $\pounds 4,680,000$, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th December, 1952, it was $\pounds 6,904,000$.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1953, was £2,062,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, was £1,735,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th December, 1952, it was £2,125,000.

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 15th December, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 17th November, 1953, and 16th December, 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.

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region	Co Mark	Sickness	indi ap C	Industrial Injury					
	15th Dec., 1953	17th Nov., 1953	16th Dec., 1952	15th Dec., 1953	17th Nov., 1953	16th Dec., 1952			
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings Northern Northern Northern Northern Total, Great Britain	90.7 72.9 41.8 33.9 48.1 74.5 51.4 79.7 144.4 64.1 112.4 56.9 870.9	95.8 76.3 43.1 36.1 51.0 80.5 56.5 87.1 154.0 69.7 117.3 62.6 930.1	112.6 82.2 43.9 36.3 51.0 76.4 55.7 83.9 151.2 66.4 116.8 60.5 936.9	3.8 3.6 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.0 4.8 7.2 6.9 7.0 7.6 6.3	4.0 3.8 2.0 1.5 2.2 4.5 5.4 8.2 7.5 7.9 8.0 6.9 62.0	3.8 3.5 2.0 2.0 1.5 2.2 4.2 5.1 8.7 3 7.6 6.8 7.3 7.6 6.6			

Separate figures for insured males and females for 15th December, 1953, are given below.

- Aller and the second	CARE PROV	The Property of	and the state of the second	nousands
Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	from Wo	s Absent ork owing rial Injury
r uncontributed at the one of	Males*	Females*	Males	Females
London and South Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland Reast and West Ridings North-Western Northern Socoland Wales	55 48 29 24 34 50 37 56 84 47 71 43	36 25 13 10 14 24 14 24 60 17 41 14	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.5 \end{array}$
Total, Great Britain	578	292	49.7	7.3

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

* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

Work of Appointments Services

23

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow 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 7th December was $4,920^*$; this figure included 3,656 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,264 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th November and 7th December (3 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 17th Nove	ember	 		3,805
,,	notified during period		 	A Verent	361
,,	filled during period		 	and a second s	112
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		 	1.1	352
,,	unfilled at 7th December	en loras	 , indet	(yesteril)	3,702

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 7th December was 15,461⁺, consisting of 13,904 men and 1,557 women. The registrants included 8,377 who were in employment, and 7,084 who had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 7th December.

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

an chief des and	In Emp	oloyment	Unem	19 19 19 30	
Appointments Office	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total†
London Northern Scottish	4,541 2,180 897	535 128 96	4,775 996 515	576 123 99	10,427 3,427 1,607
Total†	7,618	759	6,286	798	15,461

During the period 17th November to 7th December, 1953, there were new registrations by 856 men and 155 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,082 men and 186 women were withdrawn.

The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 17th November and 7th December.

			Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 17th November		1,793	190
"	notified during period		395	53
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during perio	d	250	28
	filled during period	•	165	29
	unfilled at 7th December	1235	1,773	186

*This figure includes 509 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 202 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

[†]These figures include 2,004 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 110 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

24

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-carners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th November, was 709,200, compared with 710,700 for the four weeks ended 31st October, and 719,100 for the four weeks ended 29th November, 1052

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 649,400 in November, 647,100 in October, and 664,900 in November, 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 November, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with October, 1953, and November, 1952.

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

District‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease ()† compared with the average for						
Andread Anna Antonia and	books during 4 weeks ended 28th November, 1953		eeks ended t October, 1953	4 weeks ended 29th November 1952				
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	42,700 5,700 103,900 139,900 38,700 47,000	11111	100 200 200 100 100	1111+	1,000 300 2,800 1,000 200 500			
South Derbyshire and Leices- tershire	14,700 50,800 9,200 19,900 15,800	1	 100 100	1111	1,000 200 500 400			
shire and Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Monmouth- shire Forest of Dean and Somerset Kent	5,500 16,200 102,400 6,000 6,400	1	 500 	1+ 11	100 200 1,300 300			
England and Wales	624,800	-	1,400		8,400			
Scotland	84,400	and a second	100		1,500			
Great Britain	709,200	-	1,500	-	9,900			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of November, about 4,170 persons were recruited to the industry while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,900; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 730. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 2.720.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was $5 \cdot 08$ in November, $5 \cdot 02$ in October, and $5 \cdot 05$ in November, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were $5 \cdot 51$, $5 \cdot 45$ and

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

	November, 1953	October, 1953	November, 1952
Coal-Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary All Workers :	6·07 8·53	6·60 8·96	7·42 7·06
Voluntary Involuntary	4·47 7·40	4·88 7·68	5·56 6·33

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

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.24 tons in November; for October, 1953, and November, 1952, the figures were 1.23 tons and 1.21 tons, respectively.

*Excluding from January, 1953, wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,000. ⁺ No change " is indicated by three dots. ⁺ The districts shown for England and Wales conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

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 2,571,600 in September, 1953, an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 1.4 per cent. compared with September, 1952.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 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 October, 1953, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.3 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st October, 1953, was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.9 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 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 324,517 in July, 1953, compared with 325,454 in the previous month and 320,697 in July, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 492,042, 499,399, and 510,892. The numbers of persons (all occupa-tions) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,089 at the end of July, compared with 11,869 at the end of the previous month and 13,243 at the end of July, 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 October, 1953, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,580,000. This was 0·1 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 1·0 per cent. higher than for October, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1·4 per cent. in October, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 0·5 per cent. compared with October, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October, 1953, was about 1,162,000, compared with 1,246,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,284,000 at the middle of October, 1952.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during October, 1953, was 163,607, compared with 162,045 in the previous month and 146,575 in October, 1952. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 43,875 working days. The number of persons wholly un-employed included 54,388, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in October by persons wholly unemployed was 3,932,305, while 1,051,148 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November, 1953, was 168,160, of whom 53,249 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 154,515 and 51,870 at the beginning of the previous month and 142,867 and 37,324 at the beginning of November, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of November, 1953, was 1,121,273, compared with 963,793 at the end of the previous month and 1,247,355 at the end of November, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 210,105, 205,765, and 249,410.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employ-ment Exchanges at 19th December, 1953, was 66,542, compared with 66,739 at 21st November and 71,844 at 27th December, 1952.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of August, 1953, was 2,054,607, of whom 1,167,534 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,088,966, in-cluding 1,199,156 wholly unemployed, and at the end of August, 1952, it was 2,041,912, including 1,211,480 wholly unemployed.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

··· 25 ··· 27 ··· 28

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

The minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 4s. a week for men and 4s. or 3s., according to occupation, for women. In tobacco manufacture there were increases of 4s. a week for men and 3s. 6d. for women. In the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, except at refineries, there were increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men and of $1\frac{1}{3}d$. an hour for women. In flour milling there were increases of 6s. a week for men and 4s. for women. RATES OF WAGES **Changes** in December

Of the total increases of 0s. a week for inen and 4s. for weinen arbitration awards; about £21,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £11,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement. established by voluntary agreement.

Changes in December
In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the fanges in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation on the United Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate interease estimated at approximately £152,000 in the weekly full to the united Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate interease estimated at approximately £152,000 in the weekly full to the united Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate interease estimated at approximately £152,000 in the weekly full to the united Kingdom during December resulted in an aggregate interease of about 736,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the manufacture and food preserving, tobacco manufacture, the distribution, handling ad storage of petroleum products, and flour milling. The decrease, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of veven felt and cotton filter cloth used for mechanical purposes. There was an increase of 4s. a week and for women an increase of 4s. 6d. In gas supply undertakings there was an increase of 14d. In hour for adult male workers other than maintenance craftsmen is increase was paid retrospectively from early in October. For the operating and running shed staff (except skilled maintenance workers) employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings there was an increase of 4s. a week in the national maintenance is an increase of 4s. a week in the maintenance of the operating and running shed staff (except skilled maintenance workers) employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings there was an increase of 4s. a week in the national is andard rates for adult workers. HOURS OF LABOUR No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month. Changes in Wages and Hours in 1953 A special article dealing with these changes is given on pages 1 to 3 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

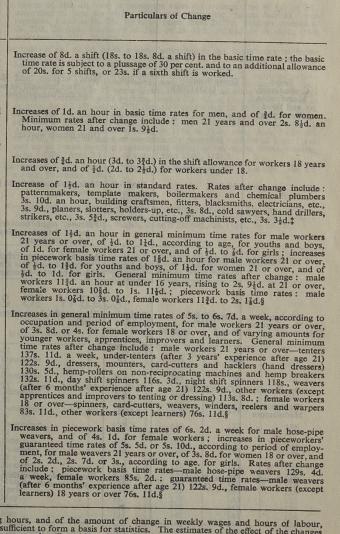
(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST OCTOBER, 1952," on which details for that date are given.)

The strengt strength which the	A COLUM CONC. CONCERNOS	and passe his	in the manual man and the
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople
Pressed Glass Manufacture	Gateshead, Sunder- land and Knot- tingley	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Dec.	Skilled glassmakers
	Gateshead and Sun- derland	First full . pay period in Dec.	Labourers and other unskilled workpeople
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)† (35)	30 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the heavy chemical industry :
The second and second second on proportion where obstaces for all reg to 100 mar should	do.	14 Dec.	Engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (204)	21 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls
Flax and Hemp Manufacture	Great Britain (84) (203)	28 Dec.	Timeworkers
A state with the second	A second		Picceworkers
Similar actuality	ant for another and a set of a		

The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.
These increases apply to workpeople employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the company's discretionary bonus scheme.
These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 32.

Contents of this Section

U.K. Index of Retail Prices Retail Prices Overseas ...



26

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

	Principa	l Change	s in Rates of Wages Re	ported during December—continued	TW	Pr
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	dustry	Dist (see also beginn Tab
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	(92)	21 Dec.	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$, $\frac{3}{2}d$, or 1d., according to age or period of employment, for other workers and learners; increase of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in piecework basis time rates; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rates after change include : general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.	ay Service	Great Brit (158
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	learners 1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d.* Decrease [†] of 1 per cent. (40 to 39 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.		A DEN A
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 5 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in daywork rates for male workers 18 and over, of 1d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for male pieceworkers, and of 1d. for female pieceworkers. Rates after change : dayworkers—males 1s, an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 7d. at 21 and over, females 1s. at 15, rising to 1s. 8d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 2s. 10d., females 1s. 10d.		
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	28 Dec.	Mill operatives	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, of 4s. for women 20 and over, and of 1s., 2s. or 3s., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include : men 21 years and over—first rollermen on shift work, Class A mills 170s, a week, Class AA	Passenger sport	Great Bri cluding politan (162)
Chon the men	do.	do.	Provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increase of 6s, a week for adult male workers. Rates after change : flaked Ir	lland cerways	England ar and Scot tain can
Land State	Great Britain (certain towns)	do.	Transport workers	Petr	oleum ibution	United Kin
Baking	Scotland (112) (203)	9 Dec	Storemen [‡] and apprentices		etail agency,	Scotland
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Great Britain (115) (205)	28 Dec.	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	Increases of 4s, a week in general minimum time rates for male and female	agency, cco and ctionery ades	(176)
		And	Other female workers	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers ; increase of 4s. a week (101s. to 105s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change : 42s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 84s. at 19 or over.	mment	Great Brita
Fish Curing and Marketing	Huli	First full pay period following 10 Nov. do.	Male workers employed in fish markets Filleters, night smokers and	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over employed as filleters, of 15s, for other workers 21 and over, and of propor- tional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for all fish workers, including filleters : 48s. a week at 15, rising to 130s. at 21.	istrial shments outhority vices	England an
Brewing	London (118)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Nov.	motor drivers employed in fish curing houses Men and women (other than those whose wages are regu- lated by other agreements)	and of 3s, for women. Minimum rates after change include : able-bodied mission's	inland wa	was agreed l terways who s took effect
Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (117)	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	women in breweries 105s. 6d., women 18 or over in bottling stores 100s. Increases of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of supplementary payments of 4s. for men and 3s. for women, include : Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 138s. a week, women 21 and over 98s. 6d. ; Scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of total manufacture pared w	to month ncipal ind with the level	re of rates i, in the le lustries an vel at 30th
Sports and Games Equipment Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay period after 9 Dec.	Men and women ,	Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum basic day work rates for men and women. Minimum rates after change : wood and kindred workers—men, tennis makers and finishers 3s. 3d. an hour, general bench woodworkers, wood- working machinists and hand wood turners 3s. 1d., golf head makers, grinders and blacksmiths, hockey makers and cricket makers 3s., golf shafters and tennis gluers 2s. 10d., golf grippers, wood head paperers and iron and wood head finishers, tennis grippers and knobbers 2s. 8d., unskilled labour 2s. 6d. ; with the cricket ball makers 3s., semi-skilled 2s. 8d., unskilled 2s. 6d. ; women—	scribed o The inde: /e agreen ople, arbi is in the e relative ages bill	vered by ti n page 41 x is based ments bet itration aw various importan in 1946.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (152)	4 Oct.¶	Workpeople other than main- tenance craftsmen	Increase in hourly rates of 1 ¹ / ₄ d, an hour for adult male workers, with appropriate adjustments in rates for female workers and juveniles. Standard scheduled rates after change include : gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 3s. 11d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 3s. 10d., Provincial A 3s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d., Provincial B 3s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., labourers 3s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 10d.	ork earni machiner e necessa	ry the figu trospective
* These increa	ses took effect under	an Order issu	ued under the Wages Councils Ac	t (Northern Ireland). See page 32.	urrent ng	sures.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 32.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ A storeman is a male worker aged 21 years or over who is wholly or mainly engaged in the first receipt, storage or issue of flour or other raw materials.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 445 of the December, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE.
|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 32.
¶ These increases took effect under an order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 32.

District lso Note at inning of Table) Britain 58–159) Britain (ex-g Metro-n Area) and Wales, cotland(cer-anals) Lingdom 5) (205) tain and Wales

tes of wages measures the movement, from level of full-time weekly rates of wages in and services in the United Kingdom com-th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries the industries and the method of calculation the index and the method of calculation at of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, ed on the recognised rates of wages fixed by between organisations of employers and awards or statutory orders. The percentage industries are combined in accordance ance of the industries, as measured by the The index does not reflect changes in ctors as alterations in working hours, or in to variations in output or the introduction

gures have been revised to include changes ive effect or reported too late for inclusion

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December-continued

27

Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
6 Dec,	Workpeople employed by British Railways : Conciliation staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic and miscellaneous grades Salaried and salary equiv- alent staff, including clerks, stationmasters, agents, traffic control staff and supervisors	 Increases of 4s. a week for adult male workers and for women employed in place of men or as carriage cleaners, of 3s. 6d. for adult female workers in other grades, of 2s. 6d. for junior males, and of 2s. for junior females. Rates after change for workers employed outside the London area include : traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 121s. 6d. a week, guards (passenger and goods) 1st year 128s. 6d., 2nd year 132s., 3rd year 135s., 4th year 138s. 6d., 5th year 143s., shunters 132s., ticket collectors 135s., train ticket collectors 137s. 6d. ; signalmen—special class B 165s., A 159s. 6d., class 1 150s. 6d., class 2 148s., class 1 150s. 6d., class 2 144s., class 3 138s. 6d., class 4 134s., relief signalmen—special class 165s., class 1 150s. 6d., leading horse drivers 130s., checkers 131s.; permanent way staff—labourers 121s. 6d., sub-gangers 128s. 6d., gangers 138s. 6d.; locomotive staff—shedmen 121s. 6d., coalmen 124s. 6d., boiler washers, coalmen and plant attendants, and steam raisers 127s., 6d.; diff., 4th year 164s. 6d., 5th year 147s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 121s. 6d., charse 135s., London rates are in general 3s. a week higher than the rates paid elsewhere, but for certain grades, e.g., guards, drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen 121s. 6d., carriage and wagon examiners 135s.
First full pay period following 7 Dec.	Operating staff employed by	Increases of 4s, a week in national standard rates of wages for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include : drivers, commencing rate 134s. a week, rising by two equal increments to a maximum of 137s. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 129s. to 132s; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—Grade 1 workers 133s., Grade 2 128s. 6d., Grade 3, cleaners and labourers 123s. 6d.
First full pay week following 3 Dec.	Maintenance workers, ware- housemen, full-time lock keepers, and other shore workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers : London 127s. a week, Provinces 122s.*
3 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum pro- ducts, except those employ- ed at refineries :	 Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men, and of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 9d., according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after change include : drivers of vehicles of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity, London 156s. 10d. a week, other areas 152s. 1d. (regular drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons to receive 3s. above these rates), of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 151s., 146s. 3d.; certain skilled categories (coach builders, motor fitters, turners, electricians, installation mechanics, etc.), London 169s. 9d., other areas 165s., labourers 137s. 9d., 133s. Increases of 14d. an hour in minimum rates for women, and of §d. or §d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change include; can repairers, London 2s. 8§d. an hour, other areas 2s. 7d., package operatives 2s. 7§d., 2s. 6§d., labourers 2s. 5§d. or 2s. 6§d., or 2s. 4§d., or 2s. 4§d., or 2s. 4§d.
4 Dec.	Clerical workers, shop assist- ants, central warehouse work- ers, transport and all other workers, except managers and manageresses	Increases of 4s., 4s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to age, in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 2s. to 3s. 6d. for youths and boys, of 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. for women 21 or over, and of 2s. or 2s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over- male workers, Area 1 119s. a week, Area 2 115s., female workers 85s., 81s.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks and all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, Area 1 37s. 6d. at 15, rising to 114s. at 24 or over, Area 2 35s. 6d. to 110s., female workers 31s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. 28s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, Area 1 65s. 6d. at under 18, rising to 117s. at 21 or over, Area 2 61s. 6d. to 111s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, Area 1 120s., Area 2 114s., of over 5 tons 124s., 118s.†
14 Dec.	Maintenance mechanics em- ployed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 2s. 9d. a week. Minimum rates after change : London 158s. 4d. a week, Provinces 155s. 10d.
Beginning of first full bay period following 1 Dec.	Semi-skilled engineering work- ers	New national graded rates of wages adopted as follows :London, Grade 1 3s. 1d. an hour, Grade 2 3s. 2½d., Grade 3 3s. 4d., Grade 4 3s. 6d., Zone A 2s. 11d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., Zone B 2s. 10d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 1d., 3s. 3d.

d by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it does not apply to staff employed on the British Transp ho follow other industrial agreements or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements, ct under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 445 of the December, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

* 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 DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in December, 1953, was 122. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during December in these 140 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 1,080,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during December at the establishments concerned was about 1,115,000.

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

		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	14 8 (1989) B	99	99	11,800	25,000	
Repairing	1	3	4	135,300	140,000	
Engineering	5	8	13	493,000	495,000	
Vehicles Textiles	3	53	8	291,700 3,300	297,000 9,000	
Transport, etc	3	4	8 3 7	11,600	12,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	6	5	11	133,800	137 000	
Total, December, 1953	18	122†	140†	1,080,500	1,115,000	
Total, November, 1953	12	189	201	39,700	95,000	
Total, December, 1952	13	88	101	62,500	135,000	

Of the total of 1,115,000 days lost in December, 1,103,000 were lost by 1,077,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 1,076,600 were directly involved

and 1,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in December also included 12,000 days lost by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had exercise the averaging month. which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 128 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during December, 59, directly involving 1,062,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 5,300 workers, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 122 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in December, 7, directly involving 1,060,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 36, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 2,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 5,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 56, directly involving 5,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1953

The total number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to have begun in 1953, was 1,746. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year (including those which began in 1952 and extended into 1953) was 1,352,700. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1953 through all stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 2,169,000. This compares with a total of 1,792,000 in 1952.

A summary of the statistics of disputes in 1953, with comparative statistics for 1952 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

All the fill the principal and proper in	and the all the	THE END STREET	10000 10000			and the second
Industry, Occupations and Locality	Number	pproximate per of Workers involved			Cause or Object	Result
and the second s	Directly	In- directly‡	Began	Ended		-Maria and Constants of the
COAL MINING :— Colliery workers—Cwmtillery (one colliery)	1,050		21 Dec.	30 Dec.	Refusal of a request for the removal of a deputy	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES :	1,050,000		2 Dec.	2 Dec.	Rejection of a demand for a 15 per cent, wage increase	Work resumed.
TEXTILES : Workers employed in nylon yarn spinningPontypool (one firm)	1,600	400	1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Refusal to allow a shop steward time off, during working hours, to attend a trade union meeting, and other grievances	Work resumed, on advice of trade union official, pending discussion of grievances.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT :	7,120	ant, Grade Optimized	26 Dec.	26 Dec.	Dissatisfaction with a recent wage award	Work resumed.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER

* 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. [†] A stoppage of engineering and other workers in December, 1953, involved workers in many industry groups 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.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE **Publications on Youth Employment**

Juvenile Employment Service Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Report of the National Youth Employment Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B.) 1945. 2s. 0d. Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord $(2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.)$

Youth Employment, 1948

Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.) 4d. $(5\frac{1}{2}d.)$

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses on page 35 or through any bookseller

1948

Youth Employment Service

Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1950-53. 2s. 0d. (2s. 1¹/₂d.)

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord 9d. (10¹/₂d.) Piercy, C.B.E.) 1951.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 15th DECEMBER, 1953

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

ALL TIEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 140 At 15th December, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 17th November, compared with 138 at 16th December, 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, 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 15th DECEMBER, 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 15th December, 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		15тн	DE	FIGURE F CEMBER, ary, 1952	1953	WEIGHT
I.	Food				109.6	Sec. in	399
П.	Rent and rates				109.8		72
III.	Clothing				96.3	NIP Linger	98
IV.	Fuel and light				110.5	stream 4	66
V.	Household dura	ble go	ods		95.9		62
VI.	Miscellaneous g	oods			100.0		44
VII.	Services	19	1.1.02 (10)	1.000	109.5	Annes hab	91
VIII.	Alcoholic drink		•••		101.4		78
IX.	Tobacco			••	100.3		90
	All i	tems	15 J.	•••	105.6	00.V	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

The principal change in food prices between 17th November and 15th December, 1953, was a fall of over 20 per cent. in the average price of eggs. There was also a slight fall in the average level of prices for some vegetables, but potatoes were a little dearer than in the previous month. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 15th December, compared with 111 at 17th November.

Fuel and Light

Between 17th November and 15th December there was a rise of about 2 per cent. in the average level of prices for household coal, mainly as a result of seasonal increases in London and the south of England at the beginning of December. There was also a small rise in the average level of charges for electricity. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than 1 per cent., but there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 110 at 110.

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 15th December, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 105.6. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th December, 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 15th December, 1953 (15th	
January, 1952 = 100)	105.6
.: All items index at 15th December, 1953	105.6
(17th June, $1947 = 100)$	132·5×
	100

= 139.9 taken as 140.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	-	-	100-00			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	140

An article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1953 appears on pages 3, 4 and 5.

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 35 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. 7¹/₂d. 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	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
Constant of the second of the	is given		Month before	Year before		
Curopean Countries Belgium All Items* Frod France (Paris) All Items Germany(Federal Area) All Items Food Food Food Netherlands Netherlands Netherlands Portugal (Lisbon) All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon) All Items Food Spain (large towns) All Items Food Food Food Sweden All Items Food Food Sweden All Items Food Food Food Food Food Food Canada All Items Food	1936-38 = 100 Nov., 1953 1949 = 100 Oct., 1953 1950 = 100 Nov., 1953 1938 = 1 Oct., 1953 1949 = 100 Nov., 1953 (middle) July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Oct., 1953 July, 1936 = 100 Sept., 1953 1935 = 100 Sept., 1953 " " 1949 = 100 Nov., 1953 (beginning) "1952 = 100 Sept., 1953 July, 1933 June, 1934	419 402 141.0 131.9 107 112 56.64 66.89 120 124 101.6 102.9 576.6 728.0 226† 249 116.2 113.4 105.1 111.95	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.26 \\ - \ 1 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.5 \\ + \ 3.1 \\ \text{Nill} \\ - \ 0.5 \\ - \ 2.1 \\ - \ 0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 8 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 25 \\ + & 0 \cdot 25 \\ + & 0 \cdot 25 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 11 \cdot 8 \\ + & 5 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ \$ \\ \end{array}$		
India (Bombay) All Items Food United States All Items Food	July, 1933–Jule, 1934 = 100 Oct., 1953 1947–49 = 100 Oct., 1953 ", "	368 458 115 · 4 113 · 6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \\ - 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+23 +29 + 1.2 - 1.4		

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items).
† Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 212, which was the same as the figure for the previous quarter, but showed a decrease of one point comparison is with the previous quarter.
§ Na comparable forum. Index earing (here 1952 = 100) compared and interpret.

§ No comparable figure. Index series (base 1952 = 100) commenced in January, 1953.

Page 30

30

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

A A REPORT OF A					Page	
Fatal Industrial Accidents	 	 			30	
Industrial Diseases	 	 			30	1
Further Education and Training	 	1.000	Sec.1	•••	30	

Fatal Industrial Accidents

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-tery and Glass.... Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.

Metal Extracting and

Refining Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube

Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Railway and Tramway

craft Manufacture Shipbuilding ... Other Metal Trades

and Dyeing ... Tanning, Currying, etc. Food and Drink ...

Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades ...

Gas Works

General Woodwork and Furniture

Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching

Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-

Underground ..

Metalliferous Mines

Surface

Quarries ...

Making)

Further Education and

ocational and Disabled Training

Training The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 1st December, 1953, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st December, 1953.

Industrial Rehabilitation

Delta in the second sec	Men	Women	Total
and a contract to an accuracy	Quarter e	nded 31st E 1953	ecember,
Number of applications for assistance made	39		39
Number of awards made by	12 9 2		12 10 2
Total awards	23	1	24
Number of applications rejected	12	1	13
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	4		4
and a real of the second s	Cumulativ 31st	e totals, Ap December,	ril, 1943, 1 1953
Number of applications for assistance made	203,561	15,351	218,912
Number of awards made by Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	44,310 79,330 18,278	1,332 6,202 1,843	45,642 85,532 20,121
Total awards	141,918	9,377	151,295
Number of applications rejected	38,696	3,218	41,914
schemes or withdrawn	22,926 21	2,755	25,681 22

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 9th November, 1953.

the work was a state and and ended the	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :		N. LONGAR	Tel com
Able-bodied Disabled	246 315	18 78	264 393
Total	561	96	657
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			Par attis
Government Training Centres-			
Able-bodied	1,324	44	1,368
Disabled	1,157	81	1,238
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	10		
Able-bodied	65	22	87
Employers' Establishments-	358	328	686
A bla badiad	29	36	
Disabled	29 64	30	65
Residential (Disabled) Centres and	04	3	69
Voluntary Organisations	436	91	527
voluntary organisations	450	91	321
Total	3,433	607	4,040
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	208	11	219
Disabled	240	52	292
A CARLES AND AND A CARLES AND A CARLES AND A CARLES AND A	12. 2	1 18 1919	1000 500
Total	448	63	511

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 9th November, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 110,952, of whom 99,374 were males and 11,578 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 7th December, 1953, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period. eted courses during, the period

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	650	104	754
period	1,216 553	195 101	1,411 654

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Arbitration Awards :									Page	
Industrial Dispute	s and	National	Arb	itration	Tribu	nals	A	15.1	31	
Industrial Court						C. Sector		2	31	
Single Arbitrators,									31	
Civil Service Arbit	tratio	n Tribuna	1	·			10.0		31	

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

Award No. 2488 (10th December).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Surface Transport and Goods Handling National Sectional Panel and the General Service Workers National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards** Handling National Sectional Panel and the General Service Workers National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim : For increase of rates of pay of motor transport drivers, porters, loaders, and general service labourers. Award : The Court found that (i) (a) the employers accepted as a principle that it was desirable to achieve in the Civil Air Transport industry a proper relationship in rates of pay of manual workers for work requiring the same or similar qualifica-tions and that the adjustment of any unjustified disparity of rate should be effected on a progressive basis ; (b) the employers recognised that in the Civil Air Transport industry an anomalous position existed so far as manual workers were concerned "arising from the disparity as between the various rates . . ." and admitted that the general labouring rate required adjustment in accordance with the accepted principle set out in (i) (a) above ; (ii) the parties have not yet proceeded to the consideration of whether, in accord-ance with the aforesaid principle, disparity exists in the rates of wages payable to manual workers falling within the present terms of reference other than the general labourers referred to above. The Court awarded that the parties should jointly consider whether the rates of pay of any, and if so, which, classes of manual workers (in addition to the general labouring class) covered by the present reference require adjustment in accordance with the aforesaid principle ; the amounts, if any, by which such rates shall be ad-justed ; and the manner in which any necessary adjustment shall be effected. During December the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 464 to 474.* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 465 (1st December).-Parties : Members of the Awara No. 465 (1st December).—Parties: Members of the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association, and members of the Mines Section of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. Claim: For an increase in tonnage and other bonus rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded that all existing base tonnage bonus rates and the special bonus rates payable to workers not covered by the base tonnage bonus scheme should be increased by 25 per cent. Award No. 470 (15th December).—Parties : Employers repre-sented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim : For an increase in wages of 10s. a week for all adults, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the basic rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 4s. a week for men and by 3s. 6d. a week for women with proportionate increases for invenile a week for women, with proportionate increases for juvenile he effected

Award No. 471 (21st December).—*Parties*: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. *Claim*: for (a) an increase of 6d. in the basic hourly rate, and (b) that the weekly minimum tonnage bonus payment be not less than 15s. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim for an increase in the basic hourly rate had not here established but awarded that the guaranteed minimum had not been established, but awarded that the guaranteed minin tonnage bonus payment should be 15s. a week.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared no awards have been issued by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

Industrial Courts Act. 1919. and **Conciliation Act**, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2486 to 2491. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 2486 (3rd December).—Parties : The Union Panel and the Employers' Panel of the Oil Companies' Conciliation Committee. Claim: For an increase in wage rates for workers Committee. Claim: For an increase in wage rates for workers covered by the Oil Companies' Conciliation Committee Agreement. *Award*: The Court awarded that from the date of the award the wage rates for workers covered by the Oil Companies' Conciliation Committee Agreement be increased by 5s. 6d. a week in respect of adult males and proportionately for adult females, youths and oirle

Award No. 2487 (7th December).—Parties : The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Trams, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses). Claim : That (1) there should be a substantial increase in wage rates for all staff governed by or in accordance with decisions of the Council; (2) Clause 2(a) of the National Conditions Agreement shall be altered to read : "No schedule of daily duty shall carry less than 7 hours 20 minutes pay", etc.; (3) in Clause 2(c) the table of Inclusive Spreadover Times and Penalties shall be amended to read :

and Penalties s	hall	be ame	ended t	o rea	ıd:	
nclusive Spreadove	er Tin	ne			Penalty	
8.30-8.59			Ser. Dares	101.000	1 hour	
9.00-9.29					1 hour	
9.30-9.59					a hour	
10.00-10.29			•••		1 hour;	
Clause $4(d)$ the w	ord "	Five "	shall re	eplace	the word "F	Tou

(4) in (4) in Clause 4(d) the word "Five" shall replace the word "Four and Good Friday shall be included amongst the days to carry a rate of time-and-a-half; (5) Clause 5(e) shall be altered to read: "An added rate of one-fifth time" in place of "An added rate of

* See footpote * in second column on page 35.

Electrical Station Other Industries 22 TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 29 Construction Warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ... **Railway Service** 3 Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers.. Mechanics 2 Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Other Grades Contractors' Servants TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE Total (excluding Seamen) 116 Seamen

Trading Vessels ... Fishing Vessels ...

TOTAL, SEAMEN

Total (including Seamen).. 132

Industrial Diseases

3

2

..

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued			
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in :		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)			
Electric Accumulator Works Other contact with	2	Pitch and Tar 10 Mineral Oil 1			
Molten Lead Shipbreaking Other Industries	6 2 1	TOTAL 11			
TOTAL	11	Chrome Ulceration			
Other Poisoning	和空观》	A CAR AND A CARACTER AND A CARACTER			
		Manuf. of Bichromates 8			
Toxic Anæmia	1	Chromium Plating 2			
Aniline Poisoning	1	Other Industries			
	-	TOTAL 10			
TOTAL	2	101AL 10			
Anthrax		Total, Cases 37			
Wool	2	and the second se			
Hides and Skins					
Other Industries	1	II. Deaths			
	-				
TOTAL	3	Nil.			
	Contraction of	to the second property the second			

A summary of the numbers of fatal accidents and diseases during the year 1953, is given on page 7 of this GAZETTE.
 † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the weeks ended 26th December, 1953.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the cou- employment were reported in December was 116, co 125 (revised figure) in the previous month and 137 i 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships regi- United Kingdom, 16 fatal accidents were reported in compared with 11 in the previous month and 5 in Dec Detailed figures for separate industries are given December, 1953.*	rse of their mpared with a December, stered in the a December, ember, 1952.
Mines and Quarries† Factories—co.	ntinued
Under Coal Mines Act : Electrical Stations	2

71

16

16

Contents of this Section

otices and Orders :								Page
Wages Councils Acts		10000	in the second			1011.00	11	32
Catering Wages Act				0			1.1.13	32
ecisions of National Insura	ance Co	mnissi	oner		· · ·			32

31

8s. a week". Award: The Court awarded that the wage rates for all adult staff governed by or in accordance with decisions of the Council shall be increased by 4s. a week with proportionate increases for juveniles. The Court further awarded in favour of the claim in respect of the amendment of Clause 4(d). Upon the evidence before them, the Court were unable at the present time to make any further alterations in existing conditions.

Award No. 2491 (14th December).-Parties : The Pressed Glassmakers' Society and the Association of Northern Pressed Glassmakers' Society and the Association of Northern Pressed Glass Manufacturers. *Claim*: To consider a claim by the Union for an increase in the basic time rate per shift. *Award*: The Court awarded that the basic time rate element of 18s. per shift be increased by 1d. an hour. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During December one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

In addition, an award was issued by a Board of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award summarised below :-

Parties: The two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. Claim: To determine the claim of the Workers' Side for a general wages increase for all adult male gas-workers falling within the purview of the Council, with appropriate adjustments in the wages of female workers and gas-workers under the age of 21. Award: The hourly rates of adult male gas-workers shall be increased by 1¹/₄d, with appropriate adjustments in the wages of female workers and gas-workers under the age of 21. The award shall take effect from 4th October 1953 The award shall take effect from 4th October, 1953.

An independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of a Conciliation Board set up in accordance with the provisions of an Agreement between the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Sawmilling Association, to consider a claim by the Unions that the National Wages Agreement for sawmilling labourers should be so varied as to upgrade Portsmouth and Southampton from Grade 2 to Grade 1. The Conciliation Board were unable to reach agreement and the Chairman in exercise of his authority as an Umpire decided and the Chairman in exercise of his authority as an Umpire decided that the claim for upgrading had not been established.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 237 to 239*, which are summarised below.

three awards, Nos. 237 to 239*, which are summarised below. Award No. 237 (7th December).—Parties : The Association of First Division Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim : For increased salary scale. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the salary scale (London, male) of Principals shall be £1,150 by £40 to £1,190 by £50 to £1,570; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scale shall have effect from 1st January, 1953; (d) that the " correspond-ing points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post scale of officers in post.

* See footnote * in second column on page 35.

Award No. 238 (16th December).-Parties : The Civil Service Radio Officers Association and the Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. *Claim*: For increased salary scale with retrospective effect. *Award*: The Chairman awarded (the members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award) (a) that with effect friounal being unable to agree as to their award) (a) that with effect from 1st January, 1953, the salary scale (London, male) of radio operators employed in the Composite Signals Organisation shall be as follows :—Age 21 £415, age 22 £435, age 23 £450, age 24 £465, age 25 or over £485 by £20 to £585 by £25 to £610; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Award No. 239 (29th December).—Parties : The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim : For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award : The Tribunal found against the claim.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) .- Proposal A.S. (39), dated 18th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (43), dated 29th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for

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 December 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 Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regula-tion Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1762 (K.D. (48)), dated 3rd December and effective from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.-See page 25.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1783 (F. (59)), dated 4th December and effective from 28th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 26.

The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1806 (F.H. (76)), dated 8th December and effective from 28th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.-See page 25.

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1819 (X. (44)), dated 10th December and effective from 1st January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1835 (C.W. (53)), dated 14th December and effective from 4th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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 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 on of the Tribunal was not unani

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts

* See footnote * in second column on page 35.

 \dagger Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the follow-ing 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 35.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1880 (W.D.S. (59)), dated 21st December and effective from 13th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1912 (Z. (63)), dated 22nd December and effective from 13th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised general minimum guaranteed and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and revised general minimum piece rates for workers employed on hand or machine fleshing.

The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1930 (R.H. (48)), dated 31st December and effective from 18th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). 1945

Notice of Proposals

During December notice of intention to submit wages regulation roposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was iven by the following Wages Council :—

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.A.(N.41), dated 4th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December 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 Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.124)), dated 9th December, and effective from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers .- See page 26.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (N.I.F. (N.45)), dated 29th December and effective from 4th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Order

During December 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 (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1953 : S.I. 1953 No. 1929 (I.S.C. (23)), dated 31st December and effective from 25th January, 1954. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 33/53 (5th October)

A night watchman worked regularly on certain days only each week and claimed benefit for non-working days. Held that he was a person to whom Regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations applies but that the principles of Umpire's decisions 130/25 and 4851/37 should no longer be applied. He was entitled to benefit for every non-working day in any week only if (apart from holidays or sickness) he had not worked to the full extent normal in that week.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed in respect of 8th and 15th February, 1952, 4th, 7th and 24th March, 1952, 7th and 26th April, 1952, 5th and 19th May, 1952, and 14th, 15th, 18th, 21st and 22nd July, 1952, but allowed in respect of 18th, 27th and 28th February, 1952, 10th, 13th,

* See footnote * in second column on page 35.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. January, 1954

18th and 21st March, 1952, 22nd April, 1952, 2nd May, 1952, and 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 30th July, 1952. "The claimant has been employed since 1948 as a night watch-man. He has not ordinarily worked on every week-day and his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of certain days when he was not employed has been brought as a test case for the purpose of determining the principles applicable to cases of this character. The Corporation, by whom the claimant is employed, employ a number of night watchmen, about 60 of whom are regularly employed in alternate weeks on two shifts.

'A' Shift		'B' Shift	
Work Period	No. of Hours	Work Period	No. of Hours
Mon., 5 p.m.–Tues., 8 a.m Thurs., 5 p.m.–Fri., 8 a.m Sat., 5 p.m.–Sun., 7 a.m. Sun., 5 p.m.–Mon., 8 a.m	1 15 14	Wed., 5 p.m.–Thurs., 8 Fri., 5 p.m.–Sat., 8 a.m.	a.m. 15
Tot	al 59	То	tal 60

"The claimant, who is less regularly employed, may work either on shift 'A' or shift 'B' or he may be unemployed for certain days of the week on which shift work would normally be worked.

worked. "By the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] regulation 6 (1) (e) (ii) it is provided that 'for the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit—(e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and (i) is on holiday; or (ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor by paragraph (1) of regulation 4) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs been employed to the full extent normal in his case' (1) of regulation 4) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case'. No question of substituting a day for Sunday arises in the present case because the provisions of regulation 4 (1) referred to above relate only to persons who object on religious grounds to working on a specific day in each week other than Sunday (and do not object to working on Sunday) and no such objection arises in the claimant's

In approaching the consideration of this appeal it is necessary to bear in mind that in the case of night workers, whose shifts extend from one day to another, the effect of the provisions of extend from one day to another, the effect of the provisions of regulation 5(1) of the regulations named above is to cause them to be treated for the purposes of unemployment benefit as if they were employed on Saturday, if the shift begins on Saturday, and on Monday if the shift begins on Sunday, but that in the case of shifts beginning on any other day of the week they have to be treated as employed on that day on which the period of employment before or after midnight is the greater. Bearing these provisions in mind it will be observed that shift 'A' works on Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Monday and shift 'B' on Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday

The first question which arises for consideration in this case is "The first question which arises for consideration in this case is whether under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) set out above the word 'week' means the calendar week as ordinarily understood, that is to say, the period commencing at midnight on Saturday/Sunday or whether it refers to the 'contribution week' as defined in the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 78(1) or to the pay week of the individual concerned in the claim. "There appears to us to be no sufficient reason for not attributing to the word 'week' in that regulation its ordinary meaning, namely, the calendar week commencing at midnight on Saturday/Sunday. The word was used in that sense by the Umpire in Decision

The word was used in that sense by the Umpire in Decision U.D.1187/41, which dealt with a case in which he was applying the principles hereafter referred to in relation to shift workers who did not work on every day of the week. The words 'contribution week' have a technical meaning and by regulation 1(2) of the week' have a technical meaning and by regulation 1(2) of the regulations referred to above, expressions in those regulations have *prima facie* the same meanings as in the National Insurance Act, 1946. We think therefore that if 'week' had been intended to have the technical meaning of 'contribution week' the latter expression would have been used in the regulations. Finally, it would, in our view, introduce unnecessary and unjustifiable complications to attribute to the word 'week' a different sense in the case of different claimants as would be the result if the word were understood to refer to the pay week of the claimant concerned. Accordingly, we think that the word 'week' must be understood to refer to the calendar week in approaching the question whether in a particular think that the word 'week' must be understood to refer to the calendar week in approaching the question whether in a particular week in which a day of unemployment occurs in a claimant's case he has been employed to the full extent normal in his case. Consequently, it is necessary to bear in mind in the present case that the last shift worked under shift 'A' belongs to the week in which shift 'B' is worked and that the Sunday work worked under shift 'B' belongs to the week in which shift 'A' is worked, with the result that the alternate weeks of work, instead of containing 59 and 60 hours respectively as shown above where the shifts are set out in detail, contain 54 and 65 hours respectively. As the local insurance officer pointed out in his most helpful submission, it will be seen that when the shifts are related to calendar weeks in this way the basis of employment remains the same, that is, it still consists of basis of employment remains the same, that is, it still consists of two weeks, 'A' and 'B', in both of which a normal week's work is performed in four 'days' of employment. It follows that in any week in which the claimant was employed on four of these 'days' he was employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"The next question which arises for consideration is whether in the application of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) referred to above Sunday work must be taken into account in determining whether or not a claimant has been employed to the full extent normal in his case. In our view, it must be taken into account. In other words, although for the purpose of determining the question whether or

not a claimant ordinarily works on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor by regulation 4(1)) it is only week-days to which attention is paid (except in cases falling within regulation 4(1)) if it is once decided that the claimant does not ordinarily work on every week-day, the question whether in a particular week in which a day of unemployment occurs he has been employed to the full extent normal in his case must be deter-mined by taking into account employment or non-employment on Sunday. This accords with the Umpire's practice as shown in his decision U.D.7287/31.

mined by taking into account employment or non-employment on Sunday. This accords with the Umpire's practice as shown in his decision U.D.7287/31. "Under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts there was no provision corresponding to regulation 6(1)(e)(ii), but the Umpire formulated certain principles to be applied in cases where persons did not normally work every day of the week and he summarised them in Decision U.D.4149/38 in these words, 'the first principle is that a claimant who has worked his full normal working week is not entitled to benefit for any day which is a normal non-working day in that week. The second principle is that if a claimant owing to circumstances beyond his control has not worked his full normal working week he is entitled to benefit for all the days of that week upon which he has not had work. The third principle is that upon which he has not had work. The third principle is that a recognised holiday is a normal incident of the employment so that its presence reduces the number of days in the normal working week by the number of the days comprised in the holiday

"In a later decision (U.D.1698/39) the Umpire explained that, in speaking of 'circumstances beyond' the claimant's 'control' in the second principle set out above, he was referring to economic circumstances and not sickness. To this second principle the Umpire had introduced an exception summarised in Umpire's Decisions U.D.130/25 and U.D.4851/37 the effect of which was that persons who work four shifts of 12 hours or thereabouts as their normal working week would be entitled to only two days of unemployment benefit if one shift were missed and only three days if two which was made shifts were missed.

"The question arises whether this principle should be applied under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the regulations made thereunder. It appears to us that these decisions of the Umpire were based upon general principles derived from the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts as they were then in force in the absence of ment instrance Acts as they were then in force in the absence of any specific provisions dealing with persons whose normal working week did not cover every day of the week. In face, however, of the specific provisions now made by regulation 6(1)(e) referred to above, which in effect apply the first three principles of the Umpire referred to above, and in the absence of any regulation incorporating the exception referred to above we do not think that those decisions which introduced the exception have any longer any application.

which introduced the exception have any longer any application. "In the result the claimant must be held not to be entitled to unemployment benefit on 8th and 15th February, 1952, 4th, 7th and 24th March, 1952, 7th April, 1952, 5th and 19th May, 1952, and 14th, 15th and 18th July, 1952, because in the weeks in which those days occurred he had been employed to the full extent normal in his case, having been employed 55, 65, 65, 54, 54, 54, 54 and 65 (including the 15 hours' holiday pay as hereafter explained) hours respectively. On the other hand, he is entitled to unemployment benefit for the other days named at the head of this decision because in the weeks in which they occurred he had not been employed to in the weeks in which they occurred he had not been employed to the full extent normal in his case and is, therefore, entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the days on which he was in fact unemployed, without reducing those days artificially in accordance with the Umpire's Decisions U.D.130/25 and U.D.4851/37.

"One final matter calls for consideration. The claimant was on "One final matter calls for consideration. The claimant was on holiday on 26th April, 1952, and, accordingly, was not entitled to unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) referred to above. Further, the claimant being entitled to holiday pay for 45 hours (treated as the equivalent of three shifts) asked his employers on Saturday, 12th July, 1952, to pay him this money because in that pay week he had had only two shifts' work. He was paid that sum on the next pay day, Thursday, 17th July, 1952. Apparently, there was no agreement in force as to the period during which the claimant should take his holiday and the employers agreed on 12th July, 1952, to the claimant's request and paid the holiday pay on 17th July, 1952, without any discussion as to the days on which the claimant should take his holiday. In these circumstances it appears to us that those days of holiday In these circumstances it appears to us that those days of holiday pay cannot be attributed to days earlier than the date on which the employers agreed to make the payment and, therefore, should so far as practicable be attributed to the days on which the claimant was not employed in the calendar week ending on 19th July, 1952, that as practicable be attributed to the days on which the claimant was not employed in the calendar week ending on 19th July, 1952, that is to say, in the week following his request for such a payment. As the claimant worked 50 hours in that week, working on Wednes-day, Thursday and Saturday, and failed to work only on one work-ing day in that week, namely, Monday (*i.e.*, the Sunday/Monday night shift) one of those days must be attributed to that Monday and the remaining two days carried forward to working days in the week ending on 26th July, 1952, on which the claimant had no work. As a result of attributing one day's holiday pay to the week ending on 19th July, 1952, the claimant would have been employed in that week to the full extent normal in his case ; and it follows that he is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect of 15th and 18th July, 1952, on which day he must be deemed to have been on holiday. Further, it is necessary as stated above to carry forward the remaining two days of holiday pay to the week ending on 26th July, 1952, because the claimant can be deemed to have been on holiday only on days on which he normally worked. On this view it follows that as the claimant worked only on Sunday in the week ending on 26th July, 1952, he is entitled to benefit in respect of every week-day of that week, except 21st and 22nd July, 1952, to which the two remaining days of holiday pay must be attributed. " To the extent shown at the head of this decision we allow the attributed

"To the extent shown at the head of this decision we allow the claimant's appeal".



For over 50 years we have studied and supplied the specialised First Aid requirements of Industry. We believe our efforts have been of advantage to those we are privileged to serve, as on many occasions we have been able to meet the particular needs of various industries and conditions. May we help you? Our wide experience is at your service, and we should be pleased to quote you for your specific requirements.

> A PRODUCT OF Curson Gernard Curson Gernard BIRMINGHAM FIRST AID SPECIALISTS Established 1878



LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-

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

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

WATER.-Industrial water schemes in preparation.

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

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No.1762; price 4d. net, 5¹/₂d. post free), dated 3rd December; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1783; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free), dated 4th December; The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1806; price 6d. net, 7¹/₂d. post free), dated 8th December; The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1819; price 3d. net, 4¹/₄d. post free), dated 10th December; The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1819; price 3d. net, 4¹/₄d. post free), dated 10th December; The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1835), dated 14th December; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, December; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1880; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 21st December; The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1912; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 22nd December; The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1930; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 31st December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 32.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Under-takings) (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1929; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free), made on 31st December by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 32.

1943.—See page 32. The Iron and Steel (Compensation to Officers and Servants) (No. 1) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1848; price 6d. net, $7\frac{1}{2}d$, post free), made on 16th December by the Minister of Supply under the Iron and Steel Act, 1953. These Regulations came into operation on 31st December. They provide for payment by the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency of compensation to persons who were officers or servants of the iron and steel companies when they came into public ownership under the Iron and Steel Act, 1949, and who have suffered or suffer loss of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights in consequence of the companies' coming into public ownership. (The date of the general transfer to public ownership was 15th February, 1951.) The Iron and Steel (Compensation to Officers and Servants)

The Iron and Steel (Compensation to Officers and Servants) (No. 2) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1849; price 6d. net, 7¹/₂d. post free), made on 16th December by the Minister of Supply under the Iron and Steel Act, 1953. These Regulations, which came into operation on 31st December, provide for the payment by the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency of compensation to persons who on 13th July, 1953, were officers or servants of companies which on that day became subsidiaries of the Agency, or were officers or servants of the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain immediately before 13th July, 1953, and who suffer financial loss by reason of the denationalisation of the iron and steel industry. steel industry.

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1767), made on 4th December by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 7.

(i) The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1768; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free); (ii) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1769; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free); (iii) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1769; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free); (iii) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1770). These Orders were made on 4th December by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, and (ii) and (iii) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, as amended by subsequent legislation.—See nage 7. page 7.

(i) The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1774); (ii) The Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1775). These Orders were made on 4th December by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council (i) under the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and (ii) under the Patents Act, 1949.—See page 7

The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Australia) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1772; price 6d. net, 7¹/₂d. post free), made on 4th December by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946.— See page 9.

The Family Allowances (Australia Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1842; price 3d. net, 4¹/₂d. post free), made on 14th December by the Minister of Pensions and National

*See footnote * in second column on next page.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, January, 1954

Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 9.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1953, No. 150; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 9th November 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 445).

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 157; price 4d. net, $5\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), made on 25th November by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1953. The Regulations came into operation on 30th November and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November ade in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November. 1953, page 386).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen, and How to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Vol. 18 (New Series). January, 1954. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

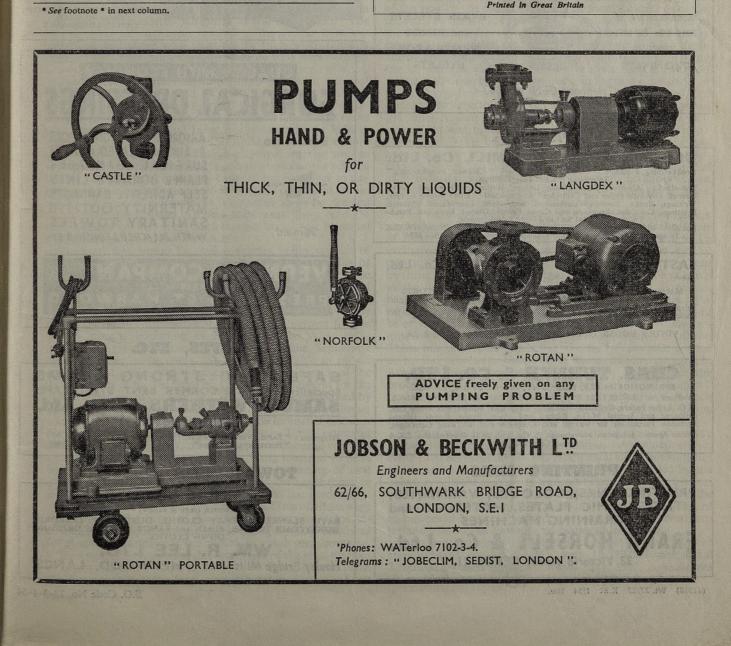
Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series. No. 39 : Social Work. A Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. Revised May, 1953. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Coal.-Quarterly Statistical Statement of the costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1953. December, 1953. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6¹/₂d.).—See page 8.

Emergency Legislation.—Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Explanatory Memorandum. Cmd. 8990. Price 4d. (5¹/₂d.).—See page 7.

Health.—Report of the Minister of Health for the year ended S1st December, 1952. Part II. On the State of the Public Health, being the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the year 1952. Cmd. 9009. Ministry of Health. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.).

International Labour Conference.—Report by the Delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and



Northern Ireland. 36th Session, Geneva, June, 1953. Cmd. 9023. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7¹/₂d.).— See page 12.

35

National Insurance.—National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Third Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the Year ended 31st March, 1952. H.C.27. Price 6d. $(7\frac{1}{2}d.)$.— See page 9.

Road Haulage.—First Report of the Road Haulage Disposal Board for the six months ended 28th November, 1953. H.C. 25. Price 6d. $(7\frac{1}{2}d.)$.

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

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

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

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

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone : City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.) The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval. Crown Copyright Reserved

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

