

VOLUME LX, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1952

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

3 DEC 1952

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

CONTENTS

Page		Pag
	Special Articles—continued:	
411	International Labour Organisation: Technical Meeting on	
413		417
413	Labour Overseas: Germany, Works' Constitution Act; India, Industrial Development and Regulation, Distri-	
414	United States, Employment of Women: New Zealand.	417
415		420
415	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	431
416	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	441
416	Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc	442
410		444
	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	445
416	FACTORY FORMS	445
	411 413 413 414 415 415	Special Articles—continued: International Labour Organisation: Technical Meeting on Protection of Young Workers in Asian Countries; Fourth Session of Petroleum Committee Labour Overseas: Germany, Works' Constitution Act; India, Industrial Development and Regulation, Distribution of the Population by Economic Categories; United States, Employment of Women; New Zealand, Social Security in 1951–52. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

The Size of Manufacturing Firms

THE following article is on the same lines as a previous article on the same subject which appeared in the June, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE. The purpose is to give an analysis according to size of the number of establishments in manufacturing industries with more than ten employees. The criterion of size, for the purpose of the analysis, is the total number of employees on the pay-roll of the establishments. The information given in the article is based on returns rendered by employers in May, 1952, in accordance with the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The rendering of the returns is compulsory under the Act, and all employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries are required to supply information to the Ministry of Labour and National Service on forms that are supplied to them every month. Every Employment Exchange has the duty of ensuring that all firms in its area which are within the scope of the requirement are included in the Survey and also to take the appropriate steps to obtain the returns if they are not rendered by the specified dates. The co-operation of employers in this matter, however, is excellent, and the need for action beyond a reminder occurs in only a very small minority of cases. It is not possible to say, of course, whether every firm with more than ten employees is in fact on the list, but if there are any shortages they are almost certainly in the lower size-ranges.

The unit in this scheme of employment returns is the individual establishment. In general, separate returns are required in respect of every distinct establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not possible, however, to adhere to this principle with absolute rigidity: in some cases, for example, all the staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, and where such an arrangement makes it difficult for the employer to render

separate returns for the individual establishments, combined returns are accepted. Interchangeability of staff is another reason for accepting combined returns. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different Departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those Departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

With regard to central offices serving more than one industrial establishment, the instruction on the forms is that the staffs of such offices should be included in the returns for one of the works (but in the case of head offices in London, for example, separate returns are received, since the works which they administer are often at a considerable distance away). This may have the effect of putting the works in question in a higher size-range than the one it would fall into if it had only its due proportion of clerical staff, and the other works administered by the central office may fall into a correspondingly lower category. The number of cases in which this happens, however, is probably small.

The fact that the returns are obtained under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, involves certain limitations on the amount of detailed information that can be published. In particular, the Act prohibits the publication of information about an individual firm or publication in such a form that particulars relating to an individual firm could be identified, and for this reason it has been necessary to combine some of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and to omit the separate figures for the two smallest Development Areas.

The total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain for which returns were received in May, 1952, was 56,638. This total is analysed into nine size-ranges in the following Table,

	Number	Number of Employees						
• -	of Establish- ments	Males (000's)	Females (000's)	Total (000's)	Females as Per- centage of Total			
11 - 24 employees 25 - 49 employees 50 - 99 employees 100 - 249 employees 250 - 499 employees 500 - 999 employees 1,000 - 1,999 employees 2,000 - 4,999 employees 5,000 or more employees	14,730 10,473 8,364 3,179 1,471 619 290	202 337 456 798 701 677 625 659 427	97 180 275 496 403 334 232 167 114	299 517 731 1,294 1,104 1,011 857 826 541	32 35 38 38 37 33 27 20 21			
TOTAL	56 629	4,882	2,298	7,180	32			

It must be emphasised again that the figures relate to establishments from which returns were received in May, 1952, and that it is not known to what extent (if at all) they fall short of the actual numbers of establishments in existence at that time. It is probably safe to say, however, that the deficiency is small and mainly in the lower size-ranges. The Table shows that, of the total of 56,638 establishments from which returns were received, 42,644, or 75 per cent., had less than 100 employees, and 8,364, or 15 per cent., had 100-249 employees. These percentages were the same as in It must be emphasised again that the figures relate to establish-

the previous analysis referred to at the beginning of this article. The total number of returns received, however, was article. The total number of returns received, however, was greater than on the previous occasion, the most noteworthy feature being an increase from 342 at December, 1949, to 361 at May, 1952, in the number of manufacturing establishments with 2,000 or more employees. These establishments now account for 19 per cent. of the total number of employees, and those with less than 100 employees account for 22 per cent.

The last column in the Table shows that there were considerable The last column in the Table shows that there were considerable differences between the various size-ranges in the proportion of females among the employees. At the establishments with 11–24 employees the proportion of females was 32 per cent., but it rose to 35 per cent. in the 25–49 range and to 38 per cent. in the ranges 50–99 and 100–249. Thereafter the proportion fell steadily from size-range to size-range, and at the large establishments with 2,000 employees or more it was only 20–21 per cent. These differences are largely due to the fact that the majority of the very large firms are in the heavy industries (iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, electrical engineering, etc.), whereas the middle ranges include large numbers of firms in the textile and other industries which employ high proportions of women.

Regions and Development Areas

The Table below gives an analysis according to size of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in each of the Administrative Regions and in each of the five large Development Areas.

		-24 loyees	25- Empl		100- Emple		500- Emple		1,000- Empl		2,0 Emplor n	oyees	Tot	tal
	(a)	(b)	(a)	b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
							Regions							
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN	4,595 829 777 928 1,822 1,295 1,862 2,437 613 1,733 550	79 14 13 16 31 22 32 42 11 30 9	6,145 1,190 962 1,186 2,938 2,031 2,761 3,917 938 2,427 708	295 58 47 57 148 102 140 199 46 121 35	2,207 504 369 401 1,414 936 1,478 2,295 460 1,108 371	445 102 75 79 292 197 295 493 102 234 84	273 66 52 56 205 111 160 220 95 161 72	189 47 36 38 142 74 108 149 68 111 49	130 30 25 17 121 30 54 84 35 69 24	178 43 36 26 171 42 71 114 51 92 33	61 17 13 17 56 28 29 76 25 26 13	222 63 44 67 247 112 97 280 96 97 42	13,411 2,636 2,198 2,605 6,556 4,431 6,344 9,029 2,166 5,524 1,738 56,638	1,408 327 251 283 1,031 549 743 1,277 374 685 252 7,180
				De	evelopme	nt Areas	(included	in Regi	ons abov	/e)				
North-Eastern	436 362 45 363 868	8 6 1 6 15	714 515 122 482 1,433	35 26 6 25 73	374 320 71 226 693	84 74 15 49 149	85 67 17 26 112	61 46 12 18 78	32 20 6 12 55	46 27 9 16 72	22 10 5 17 21	84 33 15 65 83	1,663 1,294 266 1,126 3,182	318 212 58 179 470
Total (including West Cumberland and Wrexham not shown above)	2,123	37	3,338	169	1,727	381	312	218	127	172	77	286	7,704	1,263

(a) Number of establishments.

(b) Number of employees (in thousands).

In the four Southern Regions of England about one-third of the In the four Southern Regions of England about one-third of the total number of establishments had 11-24 employees and about 45 per cent. had 25-99 employees. In the Midlands and North of England the proportion in the 11-24 range was under 30 per cent., but the proportion in the range 100-499 was higher than in the South. In Scotland and Wales the size-analyses were almost identical, about 32 per cent. of the total number of establishments in both countries being in the 11-24 range, over 40 per cent. in the 25-99 range and about 20 per cent. in the 100-499 range. The London and South-Eastern Region had the highest number of establishments with 1,000 employees or more (191), but the 177 establishments in that category in the Midland Region represented a higher percentage of the total number of establishments in the Region. The other 600 large establishments of this size were spread fairly evenly over all other Regions. fairly evenly over all other Regions.

fairly evenly over all other Regions.

The proportions of employees accounted for by the various sizeranges varied considerably from Region to Region. In the Midland, North-Western and Northern Regions the 11–24 range accounted for only three per cent. of the total number of employees employed at the establishments covered by the Table, but in the other Regions it was somewhat higher, the highest figure being six per cent. for the South-Western Region. At the other end of the scale, the large establishments with 2,000 employees or more had 26 per cent. of

the total number of employees in the Northern Region, but in the East and West Ridings Region the corresponding figure was only 13 per cent. In the latter Region, and also in the North-Western Region, about 40 per cent. of the total were in medium-sized establishments with 100-499 employees.

In the Development Areas taken together there was a somewhat In the Development Areas taken together there was a somewhat

greater concentration of employment in large units than in the country as a whole. The 204 establishments with 1,000 employees or more in the Development Areas accounted for 37 per cent. of the total number of employees at all establishments in those areas covered by the Table, whereas the 980 establishments of that size in the whole country accounted for only 31 per cent. of the total number of employees number of employees.

Industrial Analysis

The Table below gives an analysis of the figures according to size-range and according to broad industrial groups (based on the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification). As in the previous analysis, the heavy constructional industries had a high proportion of the very large establishments, whereas in the consumer goods industries establishments of medium size account for a much larger proportion of the total.

Industry Group	11- Empl		25- Emple		100- Emple		500- Emplo		1,000- Émple		Emple or m	oyees	Tot	tal
musty Group	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than coal	596 593 349	11 10 6	1,306 957 750	64 49 39	610 579 581	128 123 133	57 100 144	38 69 100	21 33 66	31 44 91	9 25 49	24 94 159	2,599 2,287 1,939	296 389 528
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,303 2,330	40 39	3,579 2,271	179 104	1,942 672	421 140	391 118	271 83	228 81	318 117	120 87	463 387	8,563 5,559	1,692 870
Precision Instruments and other Metal Goods Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Paper and Printing	1,917 1,167 363 1,947 2,444 1,458	34 20 6 33 41 25	2,732 2,780 475 3,034 2,747 1,887	133 151 24 149 133 92	1,065 2,136 135 1,074 1,128 818	217 450 22 211 230 168	135 156 4 86 115 99	92 102 2 60 80 69	37 38 — 16 51 32	51 52 — 22 67 43	7 13 — 3 19 13	19 43 — 10 72 38	5,893 6,290 977 6,160 6,504 4,307	546 818 54 485 623 435
Manufactures of Wood and Cork and Mis- cellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,974	34	2,685	131	803	155	66	45	16	21	16	58	5,560	444
GRAND TOTAL	17,441	299	25,203	1,248	11,543	2,398	1,471	1,011	619	857	361	1,367	56,638	7,180

(a) Number of establishments.

(b) Number of employees (in thousands).

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 420 to 440.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 29,000 (24,000 males and 5,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,146,000. 5,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,146,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 44,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 31,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 16,000. 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 remained unchanged at 23,391,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 350,671 to 370,150 between 13th October and 10th November, but the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 47,222 to 36,216. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 11,762 among males and a fall of 3,289 among females

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 133 at the end of November, compared with 131 at the end of October. The changes in rates of wages reported to the end of October. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £986,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,905,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,300 for 180,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and the railway service.

At 18th November, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 14th October, compared with 129 at 13th November, 1951.

The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 48,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 126,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 128, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

SCHEME FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE FROM THE MAIN DOCK LABOUR REGISTER

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 4th December the Minister of Labour and National Service stated he had been informed by the National Dock Labour Board that, following conversations with himself and after consultation with both sides of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, the Board had come to the conclusion that it was essential to take steps to bring the size of the register of dock workers more closely into line with future trade prospects. The Board had accordingly prepared a scheme, the details of which the Minister would circulate in the Official Report, to provide for temporary releases from the

main register on a voluntary basis.

The details referred to by the Minister consisted of a statement issued by the General Manager and Secretary to the National Dock Labour Board, the text of which is reproduced below.

"The National Dock Labour Board has been increasingly concerned at the large numbers of registered dock workers who, since April, have been proving attendance in excess of requirements for dock work.

This situation may be attributed to two main causes:

(a) During 1951, over 11,000 men had to be recruited to the port registers to handle the increased traffic and ensure the speedy

port registers to handle the increased traffic and ensure the speedy turn round of shipping.

(b) There has, in many important respects, been a substantial recession of the nation's import and export trade, and the level of dock employment in 1951, which was exceptionally high, has not, unfortunately, been generally maintained.

The present position is clearly unsatisfactory to both sides of the port transport industry; from the man's point of view, the smaller amount of work available has generally brought lower earnings; from the employer's point of view, the higher levy (22½ per cent.) brought into force at the beginning of November adds to the substantial burden of production costs at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to compete with overseas markets.

markets.

The following Table, showing the average number of men proving attendance, will indicate the gravity of the situation.

		1	1951		1952			
Period		Average Register		oving ndance	Average Register	Proving Attendance		
628.4 10.640		Register	Men	Per cent.	Register	Men	Per cent.	
1st Quarter 2nd Quarter		77,140 79,379	3,413 5,587	4.4	81,768 80,751	9,038 11,548	11·1 14·3	
3rd Quarter 4th Quarter	018.01	81,473 82,359	3,683 6,378	4.5	79,370 *77,867	12,854 16,153	16.2	
Year		80,088	4,766	6.0	*80,159	11,999	15.0	

The fluctuations in dock work are so well known that the Board have not deemed it advisable to take any hasty measures to adjust the size of registers, although they imposed a standstill order on recruitment in April last.

A careful survey of the future trend of imports and exports makes it obvious that for some time to come no great improvement in the present level of dock work is to be expected.

After consultation with the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry and the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Board feel it essential to take steps to bring the size of the register of dock workers more closely into line with future trade prospects.

The Board have, accordingly, prepared a scheme (the details of

* Up to 22nd November.

which follow) to provide for temporary releases from the main register on a voluntary basis. They hope that by this means, it will be possible to bring about adjustments in the labour force which seem to them essential in the changed circumstances.

Release Scheme

To encourage men to seek temporary release from the industry to obtain other employment, the National Board has decided to introduce the following scheme.

In order to ensure that an adequate and balanced labour force is retained, the National Board will determine the number of men who may be released in each port area.

Conditions of Release

With the approval of the local board, a daily worker on the main register may be granted immediate temporary release on the fol-

(a) His name will be entered on the Dormant Section of the

Workers' Register.

(b) If his services are required by the local board during 1953, he will be given the opportunity of returning forthwith to the Live

Register.

(c) If he elects to remain in alternative employment during 1953, he will retain his position on the Dormant Register.

(d) He may be recalled by the local board at any time during 1954. If he fails to return to the dock industry within six weeks after his recall, his name will be removed from the Register. The local board may extend this period in exceptional circumstances.

(e) If he is still on the Dormant Register on 1st January, 1955, he will, on application, be reinstated forthwith in the Live Register. If he fails to make application before 12th February, 1955, his name will be removed from the register permanently and he will forfeit all rights of reinstatement.

will forfeit all rights of reinstatement.

(f) A man released under this scheme who decides to leave the industry at any time before 1st January, 1955, is expected to notify

2. Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Any man who takes advantage of this temporary release scheme, or who decides to leave the industry permanently, will be eligible—after the normal qualifying period of three days—for Unemployment Benefit and, in addition, to National Assistance if in need.

A man granted temporary release will be paid holiday pay due to him.

NOTE.—Any other information relating to this scheme may be obtained from the Board's local manager."

The statement has been issued in the form of a pamphlet by the National Dock Labour Board.



NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

Comprehensive statistics of the total numbers employed by Local Authorities in all their various activities have not been given in any official publication since the Industry Tables of the 1931 Census of Population, the reason being that until recent years complete information could not be obtained from any source. The annual analyses made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the basis of the counts of insurance cards provide separate figures for "Local Government Service", as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, but they exclude schools, transport services, water supply services, building departments, etc., which are classified under their appropriate headings. Moreover, it is not practicable to obtain separate figures showing the numbers of employees of Local Authorities included in those other industries and services.

For some years, however, partial information about the numbers employed has been obtained from returns rendered by the Local Authorities to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In June, 1952, the form of return was amplified with a view to providing a basis for estimating the total numbers employed by providing a basis for estimating the total numbers employed by Local Authorities in all branches of their activities and a summary of the figures is given in the Table below. They include (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). On the other hand, they exclude the employees of Water Boards, Sewerage Boards, Drainage Boards, River and Catchment Boards, Parish Councils and similar local bodies. The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls of Local Authorities at 28th June, 1952, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed

"full-time", and the persons included in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

No difficulty would generally be experienced by Local Authorities in allocating the employees to the different departments. In the case of the building and civil engineering and transport departments, however, some explanation was necessary. Local Authorities were asked to give separate figures for building and civil engineering only if they had a department which carried out work, such as building and maintaining houses by direct labour, the construction of new roads, sewers, etc., of a character not ordinarily undertaken by Local Authority employees. Under transport services, authorities were asked to include not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is therefore some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There is in fact some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. In order to provide an indication of the extent of the overlap, each Local Authority was asked to state on the return the number of persons Authority was asked to state on the feturif the number of persons included in the figures whose insurance cards were not held by the Authority, and the total number in that category was approximately 40,000. This total consists of three classes, viz., (a) persons who held their own insurance cards as self-employed persons; (b) persons whose insurance cards were held by other Local Authorities; and (c) persons whose insurance cards were held by employers other than Local Authorities. The information in the possession of the than Local Authorities. The information in the possession of the Local Authorities, however, was in general insufficient to enable estimates to be made of the numbers in each of these categories.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 28th June, 1952

	M	ales	Fen	nales	Total
Department or Service	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males and Females
us conditions of Release 1.5	biodishearshe		16		
England and Wales					
and the manufactor resembled and two beauting and live armon all (s)	1	-	Mar Similari	ocic work	101 220
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) Vater Supply uilding and Civil Engineering ransport Services	94,589 34,381 15,796 59,701 72,298	24,158 6,294 174 57 29	144,473 30,896 329 487 11,669	22,691 52,186 81 48 370	285,911 123,757 16,380 60,293 84,366
fealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	22,563 518	1,653	60,200	24,348	108,764 541
estaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc. Il other Local Authority Departments olice Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	8,148 340,126 63,011	1,162 8,752	41,695 55,770 1,590	79,252 17,464	130,257 422,112 64,601
Grand Total (including Police)	711,131	42,290	347,113	196,448	1,296,982
(a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) Vater Supply uilding and Civil Engineering ransport Services lealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes laughterhouses testaurants and Canteens (including School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments; Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses; etc.	10,310 3,063 3,098 9,897 15,395 901 427	224 860 84 30 5 88 15	21,126 5,695 54 142 4,061 5,113 108	436 5,994 18 6 9 1,477 120 2,643	32,096 15,612 3,254 10,075 19,470 7,579 670
All other Local Authority Departments	35,762 7,340	852	10,003 154	3,613	50,230 7,494
the standard of the second development of the second development of the second second	86,817	2,196	47,980	14,316	151,309
Grand Total (including Police)		Contract of the last of the la			
Grand Total (including Police)	868'UF A	104° [49 8]	position upon	hoar)	797
Grand Total (including Police)	organi va	TA Hadlor	next que	April 10	70 / COURS OF
to a MOJE Any due totografion retuing to this schemo may be obtained from the Bodal's local engagers."	odi 45di swo	so well know	AND	Synthesis	TOYAL TOYAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE
Education Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) Vater Supply uniding and Civil Engineering ransport Services Lealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	104,899 37,444 18,894 69,598 87,693 23,464 945	24,382 7,154 258 87 34 1,741 26	165,599 36,591 383 629 15,730 65,313 112	23,127 58,180 99 54 379 25,825 128	318,00 139,36 19,63 70,36 103,83 116,34
ducation Department: (a) Lecturers and Teachers (b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, etc.) Vater Supply Building and Civil Engineering Transport Services Lealth Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	37,444 18,894 69,598 87,693	7,154 258 87 34 1,741	36,591 383 629 15,730 65,313	99 54 379 25,825	139,36 19,63 70,36 103,83 116,34

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SECOND **QUARTER OF 1952**

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

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1952

s. 51 44 29	d. 1·4 0·7	s.	d.	s. 53	d.
44	0.7	1			
40	8.7	1 1	9·1 5·6 8·3	45 31 42	9·8 2·3 3·4
		BIRS E	CHAIR STATE		
21	6 5 9			252 230 172	7 3 11
-	43 21 64 08	21 5 64 9	21 5 64 9 8	21 5 8 10 64 9 8 2	21 5 8 10 230 64 9 8 2 172

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for all workers of all ages ranged from 37s. 4·6d. in Somerset and 38s. 11·9d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 47s. 9·6d. in Nottinghamshire and 48s. 4·5d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 190s. 11d. in Somerset and 197s. 5d. in Shropshire to 237s. 7d. in Kent and 239s. 5d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings including the value of allowances.

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 second quarter of 1952 amounted to 44s. 3d. per man-shift worked and 228s. 2d. per week.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1949

The first sections of the Report on the Census of Production for 1949 have recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The Census for 1949 was the second annual census of production taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293), the first having been taken for 1948.

taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293), the first having been taken for 1948.

In the Report of the Census of Production for 1948 particulars for each trade were published separately, but the trades were grouped in twelve volumes. The trade reports on the Census for 1949 will be published in twelve booklets, each of which will contain reports on the trades in the corresponding volume for 1948. Separate particulars will be given for each of the 155 trades distinguished for the purpose of the Census. An introductory volume describes and explains the scope and methods of the Census for 1949, the questions asked, and the calculations made in compiling the figures shown in the trade reports.

Volumes now available (at the prices shown, postage 14d. extra) are: Introductory Notes, price 9d.; Volume 2, Chemicals and Allied Trades, price 2s.; Volume 7, Textiles (Part), Leather, Leather Goods, Fur and Clothing, price 1s. 6d.; Volume 10, Manufactures of Wood and Cork; Paper and Printing, price 1s. 6d.; Volume 11, Other Manufacturing Industries (including Laundries, etc.), price 1s. 6d. The trades covered by these volumes are as follows:—Volume 2, coke ovens and by-products; dyes, dyestuffs; fertilisers, disinfectant, insecticide and allied trades; coal tar products; chemicals (general); drugs and pharmaceutical preparations; toilet preparations and perfumery; explosives and fireworks; paint and varnish; soap, candles and glycerine; polishes; match; mineral oil refining, oils and greases; seed crushing and oil refining; glue, gum, paste and allied trades. Volume 7, asbestos; flock and rag; hair fibre and kindred trades; leather (tanning and dressmaking, etc.; hats, caps and millinery; glove; umbrella and walking stick; boot and shoe. Volume 9, margarine; fish curing; cattle, dog and poultry foods; vinegar and other condiments; starch; ice; miscellaneous preserved foods; tea blending and coffee roasting; brewing and malting; wholesale bottling; spirit dis

THIS BOOKLET IS FOR

YOU



It has just been published for the benefit of employers and will be sent to you on request, without cost or obligation

Ask for Booklet 1564/5

IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.

formerly trading as

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO., LTD., 8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.I :: MAYfair 2004 Where the Clock chimes in Berkeley Square

Showrooms and Offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow HEAD OFFICES: INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVOR LANE, W.6

International Business Machines



ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-

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

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

WATER.-Industrial water schemes in preparation.

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

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS, 1951: ONE PER CENT. SAMPLE TABLES

A report entitled "Census 1951: Great Britain. One per cent. sample tables, Part II" has been laid before Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office (price £2 net, £2 0s. 6d. post free). This volume is the concluding Part of the Sample Tables, Part I of which was published in July (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 274). It contains sections on the social and economic characteristics of private households, the composition of private households, the population enumerated in institutions, hotels, etc., education, birthplace and nationality, fertility, Welsh and Gaelic languages, and a supplementary section giving some of the more important information for sub-divisions of the seven "conurbations" recognised for purposes of statistical analysis (Greater London, South-East Lancashire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Merseyside, Tyneside, and Central Clydeside).

Both Part I and Part II of the Sample Tables are joint publications Both Part I and Part II of the Sample Tables are joint publications by the General Register Office for England and Wales and the General Registry Office for Scotland. The information they contain has been made available on the same basis for the whole of Great Britain, and is national, rather than local, information. The introduction and the general explanatory notes, published with Part I, have been reprinted and issued with Part II for the convenience of readers. These sections explain the limits of accuracy which could be attained on the basis of the sample and indicate that the main census reports, which are in course of preparation must be availed for reports, which are in course of preparation, must be awaited for figures in respect of areas with comparatively small populations,

In the section dealing with education, the present report shows that at the date of the census there were about 220,000 persons over school age in Great Britain (180,000 males and 40,000 females) school age in Great Britain (180,000 males and 40,000 females) who were receiving part-time education. These were mainly persons in metal working, engineering, professional or technical occupations, clerks and typists. Information is also given about the duration of education according to occupational groups. About 30 per cent. of persons in professional and technical occupations and six per cent. of persons classed as administrators and directors had continued full-time education beyond the age of 20, compared with a national average of 2·4 per cent. of occupied persons who had continued beyond age 20. Of the occupied women who had continued full-time education up to the age of 20 or over, 68 per cent. were teachers. On the other hand, of workers in other occupations, 94 per cent. in mining and quarrying, 90 per cent. of building workers, painters, decorators, transport workers, and 82 per cent. of agricultural workers completed full-time education at under 15 years of age. About 89 per cent. of women and 82 per cent. of agricultural workers completed full-time education at under 15 years of age. About 89 per cent. of women engaged in metal working or engineering trades and textile workers, and 85 per cent. of those in personal service and unskilled occupations left school at under 15 years of age.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Heating and Ventilation in Factories

The Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has issued Welfare Pamphlet No. 5, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Heating and ventilation in factories", price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 9d. post free).

The main object of heating and ventilation in a factory is, the introduction says, to provide healthy and comfortable working conditions, and the purpose of the pamphlet is to show how such conditions can best be achieved. The pamphlet explains the conditions (of warmth, air movement, humidity, etc.) which are necessary for comfort and describes, with numerous illustrations and diagrams, the principal methods of heating and ventilation employed in factories to obtain satisfactory conditions. Attention employed in factories to obtain satisfactory conditions. Attention is drawn also to the more common defects in the design, maintenance and operation of heating and ventilating systems which result in unsatisfactory conditions, so that these defects may be avoided in new installations and remedied in existing ones.

A section of the pamphlet summarises the legal requirements dealing with the heating and ventilation of factories, giving references to the appropriate sections of the Factories Act, 1937, and to the codes of regulations for safety and health in particular occupations. The legal requirements, it is pointed out, relate merely to the individual influences affecting comfort and there is need for a means of measuring the general standard of comfort of an environment. Most of the conditions found in factories are an environment. Most of the conditions found in factories are covered by the "effective temperature scale", developed by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the pamphlet describes the method of determining "effective temperature". This method has, it is stated, proved to be of considerable assistance in diagnosing the causes of unsatisfactory conditions and in selecting the best means for improvement.

It is noted that this pamphlet deals only with heating and general ventilation. Localised exhaust ventilation systems for the suppression of dust and fumes can be conveniently treated separately, provided that allowance is made for their effects on the general ventilation and heating requirements of the rooms in which they are situated. Another pamphlet dealing with such systems is to be issued and it will contain a summary of the legal requirements of fection that expect of ventilation. affecting that aspect of ventilation.

Different methods of heating and ventilation are illustrated at the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, 97 Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

Repair of Drums or Tanks: Explosion and Fire Risk

Another in the series of Safety Pamphlets (No. 18), entitled "Repair of Drums or Tanks: Explosion and Fire Risk," has been prepared by Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

The introduction to the pamphlet refers to the serious accidents which occur every year because welding, brazing, soldering or cutting operations involving the application of heat are attempted on fuel tanks, drums and similar vessels which are known to have contained inflammable liquids or other combustible material but have not been made safe for the work. It is emphasised that repair or taking apart by methods involving heat should not be attempted if time or facilities are lacking for the proper precautions to be taken. General guidance is given on the precautions which experience has shown to be the most satisfactory. The memorandum is primarily concerned with drums or tanks which are not entered by workmen for cleaning from inside; and it is pointed out that is primarily concerned with drums or tanks which are not entered by workmen for cleaning from inside; and it is pointed out that the adequacy and suitability of the precautions must be considered in each case, since much will depend on the type of container, its internal condition, and the nature of the material it has held. Reference is made to Factory Form No. 814, "Memorandum on Explosion and Gassing Risks in the Cleaning, Examination, and Repair of Stills, Tanks, etc." (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d.

Repair of Stills, Tanks, etc. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net, 5½d. post free) which gives information on the precautions to be adopted in work on larger containers.

The pamphlet, which contains a number of illustrations, is followed by appendices giving details of some accidents which have occurred and quoting the legal requirements under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, regarding safety precautions.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Second Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. 1946

The Second Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act has been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office (H.C. No. 4, Session 1952–53; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free). An article on the First Interim Report, which covered the period between 5th July, 1948, and 31st March, 1950, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951 (page 428).

The present Report, which relates to the year ended 31st March, The present Report, which relates to the year ended 31st March, 1951, refers to the summary of the main financial provisions of the Act given in the First Interim Report. Additional liabilities imposed on the Industrial Injuries Fund by subsequent legislation did not involve any expenditure during the period under review.

The Report is arranged in a number of sections dealing respectively with the Industrial Injuries Fund, the numbers insured under the Industrial Injuries Act, injury benefit, disablement benefit, and death benefit. A summary of some of the main points brought out in the Government Actuary's review is given as a conclusion to the Report. The Accounts of the Fund for the financial year 1950-51 have already been published (see the issue financial year 1950-51 have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52) and a summary statement is included in the Report of the income and expenditure figures for that year, with the figures for the financial year 1949-50 and for the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st March, 1949, for comparison. The greater part of the increase, amounting to nearly £3 millions, in total expenditure in 1950-51 compared with 1949-50 was due, it is stated, to the rising cost of disablement benefit and death benefit. A continuing change in the distribution of expenditure among the various benefits is expected for a considerable number of years to come. The population insured under the Industrial Injuries Act various benefits is expected for a considerable number of years to come. The population insured under the Industrial Injuries Act in 1950 is estimated by the Government Actuary to have been on the average about 20½ million persons, of whom about 13½ millions were men and about 6½ millions were women. The Report analyses the incidence and duration of new awards of injury benefit in the calendar year 1950 according to the age and sex of the recipients. This analysis shows that about five per cent. of insured men and one per cent. of insured women receive injury benefit in the course one per cent. of insured women receive injury benefit in the course of a year for average periods of about four and five weeks respectively. The proportion of new awards per 1,000 men insured is shown to decrease with age, but there is little age-variation among women. The average number of days of injury benefit per new award increases markedly with age among both men and women; but the average per insured person, after increasing with age up to and including the age-group 50–59 years, declines for the group aged 60 and over. The Report analyses, and comments on, the changes in the number of disablement pensions in payment in relation to the number of new awards and to the number of pensions terminated and the causes of termination. In spite of limitations relation to the number of new awards and to the number of pensions terminated and the causes of termination. In spite of limitations imposed at this early stage by the imperfect statistical material available and by other considerations, an examination of the course of expenditure on disablement benefit is, it is emphasised, of great importance from a financial standpoint. The greater part of the cost of the Industrial Injuries insurance system will ultimately consist of expenditure on disablement benefit.

Some of the main points made in the Report are as follows. The Industrial Injuries Fund increased by £20 millions during the financial year 1950-51 and at the end of the year stood at a little over £59 millions. Compared with the previous year, there were no marked changes in 1950-51 in the numbers of insured persons, the income from contributions, or the expenditure on injury benefit.

As regards disablement benefit, the number of pensions awarded up to the end of 1950 in cases of accident or industrial disease was nearly 80,000. Some 10,000 of these were in respect of pneumoconiosis. Of the remainder, nearly two-fifths had, by the end of 1950, been terminated with or without the payment of a gratuity; less than one-sixth had been put on a final basis; and nearly one-half were still subject to re-assessment. These figures, it is stated, indicate that the long-term liability in respect of pensions payable for life is emerging rather slowly, but the significance of this cannot be assessed until the experience of a longer period is available.

Amended Qualifications for Receipt of Family Allowances by British Protected Persons

On 17th November the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances

(Qualifications) Amendment Regulations, 1952. These Regulations, which amend the Family Allowances (Qualifications) Regulations, 1946, came into operation on 21st November.

The effect of the new Regulations is to place British protected persons on the same footing as British subjects for the purpose of fulfilling the residence conditions for family allowances. In future, the residence conditions for British protected persons will be the same as for British subjects born outside the United Kingdom, and they will need only to show that they have been in Great Britain for 52 weeks in the last two years instead of, as previously, 156 weeks in the last four years. The Regulations also allow persons temporarily absent abroad for medical treatment to be treated as though they were in Great Britain. The allowances cannot otherwise be paid to persons who have been temporarily abroad for longer than six months.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1999) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d$, post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Technical Meeting on Protection of Young **Workers in Asian Countries**

The Government of the United Kingdom were invited to take The Government of the United Kingdom were invited to take part in a technical meeting convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which opened at Kandy, Ceylon, on 1st December. The meeting was arranged on the recommendation of the Asian Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation to study the protection of young workers in Asian countries with relation to their vocational preparation. It was preparatory to the work of the Asian Regional Conference which is to be held in 1953.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:-

- (1) Utilisation of young persons in relation to the man-power needs of Asian countries in (a) industry, (b) handicrafts and
- (2) Needs and problems of young persons in Asian countries with respect to vocational guidance, vocational training and apprenticeship, and placement services.
- (3) Problems of child labour and the protection of young workers in Asia in (a) industry, (b) non-industrial occupations and handicrafts and (c) agriculture.
- (4) Relation of general fundamental education and compulsory schooling to the vocational preparation and protection of children

The United Kingdom Government accepted the invitation to The United Kingdom Government accepted the invitation to participate in the meeting and were represented by the following delegation:—Delegate: Mr. D. C. Barnes, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of Central Youth Employment Executive. Advisers: Mr. L. S. Dixon, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration and Labour, North Borneo, and Mr. J. J. Keane, Labour Adviser to the United Kingdom High Commissioners, India and Pakistan.

Fourth Session of Petroleum Committee

The Fourth Session of the Petroleum Committee was held at Scheveningen, Netherlands, from 14th to 25th October, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 345). Fourteen countries were represented at the Session. In attendance at the Session were also observers from Indonesia and Japan and four observers representing international non-Governmental organisations. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labou Organisation, the Session was attended by representatives of Governments and of employers and workers.

The agenda comprised:—

(1) General report dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to

follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee, and (c) recent events and developments in the petroleum industry.

(2) Principles and methods used in determining wages in the

(3) Social services in the petroleum industry (with special reference to supply schemes, transport of workers, recreation facilities and co-operative societies).

The Committee set up two Sub-Committees for the separate discussion of particular questions. One of the Sub-Committees dealt with social services in the petroleum industry, and the other with wage determination in the petroleum industry. A Working Party was also set up to consider the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Petroleum Committee.

The Sub-Committee dealing with social services held a general The Sub-Committee dealing with social services held a general discussion of the many points proposed for consideration by the International Labour Office in its Report on this subject. The conclusions which emerged were eventually embodied in a comprehensive Memorandum concerning social services in the petroleum industry. The Memorandum put forward recommendations for application in oil fields and refineries, covering such matters as canteens and meals; supply schemes for workers and their families; hygienic amenities; transport facilities; cultural and recreational amenities; administration of social services; co-operative societies; and the development of social services.

The Sub-Committee on wage determination held a general discussion on the subject. The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in a Resolution, inviting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to draw the attention of States Members to a number of general principles and methods recommended for use in determining wages in the petroleum industry.

use in determining wages in the petroleum industry.

The Working Party set up to consider the effect given to conclusions adopted at previous sessions concerned itself mainly with the classification of the conclusions previously reached by the Committee. These conclusions were arranged in three groups according to their degree of current interest. The Working Party then recommended that for the next session, in addition to information on the conclusions adopted by the Committee at its Fourth Session, Governments should be requested to supply information concerning any developments in their respective countries on the matters covered in the conclusions listed in the group of greatest current interest.

The Reports and conclusions put forward by the two Sub-Committees and the Working Party were adopted by the Petroleum

nmittee also adopted three Resolutions which dealt with one Resolution dealing with a suggested further study of the subject of industrial relations in the petroleum industry.

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

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The Works' Constitution Act in Germany

On 30th July, 1952, new legislation under the title of the Works' Constitution Act (Betriebsverfassungsgesetz) was enacted in the Federal Republic of Germany with the primary object of laying down new provisions, in the nature of constitutional law affecting business undertakings, with regard to the establishment within such undertakings of Works Councils (Betriebsräte). The Act covers manual and non-manual workers, and became operative one month after its promulgation on 13th August, 1952. Consideration is also being given at present to further draft legislation, entitled Personalvertretungsgesetz, which is intended to apply provisions of a similar but modified nature to establishments within the civil and public services. The Betriebsverfassungsgesetz or "Works' Constitution Act" replaces the earlier Works Councils Act of 1920 and also the corresponding legislation introduced since 1945 in the various Regions (Länder). In addition to instituting revised regulations for Works Councils, the Act provides for the establishment in certain undertakings of an Economic Committee (Wirtschaftsausschuss), to which representatives of the workers are to be elected, and also for participation of the workers in the On 30th July, 1952, new legislation under the title of the Works'

Board of Supervision (Aufsichtsrat) of undertakings. This provision is of significance in view of the claims advanced by trade unions in the Federal Republic for certain rights for the workers in the economic direction of undertakings (Mitbestimmungsrecht*). A review of the most important provisions of the new legislation is given below:

Works Councils. By express provision it is stipulated that the Works Councils. By express provision it is stipulated that the functions of the trade unions and employers' associations remain unaffected by the Act, and a further provision declares that "the employers and the Works Council shall work together within the framework of the existing collective agreements in a spirit of mutual confidence and in collaboration with the trade unions and applicants' associations, represented in the undertaking in the employers' associations represented in the undertaking in the interest of the undertaking and its workers, having due regard for the welfare of the community. The employer and the Works Council are required to avoid any action liable to disturb the working of, and industrial peace within, the undertaking. In

* In the case of coal, iron and steel undertakings such rights have been recognised. See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 357.

particular, neither the employer nor the Works Council shall have recourse to aggressive action against one another ".

Works Councils are to be elected in all undertakings employing as a rule five (ten in agriculture and forestry) or more permanent workers who are qualified as voters in the election, and of these workers three must qualify as candidates for election. The right to vote is limited to workers aged over 18 years, and the right to seek election is limited to workers who are over 21 years of age and have been in the employ of the undertaking for at least one year at the time of their proposal as candidates. The size of Works Councils is governed, according to a prescribed scale, by the number of workers with voting power in the undertaking, and is to range from an individual member designated "shop steward" (Betriebsobmann) in establishments with 5 to 20 voters up to 25 to 35 members in undertakings with a voting strength of over 9,000. The ballot is to be secret and direct, and manual and non-manual workers are to elect their representatives in separate ballot, unless a joint list of candidates is agreed upon. The principle of proportional representation by sexes and, where appropriate, by categories of worker, is to be followed as far as practicable. The Works Council is normally elected for two years, and selects a chairman and vice-chairman from among its members; it usually holds its meetings during working hours, and trade union representatives may take part in the meetings on the application of at least a quarter of the Council's members. Incidental costs arising from the functioning of the Council are to be met by the employer, who is also responsible for costs relating to the elections and for the reimbursement of the members of the Council for time lost while on Council duties. From the foregoing general provisions relating to the establishment of Works Councils certain deviations are authorised in special circumstances; in particular, in appropriate cases the election of special representatives of young persons is authorised, and there is also provision for the establishment for multiple undertakings of a

The basic functions of the Works Councils as set out in the Act are (a) to propose to the employer any measures designed to further the interests of the undertaking and its workers; (b) to ensure that all laws, ordinances, collective contracts and works agreements that protect the interests of the worker are observed; (c) to deal with complaints made by the workers, and, where they appear to be justified, to seek redress through consultation with the employer; and (d) to encourage the engagement for work in the undertaking of seriously disabled persons and others needing special protection. As regards various specified matters of a social character that are not regulated by law or by collective agreement, the Works Council has the right of co-determination in their regulation; these matters include the fixing of the times of commencing and ceasing work, the time and place of payment of wages, the compilation of the leave roster, the provision of vocational training, the administration of welfare facilities within the undertaking, matters affecting the general functioning of the undertaking and the conduct of the workers, the assessment of contract and piece-rates, and the framing of principles for wage-fixing and the introduction of new methods of payment. The Councils are also specifically called upon to promote measures in the field of industrial hygiene and accident prevention, and they also have the right within certain limits to participate in determining matters affecting the appointment, reorganisation, transference and dismissal of staff. In the event of failure by the employer and the Works Council to reach agreement on certain issues the area Labour Court (Arbeitsgericht) is invoked and will arbitrate; in other cases disputes may be settled through the good offices of a mediation committee (Einigungsstelle) for the establishment of which provision is made in the Act. Such committees may also, with the prior consent of both parties, act as arbitrators.

Works meetings comprising all employees are to be convened as required and the Works Council must report once a quarter to such a meeting. The employer may be invited to attend the works meetings and has the right to speak.

Economic Committees. In order to assist in bringing about the closest possible co-operation between the Works Council and the employer, particularly in relation to economic matters in connection with the undertaking, an Economic Committee (Wirtschaftsausschuss) is to be set up in undertakings usually employing over 100 regular workers, apart from educational, scientific, artistic, political and other similar classes of undertaking. In so far as no trade or business secrets are imperilled thereby, the Committee must be kept informed on all matters of an economic nature affecting the undertaking, e.g., methods of production and work methods, the production programme, the economic State of the undertaking, output and sales, etc. Both the Economic Committee and the Works Council must be shown the balance sheet of the undertaking and have its details explained to them. The Economic Committee is to consist of from four to eight members, all employed in the undertaking, and at least one of them must be a member of the Works Council; they must be fully equipped, both mentally and technically, to carry out their office effectively. Half of them are to be nominated by the Works Council and half by the employer. Meetings of the Economic Committee are to take place once a month, and in cases where, as regards particular matters, at least half the Committee consider that requisite information has not been provided or is inadequate, the matters in question are to be referred to the Works Council and the employer for discussion and, failing agreement, for decision by the mediation committee referred to above.

Board of Supervision. The Act lays down that one-third of the members of the Board of Supervision (Aufsichtsrat) of joint stock and limited liability companies are to be representatives of the workers, elected by them in direct and secret ballot. To be eligible

for election to the Board, a worker must be currently employed in the undertaking if the workers' representation includes only one person; where the quota of workers' members is two or more, at least two must fulfil this condition, one being employed in a manual and one in a non-manual capacity. In cases where the majority of the workers in the undertaking are females there must be at least one female representative of the workers on the Board.

There are various definitions, limitations and qualifications embodied in the Act with regard to the field of application, etc., of the various provisions, and the foregoing summary is intended to provide merely general indications as to the principal provisions of the Act

Industrial Development and Regulation in India

An Act entitled the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (No. LXV of 1951), which was signed by the President on 31st October, 1951, was brought into effect in India on 8th May, 1952. Its purpose is to implement the declaration, as set out in the Act, "that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control" various industries specified in the Act. The industries so specified number thirty-seven in all within the general field of manufacturing and production throughout India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

For the purpose of advising it on matters concerning the development and regulation of the scheduled industries the Central Government is empowered by the Act to establish by notified order a Central Advisory Council and also a Development Council for any scheduled industry or group of such industries. An order relating to the constitution of the Central Advisory Council was, in fact, announced on 8th May, the date on which, as already indicated, the Act became effective. As prescribed by the Act, the Council includes representatives of the owners of industrial undertakings in the scheduled industries, of the persons employed in those undertakings, of the consumers of the goods manufactured or produced therein, and of other interests, including primary producers. The Minister for Commerce and Industry has been appointed Chairman of the Council.

The Development Councils which the Central Government is empowered to establish for any of the scheduled industries or groups of such industries are to consist of representatives of the owners and employed persons in the undertakings in the industries concerned, of persons with a special knowledge of the relevant technical matters, and of persons representing the interests of consumers of the goods produced. The functions of the Councils are to exercise such duties as may be assigned to them by the Central Government from among those specified in detail in a schedule to the Act as duties which aim at increasing the efficiency or productivity of the industry or industries concerned and at improving or developing the service rendered to the community. The duties in question may relate to a wide variety of matters, including, inter alia, the recommendation of production targets, the co-ordination of production programmes, suggesting efficiency norms, improving the utilisation of production capacities, developing marketing and distribution arrangements, promoting standardisation, furthering the education and training of the workers, promoting research, and providing for the collection of statistical and other information. As may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the Act the Government may levy a cess on goods manufactured or produced in specified scheduled industries and may hand over the proceeds of the cess to the appropriate Development Council for the promotion of scientific and industrial research, for improving the design or quality of the products of the industry, for providing training for labour and technicians, and for other appropriate functions.

As the establishment of Development Councils for all the scheduled industries must be on a progressive basis it has been decided that in the first instance they shall be set up for five important industries, namely, (i) heavy chemicals (including fertilisers); (ii) paper (including newsprint and paper board); (iii) leather and leather goods; (iv) vanaspati and vegetable oils; and (v) bicycles and parts thereof. These and such other Development Councils as may eventually be established are required to supply the Government with reports and accounts, to be presented to Parliament, respecting the discharge of their functions during each financial year.

For the purposes of the regulation of scheduled industries the Act requires the registration of existing industrial undertakings and prescribes that new industrial undertakings may not be established except under licence, which may prescribe certain conditions falling within rules that the Central Government is empowered to lay down for carrying out the purposes of the Act. In regard to any scheduled industry or industrial undertaking the Act also authorises the Government to initiate investigations in cases where a substantial fall in production, deterioration in the quality of products, an unjustified rise in prices, or serious injury to the national resources, etc., has occurred or may be expected to occur, and in the light of the investigations appropriate directions may be issued by the Government for meeting the situation. Failure on the part of undertakings to observe such directions may involve their transference by the Government to direct control by authorised persons or by a Development Council.

Industrial undertakings to which the Act applies are those in which the invested capital exceeds one lakh of rupees.

Distribution by Economic Categories of the Population of India

Final population totals for the Census of India, 1951, have been compiled by the Registrar General, India, and published in *Census of India: Paper No. 1. Final Population Totals*—1951 *Census.* The Census enumeration was completed on 3rd March, 1951. Some figures are given below which show the distribution of the population by economic categories adopted for the purpose of the Census.

The entire population of the country was classified, according to means of livelihood, into two general categories, viz., agricultural classes and non-agricultural classes. The agricultural classes included: 1. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants. 2. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants. 3. Cultivating labourers; and their dependants. 4. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants. Land was deemed to be "owned" if held on any tenure which carried with it the right of permanent occupancy for purposes of cultivation. "Cultivators" (Classes 1 or 2) were distinguished from "cultivating labourers" as being the persons who take the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers, it is explained, are employees of cultivators. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—(1) Production other than cultivation; (2) Commerce; (3) Transport; and (4) Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The total number of persons elassified as helenging to the service of the process of the services and miscellaneous sources.

The total number of persons classified as belonging to the agricultural classes was 249,122,449, including 126,205,686 males and 122,916,763 females. Of these, persons belonging to the classes I to 4 (see above) numbered, respectively, 167,346,501 (85,115,449 males and 82,231,052 females); 31,639,719 (16,256,195 males and 15,383,524 females); 44,811,928 (22,395,852 males and 22,416,076 females); 5,324,301 (2,438,190 males and 2,886,111 females).

The non-agricultural classes comprised a total of 107,571,940 persons, of whom 57,028,733 were males and 50,543,207 were females. The numbers of persons, including dependants, who derived their principal means of livelihood from non-agricultural activities, were as follows:—

				Males	Females
Production of	ther than	a cultiv	vation	 20,024,164	17,636,033
Commerce				 11,232,253	10,076,618
Transport				 3,114,358	2,505,770
Other services	and mi	scellar	neous	 22,657,958	20,324,786

Employment of Women in the United States

Some figures illustrating the extent to which women participate in the labour force of the United States of America have been extracted from recent issues of Facts on Women Workers, published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and are given below.

The total number of persons regarded as belonging to the labour force, *i.e.*, persons employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural industries, and unemployed workers, in August, 1952, was 63,958,000, and of these 19,562,000 were women, who constituted 30.6 per cent. of the total. Of those persons, totalling 55,390,000, who were in employment in non-agricultural industries, 17,808,000 (32.2 per cent.) were women. In agriculture the proportion was 16.6 per cent.

The numbers of women in employment or seeking work have increased in recent years until the high level of war-time participation by women in the labour force has again been reached. In April, 1951, the number of women civilians 14 years of age and over in the labour force was 18,602,000, compared with 18,449,000 in April, 1944. These figures represented 32.4 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively of the total female population in the age groups 14 and over at those dates.

The Table below shows, for each age-group, the percentages that the numbers of single women in the labour force represented of the total numbers of single women in the whole population, and the corresponding figures in respect of married (not including widowed and divorced) women.

Age-C	Group	Female 1	Female labour force expressed as a percentage of total female population							
CIOZONIA dise vand		Sin	ngle	Married						
According		1951	1944	1951	1944					
14 to 17 18 and 19 20 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44 45 to 64 65 and over		60·1 . 75·6 . 82·0 . 81·7 . 65·0	25·6 76·7 86·6 84·7 78·9 59·1 16·3	9·2 23·7 30·3 27·3 31·9 25·1 7·2	30·7 34·7 30·5 27·5 30·3 21·4 5·0					
Totals		. 49.6	58.6	26.7	25.6					

In April, 1951, the percentage of married women working or seeking employment was higher than in April, 1944, but there was a smaller proportion of single women and girls. The increase in the numbers in the labour force, of both single and married women, is almost entirely among those 35 years of age and over. Separate

figures given in respect of widowed and divorced women show also that the highest percentage in 1951 (74.9) was in the 35 to 44 age-group.

Social Security in New Zealand in 1951-52

The thirteenth Annual Report of the Social Security Department of New Zealand has been presented in accordance with the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account, for the year ended 31st March, 1952, of the activities of the Department in carrying out the provisions of the Act relating to unemployment, sickness, and other social security benefits. Particulars are also given of the administration of war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters. During the year new legislation was introduced, applying various amendments to the conditions for the receipt of social security cash benefits. The amendments included an increase in the rate of superannuation benefits to £75 a year from 1st October, 1951, and further increases to take effect in later years.

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1952, was 176, of which 81 were granted and 95 declined. There were two persons drawing unemployment benefit at the end of March, 1952, compared with ten a year earlier. The total expenditure on unemployment benefit during 1951–52 was £3,914, compared with £5,355 for the previous year, a decrease of £1,441.

In cases of hardship a special emergency benefit may be granted to any person who is not qualified to receive any other benefit under the Act but who, by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of other benefits where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be beneficial. The number of emergency benefits in force at 31st March, 1952, was 2,306, compared with 2,260 at the end of March, 1951; the total expenditure on emergency benefit was £292,069 in 1950–51 and £365,181 in 1951–52.

Other monetary benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme include superannuation benefits, payable quarterly to persons aged 65 years and over; age, widows', orphans', family, invalids' and miners' benefits, paid monthly; and sickness benefit, paid weekly. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1952, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March, 1951.

Benefit		Number of a 31st N	t	Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March			
PEDTERNA			1952	1951	1952	1951	
Superannua Age Vidows' Orphans'	tion		69,133 125,775 12,367 324 272,084	70,304 122,187 12,909 334 263,493	\$ 3,144,091 19,235,326 2,230,635 33,667 16,110,297	£ 2,336,275 17,150,839 2,142,232 33,061 15,289,346	
nvalids' Miners' lickness			8,528 562 4,569	8,992 592 4,504	1,476,281 127,619 1,128,804	1,429,276 125,189 1,042,050	

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to above, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefit to the value of £9,368,027 during 1951–52.

A comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia since 1st July, 1949, and covers age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment, and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. During 1951–52, 213 benefits were granted under these arrangements to persons who left Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand. At 31st March, 1952, 418 of these reciprocal benefits were in force in New Zealand, compared with 388 a year earlier. Reciprocity between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is limited to family benefits (children's allowances), for which provision is made under an agreement in force since 1st December, 1948. The number of family benefits payable in New Zealand under this agreement increased from 710 at 31st March, 1951, to 787 at 31st March, 1952; expenditure on reciprocal family benefits during the year amounted to £38,725.

The total expenditure on social security cash benefits increased from £39,845,692 in 1950–51 to £43,858,007 in 1951–52. Of the expenditure in 1951–52, 44·2 per cent. was paid without a means test, the remainder being subject to a means test. At 1st April, 1951, the balance of the Social Security Fund was £6,556,000. Receipts during the following twelve months amounted to £57,782,000, of which £43,705,000 represented the social security charge on wages and other income and miscellaneous receipts, and £14,000,000 was granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the year ended 31st March, 1952, amounted to £54,180,000, of which £53,226,000 was paid in monetary and medical benefits. Administration and other expenses amounted to £954,000. At 31st March, 1952, the balance of the Fund was £10,158,000.

A brief description of the Social Security Scheme in New Zealand was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950 (page 51), and an article on the work of the Social Security Department during 1950-51 in the issue for December, 1951 (page 470)

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in October:		Page	Unemployment at 10th November, 1952—continued	Pa
Employment in Great Britain in October.				
General Summary		420	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	4
General Man-power Position	anusanin	420	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	4
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	THE STATE OF	420	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	4
Industrial Analysis		420	THE CALL TOWNING BUILDING THE BUILDINGS HE THE DISCOUNT OF THE	SIL
			Labour Turnover	4
Unemployment at 10th November, 1952:			Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	4
Summary for Great Britain		423		4
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Ana	alysis	423	Work of Appointments Services	900
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns		424	Coal Mining, Employment in October	4
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1952	0.11-0	424	Employment Overseas	4

Employment in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that there was little change in the size of the total working population* during October.

The strength of the Forces, excluding reservists recalled for short-period training, remained at 873,000, and the number of ex-Service personnel on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of October was approximately 12,000.

At 10th November the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 406,400 (of whom 36,200 were temporarily stopped), an increase of 8,500 since 13th October. Of the total, 148,400 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. There was a decrease of 11,800 in the number of textile workers registered as unemployed. The November unemployment figures represented 2.0 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.9 per cent. in October and 1.4 per cent. in November, 1951.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased by 29,000 during

Employment in the basic industries declined by 44,000 during the month, mainly due to seasonal decreases in agriculture and transport. The number of wage-earners on colliery books fell

In the manufacturing industries the level of employment rose by 31,000 during the month. The main increases were 22,000 in textiles and clothing and 7,000 in the "other manufactures"

Employment in building and contracting decreased by 10,000 during October.

Employment in the distributive trades rose by 6,000 while there was a decrease of 11,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services which was more than accounted for by a further seasonal fall in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Thousan											
als to rerous a posterior Zealendo Au that March of topic in New Zealend activ tetucer New Zealend	End- Dec., 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	Change during Oct., 1952						
Total Working Population*	23,371 15,986 7,385	23,402 16,017 7,385	23,391† 16,018† 7,373	23,391 16,017 7,374	- · · 1 + · 1						
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	852 829 23	871 847 24	873 849 24	873 849 24	RILE Reiner Reiner						
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	3	9	10	12	+ 2						
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,221 14,975 7,246	22,196 14,968 7,228	22,175† 14,962† 7,213	22,146 14,938 7,208	- 29 - 24 - 5						
Registered Unemployed‡:— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	350 295 55	396 326 70	390 333 57	403 360 43	+ 13 + 27 - 14						

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

Industry or Service	End- Dec., 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	Change during Oct., 1952
Basic Industries	compris	cleases ERT, PER	Tarrestan LTE-fac	resource du To	anceres
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	852	875	874	873	-10
Books)	(698) 369	(721) 368	(720) 368	(719) 369	(- 1) + 1
tion	1,751 1,102	1,762 1,167	1,756 1,157	1,747 1,122	- 9 -35
Number in Basic Industries	4,074	4,172	4,155	4,111	-44
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles	494 555 1,069	482 557 1,086	483 558 1,089	482 558 1,090	- 1 + 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles	2,586 997 686 852 1,547	2,560 883 671 862 1,468	2,563 894 677 860 1,475	2,564 910* 683 861 1,482	+ 1 +16 + 6 + 1 + 7
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,786	8,569	8,599	8,630	+31
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,422 2,645	1,446 2,646	1,446† 2,642	1,436 2,648	-10 + 6
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,921	3,999	3,971	3,960	-11
Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	627 746	614 750	611 751	610 751	- 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,221	22,196	22,175†	22,146	-29

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL **ANALYSIS**

ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-1951 and August, September and October, 1952. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—270,000. Wool—200,000. Other textiles—440,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

- ALBERT BAR SEE	Males Females				Total							
Industry	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	758 - 2	780 · 5	779 · 5	779.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	793.3	792.3	791 · 8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	255·9	249·8	249·1	248·5	88·8	82·1	82·2	82·1	344·7	331·9	331·3	330·6
	74·2	76·1	76·0	75·9	8·4	8·6	8·6	8·6	82·6	84·7	84·6	84·5
	36·7	33·9	33·7	33·6	47·0	44·4	44·7	44·8	83·7	78·3	78·4	78·4
	34·1	30·0	29·8	29·6	13·4	11·1	11·0	11·0	47·5	41·1	40·8	40·6
	21·3	20·2	19·9	19·9	6·1	5·3	5·3	5·3	27·4	25·5	25·2	25·2
	13·8	14·1	14·1	14·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	14·9	15·2	15·2	15·2
	75·8	75·5	75·6	75·4	12·8	11·6	11·5	11·3	88·6	87·1	87·1	86·7
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.	350·4	342·4	341·9	341·4	138·9	134·8	136·0	135·9	489·3	477·2	477·9	477·3
	17·2	17·8	17·8	17·8	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	17·6	18·2	18·2	18·2
	173·5	166·0	165·5	165·3	50·5	47·5	47·8	47·7	224·0	213·5	213·3	213·0
	20·0	18·9	18·8	18·7	27·3	25·1	25·6	25·7	47·3	44·0	44·4	44·4
	29·3	31·4	31·6	31·5	17·1	18·8	19·0	19·2	46·4	50·2	50·6	50·7
	28·5	28·0	27·8	27·7	11·7	11·2	11·1	10·9	40·2	39·2	38·9	38·6
	30·2	29·1	29·1	29·1	19·7	19·3	19·5	19·5	49·9	48·4	48·6	48·6
	25·4	25·7	25·9	25·9	4·7	4·7	4·8	4·8	30·1	30·4	30·7	30·7
	26·3	25·5	25·4	25·4	7·5	7·8	7·8	7·7	33·8	33·3	33·2	33·1
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.	486·4	489·5	490·5	490·3	67·0	66·0	65·7	65.6	553·4	555·5	556·2	555.9
	18·7	19·7	19·9	20·0	0·3	0·3	0·3	0.3	19·0	20·0	20·2	20.3
	193·2	196·7	197·9	198·6	18·6	18·8	18·8	18.9	211·8	215·5	216·7	217.5
	111·6	110·3	110·1	109·4	18·2	17·8	17·7	17.5	129·8	128·1	127·8	126.9
	15·8	16·1	16·1	16·1	2·8	2·8	2·8	2.8	18·6	18·9	18·9	18.9
	17·4	17·1	17·1	17·2	1·0	1·0	1·0	1.0	18·4	18·1	18·1	18.2
	39·1	38·9	39·0	39·2	7·9	7·8	7·7	7.7	47·0	46·7	46·7	46.9
	90·6	90·7	90·4	89·8	18·2	17·5	17·4	17.4	108·8	108·2	107·8	107.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools. Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,479·4 194·3 68·5 38·1 26·4 75·8 63·2 34·7 72·3 521·3 134·1 38·3 30·0 52·1 18·4 11·6	1,490·0 196·2 69·1 38·0 26·3 79·0 61·3 38·4 71·4 521·6 138·1 39·9 31·2 52·9 18·9 73·8	1,493 · 4 197 · 6 69 · 2 37 · 1 26 · 4 79 · 3 22 · 8 60 · 5 38 · 7 71 · 7 522 · 5 138 · 6 40 · 1 31 · 4 53 · 8 18 · 9 10 · 9 73 · 9	1,495·7 199·3 69·7 36·5 26·4 79·4 22·6 59·7 38·8 72·0 522·5 139·0 40·1 31·6 54·4 18·9 10·9 73·9	418·3 8·4 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·6 3·7 11·5 10·5 6·4 117·7 48·2 23·4 20·7 24·8 58·5	404·7 8·4 4·4 5·0 2·5 18·1 3·5 10·8 12·4 6·2 114·7 23·4 21·9 8·1 52·3	403.5 8.4 4.4 4.9 2.5 18.0 3.5 10.6 12.4 6.2 114.6 23.3 22.1 43.0 22.3 8.2 51.5	402·3 8·3 4·6 4·9 2·5 17·9 3·4 10·5 12·4 6·2 114·3 23·2 22·2 243·6 8·2 51·2	1,897·7 202·7 72·6 43·1 28·9 93·4 27·5 74·7 45·2 78·7 639·0 182·3 61·7 50·7 98·8 43·2 20·2 20·2 2135·0	1.894·7 204·6 73·5 43·0 28·8 97·1 50·8 77·6 636·3 185·8 63·3 53·1 95·3 41·8 19·0 126·1	1,896·9 206·0 73·6 42·0 97·3 26·3 71·1 77·9 637·1 186·2 63·4 53·5 41·2 19·1 125·4	1,898·0 207·6 74·3 41·4 28·9 97·3 26·0 70·2 51·2 78·2 636·8 186·3 63·3 53·8 98·0 40·5 19·1 125·1
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	879·8	894·0	896·9	898·3	151·7	154·3	154·2	154·4	1,031·5	1,048·3	1,051·1	1,052·7
	256·3	251·2	251·3	251·4	46·5	45·2	45·0	45·0	302·8	296·4	296·3	296·4
	222·7	225·1	224·8	223·7	31·5	32·8	32·9	32·8	254·2	257·9	257·7	256·5
	149·6	167·5	169·3	171·2	27·4	30·8	31·0	31·2	177·0	198·3	200·3	202·4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops	89·0	91·3	92·0	92·6	34·8	34·6	34·4	34·5	123·8	125·9	126·4	127·1
	56·5	56·1	56·3	56·3	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	59·0	58·6	58·8	58·8
	22·7	23·1	23·3	23·4	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·3	25·0	25·4	25·6	25·7
and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	77·2 5·8	74.5	74·6 5·3	74.4	3·6 3·1	3·5 2·6	3·5 2·6	3·5 2·6	80.8	78·0 7·8	78·1 7·9	77·9 7·9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	319·7	315·6	315·8	316·1	190·4	177·2	177·2	176.6	510·1	492·8	493·0	492.7
	33·2	30·7	30·5	30·2	22·6	19·8	19·6	19.3	55·8	50·5	50·1	49.5
	22·5	23·0	23·0	22·9	18·7	19·1	19·1	19.0	41·2	42·1	42·1	41.9
	33·7	34·1	34·2	34·5	5·4	5·5	5·5	5.5	39·1	39·6	39·7	40.0
	27·7	28·1	28·2	28·2	10·4	10·0	10·0	10.0	38·1	38·1	38·2	38.2
	26·4	26·0	25·8	25·8	32·2	29·6	29·4	29.0	58·6	55·6	55·2	54.8
	31·0	30·8	30·8	30·8	17·4	17·1	17·0	17.0	48·4	47·9	47·8	47.8
	145·2	142·9	143·3	143·7	83·7	76·1	76·6	76.8	228·9	219·0	219·9	220.5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	84·4	82·2	82·2	82·2	48·7	45·6	45·9	46·2	133·1	127·8	128·1	128·4
	53·4	53·3	53·3	53·3	28·9	27·3	27·2	27·2	82·3	80·6	80·5	80·5
	8·6	8·0	8·0	8·0	6·8	6·1	6·2	6·3	15·4	14·1	14·2	14·3
	15·5	14·8	14·8	14·8	11·2	10·5	10·8	11·0	26·7	25·3	25·6	25·8
	6·9	6·1	6·1	6·1	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7	8·7	7·8	7·8	7·8
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	419·1 65·6 44·6 88·6 31·3 22·9 5·5 7·8 6·2 33·8 6·2 12·8 6·5 7·8 63·0 17·5	371·1 52·5 39·0 84·8 22·9 18·7 5·0 7·0 5·6 31·3 4·6 12·0 6·2 8·1 56·8 16·6	374·0 53·0 39·1 85·6 23·2 18·9 5·0 7·1 5·6 31·6 4·6 12·2 8·0 57·3 16·6	378·7 53·6 39·2 86·8 24·0 19·2 5·0 7·3 5·5 32·0 4·6 12·4 6·3 8·0 58·1 16·7	570·2 121·1 88·7 108·3 11·4 34·9 9·2 10·9 9·7 83·1 14·3 14·5 17·0 29·2 11·8	503·8 98·0 75·2 103·5 7·7 27·9 8·2 9·3 8·6 79·2 5·6 13·3 13·3 16·8 26·2 11·0	512·3 99·1 75·6 105·8 8·0 28·5 8·1 9·6 8·7 81·1 5·6 13·6 13·6 13·6 11·2	522·9 100·1 76·5 109·5 8·4 29·2 8·1 10·1 8·6 83·0 5·6 13·9 13·9 13·9 11·7 27·0 11·3	989-3 186-7 133-3 196-9 42-7 57-8 14-7 15-9 116-9 116-9 21-0 24-8 92-2 29-3	874-9 150-5 114-2 188-3 30-6 46-6 13-2 16-3 14-2 110-5 25-3 19-5 24-9 83-0 27-6	886·3 152·1 114·7 191·4 31·2 47·4 13·1 16·7 14·3 112·7 10·2 25·8 19·8 25·3 83·8 27·8	901-6 153-7 115-7 196-3 32-4 48-4 13-1 17-4 14-1 115-0 10-2 26-3 20-2 25-7 85-1 28-0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	45·0	41·0	41·5	42·2	27·8	27·1	28·0	28·8	72·8	68·1	69·5	71·0
	30·2	26·9	27·2	27·7	7·7	7·2	7·4	7·6	37·9	34·1	34·6	35·3
	10·1	9·8	9·9	10·0	15·6	15·7	16·3	16·7	25·7	25·5	26·2	26·7
	4·7	4·3	4·4	4·5	4·5	4·2	4·3	4·5	9·2	8·5	8·7	9·0
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	183·9	175.9	176·9	178·3	428·8	421·7	426·4	431·4	612·7	597.6	603·3	609·7
	71·9	69.6	70·1	70·4	188·5	183·8	185·5	187·2	260·4	253.4	255·6	257·6
	10·3	10.1	10·1	10·2	80·0	82·3	82·2	82·8	90·3	92.4	92·3	93·0
	8·0	7.8	7·8	7·9	55·4	56·2	57·2	58·1	63·4	64.0	65·0	66·0
	7·4	7.3	7·3	7·3	12·4	12·6	12·7	12·8	19·8	19.9	20·0	20·1
	8·6	8.1	8·1	8·2	28·4	27·7	28·2	28·6	37·0	35.8	36·3	36·8
	60·0	55.2	55·9	56·7	60·7	55·6	57·1	58·4	120·7	110.8	113·0	115·1
	17·7	17.8	17·6	17·6	3·4	3·5	3·5	3·5	21·1	21.3	21·1	21·1
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa. Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	473·1	478·8	478·1	478·8	348·5	352.8	352·2	352·7	821 · 6	831 · 6	830·3	831·5
	33·0	33·1	33·2	33·3	8·3	8.4	8·3	8·3	41 · 3	41 · 5	41·5	41·6
	114·7	117·1	116·5	116·0	81·9	82.1	82·7	82·6	196 · 6	199 · 2	199 2	198·6
	16·4	16·9	16·9	17·0	29·0	29.7	30·2	30·2	45 · 4	46 · 6	47·1	47·2
	21·7	22·8	23·0	23·4	14·4	14.4	14·8	15·2	36 · 1	37 · 2	37·8	38·6
	39·2	41·5	40·0	39·4	16·8	18.9	17·5	16·8	56 · 0	60 · 4	57·5	56·2
	18·3	14·7	16·7	18·3	5·2	4.9	5·1	5·2	23 · 5	19 · 6	21·8	23·5
	30·4	29·4	29·7	30·0	52·7	49.1	51-5	53·1	83 · 1	78 · 5	81·2	83·1
	19·5	20·6	20·1	20·2	40·0	44.2	43·1	43·3	59 · 5	64 · 8	63·2	63·5
	42·3	42·5	42·7	42·9	30·7	30.5	30·2	30·9	73 · 0	73 · 0	72·9	73·8
	74·4	75·5	75·3	74·8	19·0	19.3	19·1	18·7	93 · 4	94 · 8	94·4	93·5
	14·9	15·0	14·8	14·8	11·5	11.5	11·4	11·4	26 · 4	26 · 5	26·2	26·2
	27·5	29·3	28·9	28·6	13·9	16.7	15·3	14·4	41 · 4	46 · 0	44·2	43·0
	20·8	20·4	20·3	20·1	25·1	23.1	23·0	22·6	45 · 9	43 · 5	43·3	42·7

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

			(1	housands)		Says West Con-						
Jaro'Pu gana	910	Ma	iles			Fem	ales			Tot	al	
Industry	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952	End- 1951	End- August, 1952	End- Sept., 1952	End- Oct., 1952
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232·1 84·3 95·8 13·6 22·3 16·1	220·0 80·9 91·5 13·0 20·1 14·5	221·9 80·7 93·6 13·2 19·9 14·5	223·7· 80·9 95·4 13·2 19·8 14·4	57.5 12.5 29.8 2.5 7.0 5.7	55·5 11·4 30·6 2·3 6·3 4·9	56·6 11·4 31·7 2·3 6·3 4·9	57·7 11·4 32·6 2·4 6·4 4·9	289·6 96·8 125·6 16·1 29·3 21·8	275·5 92·3 122·1 15·3 26·4 19·4	278·5 92·1 125·3 15·5 26·2 19·4	281·4 92·3 128·0 15·6 26·2 19·3
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	329·0 63·0 4·5 18·6 17·7 83·0 142·2	320·9 58·9 3·6 16·8 16·3 84·4 140·9	320·7 58·7 3·6 16·8 16·3 84·5 140·8	320·4 58·6 3·6 16·9 16·3 84·4 140·6	199·0 19·9 2·6 30·1 27·9 19·7 98·8	182·5 18·5 1·5 24·9 24·4 19·9 93·3	182·5 18·2 1·5 25·2 24·4 20·0 93·2	182·1 18·0 1·5 25·4 24·5 20·1 92·6	528·0 82·9 7·1 48·7 45·6 102·7 241·0	503·4 77·4 5·1 41·7 40·7 104·3 234·2	503·2 76·9 5·1 42·0 40·7 104·5 234·0	502·5 76·6 5·1 42·3 40·8 104·5 233·2
Other Manufacturing Industries	155.9 74.3 12.3 8.8 11.1 5.8 6.7 36.9	144·7 68·5 10·4 8·2 10·2 5·2 7·5 34·7	145.6 68.7 10.6 8.2 10.5 5.1 7.6 34.9	146·4 68·7 10·8 8·3 10·7 5·1 7·7 35·1	111·3 38·3 2·9 8·5 17·3 8·8 2·2 33·3	100·2 33·3 2·4 6·9 17·4 6·8 2·2 31·2	102·8 33·8 2·5 7·0 18·6 6·8 2·2 31·9	105·4 34·2 2·6 7·2 19·5 7·0 2·2 32·7	267·2 112·6 15·2 17·3 28·4 14·6 8·9 70·2	244·9 101·8 12·8 15·1 27·6 12·0 9·7 65·9	248·4 102·5 13·1 15·2 29·1 11·9 9·8 66·8	251·8 102·9 13·4 15·5 30·2 12·1 9·9 67·8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,694-1	5,615.9	5,628 - 5	5,641.0	2,846.9	2,708.3	2,725.5	2,744.1	8,541.0	8,324 · 2	8,354.0	8,385 · 1
Building and Coutracting	1,233·4 1,173·4 60·0	1,257·6 1,200·4 57·2	1,257·0 1,199·4 57·6	1,247·1 1,189·4 57·7	39·5 32·2 7·3	39·8 32·2 7·6	39·5 32·2 7·3	39·4 32·2 7·2	1,272·9 1,205·6 67·3	1,297·4 1,232·6 64·8	1,296·5 1,231·6 64·9	1,286·5 1,221·6 64·9
Gas, Electricity and Water	330·7 136·1 163·5 31·1	330·3 135·1 163·5 31·7	330·3 135·0 163·7 31·6	331·3 135·4 164·2 31·7	38·0 13·3 23·1 1·6	38·6 13·8 23·2 1·6	38·6 13·7 23·3 1·6	38·5 13·7 23·2 1·6	368·7 149·4 186·6 32·7	368·9 148·9 186·7 33·3	368·9 148·7 187·0 33·2	369·8 149·1 187·4 33·3
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	230·7 22·3 169·8	233·4 26·2 159·7	231·8 25·3 158·7	230·6 23·3 157·7	49·3 2·1 15·7	51·6 2·7 15·5	51·5 2·6 15·3	51·2 2·4 15·1	280·0 24·4 185·5	285·0 28·9 175·2	283·3 27·9 174·0	281 · 8 25 · 7 172 · 8 2,138 · 1
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural 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	1,094·3 113·0 72·1 115·4 304·2 164·8 306·4 18·4	1,083·7 109·9 70·7 117·6 302·6 163·3 301·0 18·6	1,082 · 9 110 · 2 70 · 3 117 · 4 301 · 2 163 · 8 301 · 4 18 · 6	1,081·7 111·0 70·6 117·0 299·5 163·5 301·5 18·6	29·3 27·7 54·8 276·7 99·2 519·5 33·2	30·0 27·3 56·6 285·2 100·5 516·8 35·5	29·9 26·7 56·7 283·3 101·0 516·8 34·7	30·1 27·3 56·7 280·7 101·1 527·1 33·4	2,134·7 142·3 99·8 170·2 580·9 264·0 825·9 51·6	2,135·6 139·9 98·0 174·2 587·8 263·8 817·8 54·1	2,132·0 140·1 97·0 174·1 584·5 264·8 818·2 53·3	141·1 97·9 173·7 580·2 264·6 828·6 52·0
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	62.8 40.6 172.6 30.9 11.2		59·9 40·0 176·7 30·7 10·9	59·8 38·3 174·2 30·4 10·6	75·5 37·0 459·0 111·3 30·3	76·4 37·9 500·5 111·8 31·5	76·1 37·0 480·6 109·9 30·9	75·9 35·7 469·2 108·5 30·0	138·3 77·6 631·6 142·2 41·5	136·8 80·8 684·3 142·9 42·6	136·0 77·0 657·3 140·6 41·8	135.7 74.0 643.4 138.9 40.6



"ROTAN" PORTABLE

PUMPS

HAND & POWER

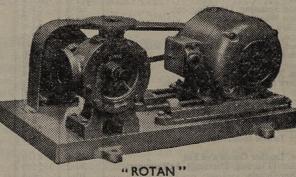
for

THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS

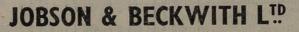






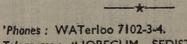


ADVICE freely given on any PUMPING PROBLEM



Engineers and Manufacturers

62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.I



Telegrams: "JOBECLIM, SEDIST, LONDON".



Unemployment at 10th November, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th October and 10th November, 1952, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th October . 10th November .	. 220,079	8,146	156,935	12,733	397,893
	232,828	7,159	155,405	10,974	406,366

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 10th November represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th October was 1.9.

An analysis of the figures for 10th November according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly 1	Unemployed	d (including	(Casuals)	of the law	Grana
Construction of the constr	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	59,829 3,611	64,757 2,188	93,534 1,000	218,120 6,799	14,708 360	232,828 7,159
over Girls under 18	38,559 4,483	45,053 3,271	52,053 1,812	135,665 9,566	19,740 1,408	155,405 10,974
Total	106,482	115,269	148,399	370,150	36,216	406,366

The total of 406,366 includes 82,379 married women.

The changes between 13th October and 10th November in each administrative Region were as follows:—

				Jnemploying Casual			
Region		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for mere than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	for mor	1 - ET 933	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	10th Nov.	28,156 28,322	21,665 25,477	18,894 20,635	68,715 74,434	2,186 1,643	70,901 76,077
	Inc. or Dec	+ 166	+ 3,812	+ 1,741	+ 5,719	- 543	+ 5,176
Eastern	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	4,888 4,710	4,195 5,382	3,962 4,389	13,045 14,481	541 482	13,586 14,963
	Inc. or Dec	- 178	+ 1,187	+ 427	+ 1,436	- 59	+ 1,377
Southern	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	5,680 4,973	4,713 6,079	4,148 4,621	14,541 15,673	116 159	14,657 15,832
	Inc. or Dec.	- 707	+ 1,366	+ 473	+ 1,132	+ 43	+ 1,175
South- Western	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	6,606 5,673	5,725 7,305	5,885 6,816	18,216 19,794	552 318	18,768 20,112
	Inc. or Dec.	- 933	+ 1,580	+ 931	+1,578	- 234	+ 1,344
Midland	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	8,090 8,389	4,303 4,825	4,357 4,705	16,750 17,919	2,101 2,800	18,851 20,719
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 299	+ 522	+ 348	+ 1,169	+ 699	+ 1,868
North- Midland	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	3,192 3,290	2,450 2,642	3,636 3,426	9,278 9,358	1,550 1,208	10,828 10,566
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 98	+ 192	- 210	+ 80	- 342	- 262
East and West Ridings	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	6,626 6,637	6,948 6,791	9,489 9,831	23,063 23,259	4,670 3,378	27,733 26,637
Kittings	Inc. or Dec.	+ 11	- 157	+ 342	+ 196	- 1,292	- 1,096
North- Western	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	17,977 17,034	20,113 21,682	30,131 31,292	68,221 70,008	27,092 19,473	95,313 89,481
THESE !	Inc. or Dec.	- 943	+ 1,569	+ 1,161	+ 1,787	- 7,619	- 5,832
Northern	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	7,296 6,960	8,840 9,332	14,309 14,952	30,445 31,244	1,689 1,319	32,134 32,563
	Inc. or Dec.	- 336	+ 492	+ 643	+ 799	- 370	+ 429
Scotland	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	14,993 15,445	16,006 18,154	32,380 34,524	63,379 68,123	4,759 4,012	68,138 72,135
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 452	+ 2,148	+ 2,144	+ 4,744	- 747	+ 3,997
Wales	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	5,547 5,049	6,882 7,600	12,589 13,208	25,018 25,857	1,966 1,424	26,984 27,281
314	Inc. or Dec.	- 498	+ 718	+ 619	+ 839	- 542	+ 297
Great Britain	13th Oct. 10th Nov.	109,051 106,482	101,840 115,269	139,780 148,399	350,671 370,150	47,222 36,216	397,893 406,366
	Inc. or Dec.	- 2,569	+13,429	+ 8,619	+19,479	-11,006	+ 8,473

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th November, 1952, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	nbers of period as uner Novemb	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
ALTONOM CONTRACTOR	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	nenzwelle	Number of					
Bastern	50,132	25,945	76,077	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Eastern	9,670	5,293	14,963	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Southern	8,668	7,164	15,832	1.3	2.3	1.6	
South-Western	12,174	7,938	20,112	1.7	2.3	1.9	
Midland	12,276	8,443	20,719	0.9	1.2	1.0	
North-Midland	6,068	4,498	10,566	0.6	1.0	0.7	
East and West Ridings		11,453	26,637	1.3	1.9	1.5	
North-Western	45,585	43,896	89,481	2.5	4.1	3.1	
Northern	19.000	13,563	32,563	2.1	3.8	2.6	
Scotland	44,068	28,067	72,135	3.2	3.9	3.4	
Wales	17,162	10,119	27,281	2.5	4.1	3.0	
Great Britain	239,987	166,379	406,366	1.7	2.3	2.0	

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 10th November, 1952, was 450,316, including 259,849 men, 9,264 boys, 168,658 women and 12,545 girls. Of the total, 411,778 (including 5,210 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 38,538 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 10th November, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
黑門哥哥門	N	Tholly Unen	nployed (incl	uding Casu	als)
London and South- Eastern	47,677 9,179 8,269 11,717	1,474 308 307 319	23,839 4,578 6,490 7,245 6,948	1,444 416 607 513	74,434 14,481 15,673 19,794
Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	10,311 5,486 13,691 37,907 17,774 40,305 15,804	275 183 345 1,235 535 1,389 429	6,948 3,374 8,501 29,653 11,930 24,565 8,542	513 385 315 722 1,213 1,005 1,864 1,082	14,481 15,673 19,794 17,919 9,358 23,259 70,008 31,244 68,123 25,857
Great Britain	218,120	6,799	135,665	9,566	370,150
Northern Ireland	26,371	2,105	11,581	1,571	41,628
United Kingdom	244,491	8,904	147,246	11,137	411,778
图 图 图 1		Temp	ped	TOTAL SERVICE	
London and South-Eastern	976 183 90 134 1,655 383 1,136 6,265 686 2,300 900	5 -2 4 35 16 12 178 5 74 29	638 276 64 169 1,056 715 1,984 12,387 583 - 1,429 439	24 23 3 11 54 94 246 643 45 209 56	1,643 482 159 318 2,800 1,208 3,378 19,473 1,319 4,012 1,424
Great Britain	14,708	360	19,740	1,408	36,216
Northern Ireland	650		1,672	- 1	2,322
United Kingdom	15,358	360	21,412	1,408	38,538
		Total Reg	iste red as Un	employed	World World
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings Northern Northern Scotland Wales	48,653 9,362 8,359 11,851 11,966 5,869 14,827 44,172 18,460 42,605 16,704	1,479 308 309 323 310 199 357 1,413 540 1,463 458	24,477 4,854 6,554 7,414 8,004 4,089 10,485 42,040 12,513 25,994 8,981	1,468 439 610 524 439 409 968 1,836 1,050 2,073 1,138	76,077 14,963 15,832 20,112 20,719 10,566 26,637 89,481 32,563 72,135 27,281
Great Britain	232,828	7,159	155,405	10,974	406,366
Northern Ireland	27,021	2,105	13,253	1,571	43,950
United Kingdom	259,849	9,264	168,658	12,545	450,316

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th November, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th October, 1952.

	Nu Registe	mbers of l	Persons on November	, 1952	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 13th October, 1952
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	48,653 23,114	24,477 8,978	2,947 592	76,077 32,684	+ 5,176 + 2,082
Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	184 278 2,376 477 1,125 511 306 491 544 710 106 542 588 994 724	86 96 1,333 535 507 211 199 230 535 145 260 231 562 427 609	9 11 138 73 39 43 22 35 51 32 54 41 58 36 47	279 385 3,847 1,085 1,671 859 539 725 783 1,296 283 856 860 1,614 1,187	+ 33 + 21 + 367 + 128 - 196 + 38 + 19 + 84 - 10 - 136 + 26 + 93 - 125 + 106
West Ham	1,040 693 9,362 86 176	185 4,854 95 97	32 747 11 10	910 14,963 192 283	- 13 + 1,377 - 62 + 53
Ipswich	423 222 1,263 1,095 222	177 60 340 524 223	40 35 22 53 23	640 317 1,625 1,672 468	+ 72 + 20 + 89 + 368 - 81
Southern	8,359 1,086 266 1,781 342 232 1,043	6,554 668 233 2,067 197 124 687	919 69 35 95 24 12 60	15,832 1,823 534 3,943 563 368 1,790	+ 1,175 + 387 - 9 + 231 - 42 - 170
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	11,851 2,919 322 129 1,414 114	7,414 1,204 338 121 1,447 199	847 130 18 12 87 13	20,112 4,253 678 262 2,948 326	+ 1,344 - 129 - 74 - 4 + 237 + 19
Midland	11,966 4,123 80 1,131 129 201 1,252 487 133 590 209	8,004 2,300 91 421 61 119 753 450 149 437	749 202 3 57 11 26 61 36 9 25 8	20,719 6,625 174 1,609 201 346 2,066 973 291 1,052 338	+ 1,868 + 624 + 5 + 610 + 21 + 46 - 82 + 161 + 85 + 113 + 27
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	1,089 84	4,089 140 174 257 174 34 201 341 602 72 51	608 10 15 112 16 8 17 16 42 5 48	10,566 364 445 1,494 725 185 362 577 1,733 161 135	
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	408 1,142 130 436 258 267 3,508 3,021 148 1,341	10,485 406 731 44 708 130 184 1,618 1,904 1,904 1,124 138 124	1,325 41 30 4 35 5 9 114 130 31 85 13 70	26,637 855 1,903 178 1,179 393 460 5,240 5,055 466 2,550 316 595	+ 137 - 583 - 7 + 14 + 20 - 109 + 255 - 180 + 16 - 3 + 2
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Streeford)	276 381 354 943 570 2,129 1,043 950 334 152 13,815 5,082	2,156 1,139 1,492 531 236 7,245	61 43 29 16 1,000	89,481 743 809 1,037 2,044 1,850 4,381 2,243 2,485 894 404 22,060 8,085	- 66 - 259 - 14 + 81 - 753 + 1,665 - 653 - 771 + 83 + 19 + 268
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	2,585 765 906 725	1,313	213 64 60 111	6,372 1,467 2,279 1,977	- 465 - 140 - 164
Pendlebury) Stockport	1,248 711 677 447	1,079 680 585	43 96 17	2,154 1,833 1,453 1,049 1,897	+ 144 + 7 + 135

loyment at 1	Nu Registe	mbers of l rs at 10th	Persons on November	r, 1952	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 13th October, 1952
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	18,460 246 195 1,068 582 474	12,513 536 236 600 633 687	1,590 47 22 49 39 47	32,563 829 453 1,717 1,254 1,208	+ 429 + 109 - 59 + 72 - 3 - 2
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	748 3,066 1,306 516 2,225	865 1,668 642 671 1,352	51 131 52 93 140	1,664 4,865 2,000 1,280 3,717	+ 34 + 25 + 80 - 81 - 163 + 15
Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw	42,605 1,969 408 1,607 3,807 14,755 1,379 1,008	25,994 764 212 923 1,603 6,963 1,592 913	3,536 100 18 73 193 454 261 189 69	72,135 2,833 638 2,603 5,603 22,172 3,232 2,110 1,313	+ 3,997 + 378 + 50 - 22 + 226 + 235 + 124 - 7 + 43
Paisley Wales	16,704 1,897 877 484 1,344 1,163	563 8,981 526 382 256 491 563	1,596 88 73 40 46 40	27,281 2,511 1,332 780 1,881 1,766	+ 297 - 3 - 65 - 46 + 32
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	27,021 9,088 3,152	13,253 6,580 663	3,676 1,042 393	43,950 16,710 4,208	+ 56

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1952

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1951, and monthly figures for 1952.

1065, pl. 106 p.	g K 40	Gr	eat Britain		C CONTRACTOR	to belleting
1-11-1-1	Wholly Un (including	nemployed (Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895 225,566 223,219 214,943 153,403	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756 70,567 76,913 90,595 83,610	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738 4,289 4,752 5,147 8,070	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960 3,148 3,081 3,486 7,812	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349 303,570 307,965 314,171 252,895	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323 331,323 337,997 341,093 281,361
1952 :— 14th Jan 11th Feb 17th March 21st April 12th May 16th June 14th July 11th Aug 15th Sept 13th Oct	192,372 199,497 193,155 190,635 181,420 169,878 171,975 194,045 191,677 210,214 224,919	122,670 126,555 135,425 134,437 138,936 126,318 120,412 131,820 134,836 140,457 145,231	24,007 25,397 36,819 51,933 53,747 53,204 37,963 27,237 22,573 18,011 15,068	39,692 42,031 67,575 90,866 93,342 90,654 63,114 50,472 40,534 29,211 21,148	378,741 393,480 432,974 467,871 467,445 440,054 403,574 389,620 397,893 406,366	425,906 446,634 479,804 517,621 518,610 489,623 453,817 449,143 434,054 439,758 450,316

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th October, 1952 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 875,043, compared with 880,243 at 21st July, 1952.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th November, 1952, was 60,874, of whom 53,057 were males and 7,817 were females. The total included 30,131 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 30,743 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

-	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment: Ex-Service	26,998 19,453	245 6,943	27,243 26,396
Total	46,451	7,188	53,639
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:* Ex-Service Others	2,876 3,730	12 617	2,888 4,347
		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	
Total	6,606	629	7,235

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 10th November, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their that industry.

		holly		Great Brita	ain			l II	nited Kingo	lom
Industry	(inc	uployed luding uals)		pped		Total	4000 m	0	(all classes	iom 5)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,861 6,406 338 3,117	2,517 2,467 43 7	1,479 39 1,440	162 161 — 1	11,340 6,445 338 4,557	2,679 2,628 43 8	14,019 9,073 381 4,565	16,785 11,591 356 4,838	2,953 2,899 44 10	19,738 14,490 400 4,848
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,328 1,515 22 415 65 151 160	193 134 2 10 — 9 38	39 37 — — — 2	5 1 - - - - 4	2,367 1,552 22 415 65 153 160	198 135 2 10 — 9 42	2,565 1,687 24 425 65 162 202	2,855 1,577 27 787 66 232 166	202 135 2 12 1 9 43	3,057 1,712 29 799 67 241 209
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,472 965 494 421 426 71 1,095	1,759 253 426 506 335 12 227	421 1 338 23 47 1	595 2 494 27 49 — 23	3,893 966 832 444 473 72 1,106	2,354 255 920 533 384 12 250	6,247 1,221 1,752 977 857 84 1,356	4,183 1,081 863 447 481 87 1,224	2,401 259 959 534 384 12 253	6,584 1,340 1,822 981 865 99 1,477
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	3,576 85 1,618	2,934 4 881	<u>51</u> 16	114 92	3,627 85 1,634	3,048 4 973	6,675 89 2,607	3,828 87 1,780	3,098 4 978	6,926 91 2,758
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	583 313 230 243 355	401 583 201 680 50 134	5 14 ———————————————————————————————————	2 1 7 7 — 5	149 583 318 244 243 371	403 584 208 687 50 139	552 1,167 526 931 293 510	154 586 323 265 253 380	406 585 210 723 51 141	560 1,171 533 988 304 521
Metal Manufacture	4,099 128	1,121	1,798	353	5,897 131	1,474	7,371 140	6,042 140	1,477	7,519 149
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,233 1,250 67 67	263 368 64 17	648 375 8 246	18 77 25 9	1,881 1,625 75 313	281 445 89 26	2,162 2,070 164 339	1,924 1,686 75 315	281 447 90 26	2,205 2,133 165 341
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	328 1,026	100 300	105 413	218	433 1,439	106 518	539 1,957	436 1,466	106 518	542 1,984
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	19,552 6,682 605 377 175 386 137 815 470 1,139 6,030 712 291 159 474 159 124 817	7,858 335 64 70 14 116 40 302 219 86 2,358 700 404 315 953 406 171 1,305	1,071 159 	1,287 10 1 2 449 20 40 184 5 1 66 3 2 504	20,623 6,841 605 451 175 389 137 1,190 1,165 6,195 780 291 162 474 159 129 1,010	9,145 345 64 71 14 118 40 751 239 86 2,398 884 409 316 1,019 409 173 1,809	29,768 7,186 669 522 189 507 177 1,941 709 1,251 8,593 1,664 700 478 1,493 568 302 2,819	22,392 7,899 681 465 183 396 143 1,356 483 1,197 6,527 790 294 167 500 166 130 1,015	9,287 355 66 71 14 118 40 794 240 86 2,428 888 409 316 1,054 411 178 1,819	31,679 8,254 747 536 197 514 183 2,150 723 1,283 8,955 1,678 703 483 1,554 577 308 2,834
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	7,085 2,333 2,634 806 666 77 194 282 93	1,730 524 333 303 436 7 33 18 76	1,125 934 17 12 156 1 1	35 14 5 — 16 — —	8,210 3,267 2,651 818 822 77 195	1,765 538 338 303 452 7 33	9,975 3,805 2,989 1,121 1,274 84 228 301 173	8,626 3,374 2,852 882 852 80 198	1,835 547 356 324 459 7 33	10,461 3,921 3,208 1,206 1,311 87 231 302 195
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,742 350 211 222 268 346 245 2,100	3,974 555 355 47 220 831 209 1,757	449 276 35 21 42 25 10 40	405 73 8 - 9 138 16 161	4,191 626 246 243 310 371 255 2,140	4,379 628 363 47 229 969 225 1,918	8,570 1,254 609 290 539 1,340 480 4,058	4,354 633 252 285 313 398 268 2,205	4,456 629 365 47 229 978 225 1,983	8,810 1,262 617 332 542 1,376 493 4,188
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	783 446 139 107 91	804 427 244 103 30	64 27 2 7 28	63 1 -10 52	847 473 141 114 119	867 428 244 113 82	1,714 901 385 227 201	879 491 147 119 122	901 437 251 128 85	1,780 928 398 247 207
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	4,084 790 484 659 208 186 90 310 117 150 26 76 49 154 560 225	10,021 2,092 2,270 1,122 264 767 306 310 494 747 62 232 166 541 402 246	5,036 2,849 1,196 204 49 231 3 2 14 121 14 9 11 1 250 82	13,575 7,365 3,794 819 21 529 31 2 114 407 20 28 31 13 334 67	9,120 3,639 1,680 863 257 417 93 312 131 271 40 85 60 155 810 307	23,596 9,457 6,064 1,941 285 1,296 337 312 608 1,154 82 260 197 554 736 313	32,716 13,096 7,744 2,804 542 1,713 430 624 739 1,425 122 345 257 709 1,546 620	11,000 3,661 1,687 905 324 449 1,412 312 246 297 49 99 60 172 1,012 315	29,233 9,530 6,070 2,022 322 1,306 4,634 319 1,250 1,196 97 325 198 786 863 315	40,233 13,191 7,757 2,927 646 1,755 6,046 631 1,496 1,493 146 424 258 958 1,875 630

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 10th November, 1952, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis-continued

Industry	Whole unemple (include	lly oyed ing		reat Britai	n s some	Total			ted Kingdo	m Annana
of the resultant see where the property part	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	527 310 149 68	480 187 246 47	154 121 5 28	78 66 7 5	681 431 154 96	558 253 253 253 52	1,239 684 407 148	706 448 162 96	578 262 263 53	1,284 710 425 149
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	2,755 1,598 134 58 73 81 357 454	5,312 2,701 919 636 108 348 561 39	418 296 14 	1,741 1,306 173 96 125 22	3,173 1,894 148 58 148 92 369 464	7,053 4,007 1,092 732 233 370 580 39	10,226 5,901 1,240 790 381 462 949 503	3,493 2,036 160 99 153 111 381 553	8,721 4,211 1,303 1,732 237 591 607 40	12,214 6,247 1,463 1,831 390 702 988 593
Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	7,492 289 2,400 281 238 676 200 333 402 831 707 220 508 407	9,083 135 1,966 734 444 475 164 925 1,596 915 457 321 487 464	55 3 10 1 8 2 1 3 2 11 7 2 5	334 2 41 7 2 12 ———————————————————————————————	7,547 292 2,410 282 246 678 201 336 404 842 714 222 513 407	9,417 137 2,007 741 446 487 164 947 1,748 981 461 323 511 464	16,964 429 4,417 1,023 692 1,165 365 1,283 2,152 1,823 1,175 545 1,024 871	8,396 323 2,692 300 303 794 214 344 510 880 748 283 565 440	10,461 146 2,132 821 471 548 170 957 2,165 995 463 331 531 731	18,857 469 4,824 1,121 1,342 384 1,301 2,675 1,875 1,211 614 1,096 1,171
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,799 1,268 1,647 190 456 238	1,329 323 594 40 222 150	295 18 198 4 67 8	82 8 36 3 23 12	4,094 1,286 1,845 194 523 246	1,411 331 630 43 245 162	5,505 1,617 2,475 237 768 408	4,574 1,476 2,064 203 572 259	1,443 337 651 44 245 166	6,017 1,813 2,715 247 817 425
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	2,312 642 39	2,732 457 56 526	1,213 1,076 1	865 453 —	3,525 1,718 40 184	3,597 910 56 602	7,122 2,628 96 786	3,652 1,742 41 203	3,819 940 56 698	7,471 2,682 97 901
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	131 467 852	398 124 1,171	88 14 31	255 2 79	219 481 883	653 126 1,250	872 607 2,133	224 510 932	672 143 1,310	896 653 2,242
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,208 887 167 112 223 66 124 629	2,601 812 65 149 647 162 21 745	463 248 81 36 16 34 1	283 38 1 65 8 66 1 104	2,671 1,135 248 148 239 100 125 676	2,884 850 66 214 655 228 22 849	5,555 1,985 314 362 894 328 147 1,525	2,823 1,147 252 161 250 103 129 781	2,932 853 69 225 673 228 22 862	5,755 2,000 321 386 923 331 151 1,643
Building and Contracting	43,104 30,240 956 11,908	472 314 74 84	155 111 8 36	$\begin{bmatrix} & 3\\ 2\\ -\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	43,259 30,351 964 11,944	475 316 74 85	43,734 30,667 1,038 12,029	49,104 34,683 1,102 13,319	514 344 83 87	49,618 35,027 1,185 13,406
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,481 1,305 876 300	189 71 113 5	24 17 4 3	=	2,505 1,322 880 303	189 71 113 5	2,694 1,393 993 308	2,795 1,383 1,062 350	194 72 117 5	2,989 1,455 1,179 355
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	23,815 3,606 2,080 814 2,690 8,371 1,915 764 159 2,266 452 698	2,987 482 1,110 34 119 34 23 60 728 79 119	305 33 18 9 19 165 26 8 — 11 13 3	49 5 10 — — — 12 3 1 2 14 1 1	24,120 3,639 2,098 823 2,709 8,536 1,941 772 159 2,277 465 701	3,036 487 1,120 34 119 211 37 24 62 742 80 120	27,156 4,126 3,218 857 2,828 8,747 1,978 796 221 3,019 545 821	26,803 3,965 2,341 902 3,004 9,053 2,901 817 164 2,468 477 711	3,114 494 1,153 35 120 221 38 24 67 758 84 120	29,917 4,459 3,494 937 3,124 9,274 2,939 841 231 3,226 561 831
Distributive Trades	2,199 2,086 1,845 4,356 1,957 4,659	298 441 768 6,350 1,105 8,650	113 21 5 8 32 14 32	348 7 13 26 124 24 148	17,603 2,220 2,091 1,853 4,388 1,971 4,691	305 454 794 6,474 1,129 8,798	36,212 2,525 2,545 2,647 10,862 3,100 13,489	19,727 2,520 2,293 2,215 5,039 2,111 5,113	19,803 322 476 908 6,811 1,184 9,392	39,530 2,842 2,769 3,123 11,850 3,295 14,505
Newspapers	388 1,474 17,291 7,404	5,216 3,223	1 6 165 15	6 3 61 18	389 1,480 17,456 7,419	655 984 5,277 3,241	1,044 2,464 22,733 10,660	1,620 19,989 8,157	710 1,014 5,595 3,473	1,146 2,634 25,584 11,630
Professional Services Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	9,887 4,225 157 987 132 1,587 147 1,215	1,993 8,267 117 1,754 257 5,498 76 565	150 53 	43 61 -33 -22 -6	10,037 4,278 157 998 132 1,614 149 1,228	2,036 8,328 117 1,787 257 5,520 76 571	12,073 12,606 274 2,785 389 7,134 225 1,799	11,832 4,569 173 1,056 141 1,742 169 1,288	2,122 8,812 129 1,886 281 5,855 82 579	13,954 13,381 302 2,942 422 7,597 251 1,867
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	24,341 3,562 3,246 13,475 708 288 293 272 850	43,218 2,688 1,186 27,360 2,665 741 491 2,853 4,378 856	116 21 16 35 5 1 6 1 17	646 78 36 286 43 22 33 7 116 25	24,457 3,583 3,262 13,510 713 289 299 273 867 1,661	43,864 2,766 1,222 27,646 2,708 763 524 2,860 4,494 881	68,321 6,349 4,484 41,156 3,421 1,052 823 3,133 5,361 2,542	25,759 3,711 3,473 14,217 749 314 313 290 923 1,769	46,293 2,850 1,262 28,736 2,957 801 566 3,306 4,888 927	72,052 6,561 4,735 42,953 3,706 1,115 879 3,596 5,811 2,696
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL*	0.404	421 10,771 145,231	15,068	21,148	4,539 8,484 239,987	421 10,771 166,379	4,960 19,255 406,366	4,844 9,315 269,113	11,625 181,203	5,286 20,940 450,316

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,738 males and 292 females in Great Britain and 4,908 males and 302 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 24th September and 22nd October, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

And the second	24th Se	eeks ended eptember, 952	Four we 22nd (Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec.	
TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1951, to 22nd Oct., 1952 (44 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	151,847 20,624	119,212 34,968	148,384 13,966	109,159 35,238	1,609,311 203,772
over Girls under 18	73,224 21,442	67,478 28,074	74,524 16,262	62,100 29,867	748,905 218,740
Total	267,137	249,732	253,136	236,364	2,780,728

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1952, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 22nd October, 1952.

Industry Group	1	Placin ended	gs during fo 22nd Octob	ur weeks ber, 1952	THE RES	Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 22nd October, 1952				
moustry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	3,211	460	2,601	119	6,391	4,998	1,238	725	155	7,116
	1,823	557	24	39	2,443	4,779	1,537	18	27	6,361
	1,137	525	13	2	1,677	4,091	1,373	8	3	5,475
Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Engineering Electrical Goods	3,129	317	996	176	4,618	1,323	1,065	1,398	752	4,538
	2,949	207	1,905	418	5,479	2,653	294	1,015	374	4,336
	5,859	423	496	89	6,867	3,801	1,298	150	100	5,349
	17,737	1,693	5,432	876	25,738	19,516	4,025	2,366	1,051	26,958
	4,688	169	97	22	4,976	2,532	781	14	11	3,338
	10,438	1,273	2,290	497	14,498	14,164	2,920	1,302	676	19,062
	2,611	251	3,045	357	6,264	2,820	324	1,050	364	4,558
Vehicles. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	9,453 4,223 736 5,262 997 1,549	785 542 128 381 73 70	1,715 2,477 721 6,262 1,474 1,798	294 497 185 1,252 181 275	12,247 7,739 1,770 13,157 2,725 3,692	11,391 2,582 922 2,083 396 608	1,605 1,410 352 1,772 258 626	1,006 928 432 5,503 889 1,784	284 589 232 3,383 406 897	14,286 5,509 1,938 12,741 1,949
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	592 1,579 5,791 3,118 1,165 848 317	122 280 628 864 284 136 148	479 5,510 5,461 959 1,129 765 364	127 1,729 1,370 297 539 271 268	1,320 9,098 13,250 5,238 3,117 2,020 1,097	310 1,468 1,420 1,675 1,214 313 901	333 1,669 1,133 1,191 626 204 422	615 15,279 1,632 659 699 450 249	360 6,507 1,340 434 875 405 470	3,915 1,618 24,923 5,525 3,959 3,414 1,372 2,042
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	2,090	279	2,723	620	5,712	762	349	893	583	2,587
	47,621	1,723	251	156	49,751	20,286	2,860	139	153	23,438
	33,797	1,298	158	98	35,351	16,162	2,289	73	102	18,626
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	3,209	125	106	50	3,490	1,267	218	80	47	1,612
	7,854	734	1,126	289	10,003	10,719	1,949	1,134	274	14,076
	8,393	2,218	9,210	4,329	24,150	5,368	7,693	5,947	6,728	25,736
	533	131	352	280	1,296	980	257	403	304	1,944
	5,243	268	1,626	286	7,423	5,910	358	1,274	334	7,876
	2,256	86	996	163	3,501	3,315	160	549	182	4,206
	2,987	182	630	123	3,922	2,595	198	725	152	3,670
Professional Services	1,650	267	4,386	677	6,980	1,409	822	4,210	1,155	7,596
	5,164	550	18,577	1,568	25,859	2,323	1,184	15,595	3,826	22,928
	620	120	897	96	1,733	224	299	347	172	1,042
	3,304	144	11,759	429	15,636	1,005	289	6,132	713	8,139
	503	172	1,573	409	2,657	185	259	1,241	919	2,604
Grand Total	148,384	13,966	74,524	16,262	253,136	109,159	35,238	62,100	29,867	236,364

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1952, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region			Men ad over	unc	loys ier 18		omen nd over		dirls ler 18	T	otal
Region	R I I	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Southern		34,691 9,243 8,165 8,873 15,856 10,767 11,749 17,839 8,938 13,904 8,359	19,144 8,033 9,455 8,425 14,786 11,327 7,979 10,427 4,532 8,895 6,156	4,055 702 700 582 1,199 647 851 1,917 1,032 1,506 775	6,566 2,211 1,530 1,449 5,491 4,170 4,433 3,197 1,623 3,314 1,254	22,105 4,295 3,574 3,362 6,230 4,514 7,067 9,570 3,685 6,507 3,615	20,738 3,933 3,115 2,792 5,844 5,273 4,866 8,509 1,994 3,550 1,486	3,920 846 949 871 1,167 812 1,231 2,147 1,502 1,750 1,067	8,333 1,930 1,117 1,638 2,854 3,446 2,770 3,048 1,087 2,817 827	64,771 15,086 13,388 13,688 24,452 16,740 20,898 31,473 15,157 23,667 13,816	54,781 16,107 15,217 14,304 28,975 24,216 20,048 25,181 9,236 18,576 9,723

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th September, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. 27th September, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 27th September, 1952

Industry	mer	er of Engats per 1 ployed a ing of p	00 at	Loss	ber of I es and o es per 1 ployed a ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of En its per 1 ployed a ing of p	00 at	Losse	per of D s and ot es per 10 ployed a ng of pe	her 00 t
Mandan Consenting, sec.	м.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	** % 10% X.E.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous	2.5	3.9	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.0	Textiles	3.1	4.7	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.7
Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.8	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	3.6	3.0	4.0	2.8	3·1 2·5 3·7	2·9 2·3 3·3
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.4	4.6	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.5	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	3.7	5.9	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.5
Glass (other than Containers)	1·8 1·8 1·1	2.9	2.0	3.1	3.7	2·9 3·2 1·2	Silk	3.4	4.6	3.9	1·8 2·7 3·7	2·6 4·3 3·6	2·3 3·7 3·7
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	Rope, Twine and Net	5·4 2·2 2·7	6·5 3·7 5·1	6·0 3·1 4·4	2.1	2.7	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.3	Lace	3.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.6	2·2 1·8 2·7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	1·8 2·2 2·8	Narrow Fabrics	2·5 2·7 2·3	5·1 6·9 3·7	4·3 5·7 2·8	2·3 4·4 1·5	2.7	4·0 1·9 3·2
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	1·8 1·6 2·3	3·4 5·0 3·7	2·1 3·5 2·8	2·1 2·2 1·6	2·8 3·1 2·2	1.9	Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	3.0	5.3	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.2
Paint and Varnish	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.9	2·2 3·8 3·8	2·8 2·7 1·2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.0	6.3	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.4
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.1	3.2	2.1	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	2.8	5·2 7·1	3.3	1.8	3.1	2·0 2·7 3·4
Metal Manufacture	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.1	Fur	5.1	5.4	5.2	2.8	3.9	3.4
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling,	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	Clothing	3.0	4.7	4.3	2.3	3.5	3.2
etc	2.6	2·3 2·9 3·4	2·2 2·6 2·2 1·8	2·7 2·2 1·5	3.4	2.8	Tailoring	3.7	4.9	4·6 4·3 4·6	2·9 3·3 2·1	3·9 3·8 3·7	3.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1·8 2·2 2·0	1·1 1·8 2·4	1·8 2·1 2·1	1·5 1·9 2·3	3·8 3·1 2·9	1·6 2·1 2·4	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2.7	3·8 4·9 4·7	3.4	1.7	3.0	2.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.5	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.8	2.6	3.8	1.6	3.0	1.8
Marine Engineering	3.0	1.4	2.9	2.7	2·1 3·1	2.7	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	5.6	4.1	3.1	5.6	4.1
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	Grain Milling	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.3	4.7	2.8
Small Tools	2.5	3·0 2·2 1·8	2·6 1·8	2·0 2·7 2·8	3.5	2·3 2·7 2·9	Biscuits	3.5	6.1	5.0	2.4	4.3	4·0 3·2 6·9
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	3.1	2.8	1·5 2·2 3·1 2·4	1.2	2.7	1·6 2·6 2·3	Milk Products		2·9 8·4 8·9	2·2 13·7 6·9	5.5	10·1 3·9 4·1	2.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2·3 2·2 2·6	3·0 2·3 2·6	2.4 2.2 2.6	2·1 1·8 2·0	3.5 2.7 3.7 2.7 1.9 3.2 2.6 2.9	2.3	Other Food Industries	3.1	7.6	6.1	2·5 5·3 2·7	10.0	8.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.3	3.5	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.1	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	1.8	2·8 3·5 2·7	2·9 2·8	2·0 3·4 4·8	3·8 4·7 11·4	3.9
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	4.1	5.5	4.7	2.4	4.2	3.2	Other Drink Industries	1 00	1.9	1.5	4.8	2.5	1.9
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1.9	4.4	2·1 2·9 2·9	1.8	2.7	2.1	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.7	5.3	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.0
Vehicles	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.2	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery		6.7	5.2	3.1	4.0	3.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.0	3.4	3.1	2·4 3·7 3·7	3.9	3.8
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.5	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures		3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories		3.4	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.0	Paper and Printing	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.1	3.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	0·7 1·6 1·3	Paper and Board	1 2 1	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.9	2.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.		2.2	1.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper	1.9	3.4	2.8	1.8	3·1 3·5 1·8	2.1
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	ST. Comment	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.1	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc		2.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	î.
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2.3	3·2 3·3 2·2	2·4 2·8 2·3	2.5	3.4	2.8	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.9	6.6	4.4	2.3	3.9	2.
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.1	3·3 4·1 3·8	3.4	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	2.2	8.3	4.4	2·0 1·9 1·7	3.2	2.
Brass Manufactures		3.5	2.8	2.6	4.1	3.4	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports	2.1	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc		4.1	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	3.1	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru- ments Watches and Clocks	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.9	2.8	Films					1.6	3.
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2.0	5.8	3.6	2.2	3·5 2·8 4·2	2.5	All the above Industries		4.2	3.1	2.3	3.6	2.

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th November, 1952, and the corresponding figures for 21st October, 1952, and 20th November, 1951. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

Mos, tournis and and and a	Nui	nbers of	Insured : Work o		1000	om	
Region		Sickness		Industrial Injury			
	18th Nov., 1952	21st Oct., 1952	20th Nov., 1951	18th Nov., 1952	21st Oct., 1952	20th Nov., 1951	
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern Southern Southad Wales	91·1 71·5 40·3 33·5 48·1 74·2 53·4 79·4 142·1 63·4 110·1 58·6	95·8 74·2 39·3 34·3 49·6 77·0 55·0 81·1 144·5 64·2 107·2 60·1	91·7 70·9 39·8 33·4 48·4 74·4 54·0 79·5 141·8 62·9 105·1 55·8	3·8 3·5 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·6 5·6 8·4 7·4 7·7	3·9 3·4 2·0 1·5 2·2 4·4 5·5 8·6 7·3 7·9	3.9 3.4 2.0 1.6 2.2 4.6 5.4 8.4 7.1 8.1 7.9	
Total, Great Britain	865 · 7	882.2	857.7	62.3	62.2	61.3	

Separate figures are available for insured males and females for 18th November, 1952, and are given below.

London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex . 54.6 36.5 2.9 0 Remainder . 46.8 24.7 2.9 0 Eastern . 23.6 9.9 1.2 0 Southern . 23.6 9.9 1.2 0 South-Western . 33.9 14.3 2.0 0 Midland . 49.5 24.7 3.8 0 North-Midland . 38.0 15.4 5.2 0 East and West Ridings . 54.5 24.8 7.6 0	Region	from W	ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injur		
London and Middlesex 54.6 36.5 2.9 0 Remainder 46.8 24.7 2.9 0 Eastern 28.4 11.9 1.7 0 Southern 23.6 9.9 1.2 0 South-Western 33.9 14.3 2.0 0 Midland 49.5 24.7 3.8 0 North-Midland 38.0 15.4 5.2 0 East and West Ridings 54.5 24.8 7.6 0	ALP AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Northern	London and Middlesex Remainder Sastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland Sast and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Southern Southand	46·8 28·4 23·6 33·9 49·5 38·0 54·5 82·8 46·5 68·5	24·7 11·9 9·9 14·3 24·7 15·4 24·8 59·2 16·8 41·6	2.9 1.7 1.2 2.0 3.8 5.2 7.6 5.9 7.1 6.8	0.9 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.5 0.8 1.5 0.6	

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's

Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone Street, Glasgow, C.2) 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 constitutions. 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 oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th November, 1952, was 5,644*; this figure included 3,908 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,736 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th October and 10th November (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 14th October	er	2 2	 4,185
,,	notified during period			 531
,,	filled during period			 171
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			 394
	unfilled at 10th November		3	 4,151

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th November was 15,822†, consisting of 14,031 men and 1,791 women. The number on the registers included 8,708 men and 850 women who were in employment, while 5,323 men and 941 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th November.

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

Appointments Office	In Emp	oloyment	Unem	ployed
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	 5,149 2,398 1,161	540 156 154	4,038 767 518	716 115 110
Total†	 8,708	850	5,323	941

During the period 14th October to 10th November, 1952, there were new registrations by 1,229 men and 298 women, and during the same period the registrations of 1,765 men and 337 women

The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 14th October and 10th November.

		1	Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 14th October	Stable	1,824	220
,,	notified during period		569	47
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during p	eriod	466	40
,,	filled during period		200	22
,,	unfilled at 10th November		1,727	205

† Excluding 118 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,325 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the South-West may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, TOWER LANE, BRISTOL, I

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 1st November was 719,000, compared with 719,700 for the five weeks ended 4th October, and 694,500 for the four weeks ended 27th October, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 662,300 in October, 656,600 in September, and 639,100 in October, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in October, 1952, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with September, 1952, and October, 1951.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		r decrease (-)* the average for
to guest the fire per toines to intrausum set (coints) gaves soot or	books during 4 weeks ended 1st November, 1952	5 weeks ended 4th October, 1952	4 weeks ended 27th October, 1951
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire	43,800 6,100 106,900 140,700 38,900	- 100 - 300 + 100	+ 400 + 300 + 200 + 4,900 + 1,700
Nottinghamshire South Derbyshire and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales	46,500 14,700 51,900 9,400	Assistant and As	+ 1,800 + 4,000 + 500 + 1,800
North Staffordshire	20,400 16,200 5,600 15,900	- 100	+ 1,800 + 500 + 300 + 1,100
South Wales and Monmouth- shire	103,600 6,300 6,400	- 300 - 100	+ 2,700 + 100 + 200
England and Wales	633,300	- 800	+ 20,500
West Fife	14,600 8,600 13,200 12,200	+100	+ 500 + 700 + 600 + 500
Central West	13,600 7,000 9,500 7,000	- 100 + 100	+ 400 + 100 + 600 + 600
Scotland	85,700	+ 100	+ 4,000
Great Britain	719,000	- 700	+ 24,500

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of October, about 4,600 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,850; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 250. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.06 in October, 5.02 in September, and 5.10 in October, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.45, 5.40 and 5.48.

5.40 and 5.48. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in October and September, 1952, and October, 1951. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

The same of the same of	October, 1952	September, 1952	October, 1951
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·89	8·18	7·68
	7·12	7·12	7·41
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·88	6·27	5·75
	6·38	6·41	6·53

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·16 tons in October, compared with 3·13 tons in the previous month and 3·19 tons in October, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·21 tons in October; for September, 1952, and October, 1951, the figures were 1·20 tons and 1·22 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in May was 1.0 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 4.4 per cent. lower than in May, 1951.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.5 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 2.0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.0 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in May was 0.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.7 per cent. higher than in May, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,579,000. This was 1·1 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 1·3 per cent. higher than for September, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 2·4 per cent. in September, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 0·6 per cent. compared with September, 1951.

The Bureau of the Corone estimate the state of the corone estimate.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 1,438,000, compared with 1,604,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,606,000 at the middle of September, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 150,136, compared with 151,707 in the previous month and 139,800 in September, 1951. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 46,849 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 46,667, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 3,605,949, while 1,123,518 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

At the end of October returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 60,227 or 9·2 per cent. of a total membership of about 655,000 were unemployed, compared with 9·5 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 6·8 per cent. at the end of October, 1951. Of the total, 27,686 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of October was 1,028,091, compared with 1,050,565 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1,213,936 at the end of October, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 247,918, 258,998 and 262,805.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd November was 68,349, compared with 56,879 at 25th October and 59,898 at 24th November, 1951.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of October was 120,291, of whom 91,596 were wholly unemployed, 1,813 were temporarily stopped, and 26,882 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 110,604 (84,810 wholly unemployed) and at the end of October, 1951, it was 93,767 (73,657 wholly unemployed).

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 97,167 at the end of August, compared with 92,077 at the end of the previous month and 128,949 at the end of August, 1951.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 1,918 or 1·3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,750 or 1·2 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,384 or 0·9 per thousand at the end of September, 1951.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages Index of Rates of Wages	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	ır	 Page 431 438	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	ADDR.				Page . 440			
Industrial Disputes			A 300 A	100	439	Retail Prices Overseas	. Vicin	1 100	Cinno	hilling	98.16	440

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in November

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £986,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,905,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,300 for 180,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and the railway service. Others receiving increases included workers employed in electrical installation, electric cable making the light

and the railway service. Others receiving increases included workers employed in electrical installation, electric cable making, the light castings industry, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, and aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected mainly workers employed in the iron and steel industry, and in iron ore mining and quarrying. In the engineering and allied industries there were increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult male timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and of 6s. 5d. for female workers 18 years and over. The minimum rates for adult male workers paid on an engineering basis in Government industrial establishments were also increased by 7s. 4d. a week. In shipbuilding and ship repairing there was an

basis in Government industrial establishments were also increased by 7s. 4d. a week. In shipbuilding and ship repairing there was an increase of 7s. 6d. a week for adult male workers. In Admiralty dockyards the increase was 7s. 4d. For men employed in the conciliation grades by British Railways and for those employed in the railway service by the London Transport Executive there was an increase of 7s. a week; women employed in place of men had the same increase of 7s. a week, while those in other grades received as 6d. In railway workshops adult male workers received received 5s. 6d. In railway workshops adult male workers received

received 5s. 6d. In railway workshops adult male workers received an increase of 7s. a week.

* In electrical installation there were increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen and of 1\frac{3}{2}d. or 1\frac{1}{2}d., according to district, for adult mates in England and Wales and Northern Ireland. In electric cable making there were increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult male workers and of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 years and over. In the light castings industry men and women 21 years and over received increases of 7s. 4d. and 6s. 8d. a week, respectively. In heating, ventilating and domestic engineering there were increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for adult mates 20 years and over. In aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales the minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 8s. a week for men and by 6s. for women 19 years and over.

Of the total increase of £986,000, about £934,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £23,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £18,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £9,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-November, 1952

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amoun of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	756,000	£
Mining and Quarrying	94,000	191,400
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products	34,000	109,700
other than Coal	227,500	88,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	84,500	28,800
Metal Manufacture	227,500	51,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	221,300	31,000
Vehicles	2,761,000	1,099,400
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2,701,000	1,055,400
Textiles	321,500	112,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	50,500	16,700
Clothing	134,500	66,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	400,000	122,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	189,000	87,200
Paper and Printing	226,000	100,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	114,000	42,900
Building and Contracting	1,189,500	629,800
Gas, Electricity and Water	267,500	113,800
Transport and Communication	1,302,000	542,200
Distributive Trades	1,586,000	559,200
Public Administration	683,500	176,600
Miscellaneous Services	471,000	143,000
Total	11,085,500	4,282,200

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was a net increase of £5,977,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 11,689,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st October, 1951," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	3 Nov.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d, (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.§
	Cumberland	24 Nov.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	2 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased; by 1·3d. a shift (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d.) for men, by 0·975d. (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. (5s. 0·45d. to 4s. 11·8d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants., and Ban- bury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased; by 1·36d, a shift (9s. 10·32d, to 9s. 8·96d.) for men, by 1·02d. (7s. 4·74d, to 7s. 3·72d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·68d. (4s. 11·16d. to 4s. 10·48d.) for boys under 18.¶
	West Cumberland (8)	24 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (6s. 5d. to 6s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3½d.) for boys.**
of the system is a second of the second of t	South and West Durham	3 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1d. a shift (5s. 7d. to 5s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (2s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 2s. 9d.) for boys under 18.††

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
oke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a shif (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hou (1s. 4·49d. to 1s. 4·31d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women anyouths employed on men's work, by 0·975d. a shift (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d. or by 0·13d. an hour (1s. 0·36d. to 1s. 0·23d.) for youths 18 and under 21 an for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (5s. 0·45d. to 4s. 11·8d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (8·24d. to 8·15d.) for boys and for girldoing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period com- mencing nearest	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.3d. a shi (10s. 1d. to 10s. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportion for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain;	1 Nov. 3 Nov.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a sh (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975 (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 0·65d. (5s. 0·45d. to 4s. 11·8d.) for those under 18.
Appareing of tourist in a state of the state	Great Britain§ (41)	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a sh. (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hot (1s. 4·49d. to 1s. 4·31d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, 0·975d. a shift (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (1s. 0·36d. 1s. 0·23d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. a shi (5s. 0·45d. to 4s. 11·8d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (8·24d. to 8·15d.) for tho under 18.
100 (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)	Great Britain§ (41) North-East Coast	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
100 AND 17 AND 18	Great Britain§	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 0.18d. an ho (1s. 4.49d. to 1s. 4.31d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (1s. 0.36d. to 1s. 0.23. for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (8.24d. to 8.15d.) for apprentic under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1.3d. a sh (10s. 3.5d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.97. (7s. 8.625d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.6. (5s. 1.75d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for those under 18.
	do.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Dec.	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a sl (10s. 2.2d. to 10s. 4.8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.9 (7s, 7.65d. to 7s. 9.6d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (5s. 1. to 5s. 2.4d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a s. (8s. 11·9d. to 8s. 10·6d.) for men and for women employed on men's wo by 0·975d. (6s. 9d. to 6s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for youths 18 d under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 6d. to 4s. 5·3d. calculated to the nearest decin point) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 3·6d. to 6s. 2·4d. for ski craftsmen, and 6s. 10·8d. to 6s. 9·6d. for other men) for men and won 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 1·8d. to 3s. 1·2d. or 3s. 5·4d. to 3s. 4·6 for those under 18.
	Sheffield	Beginning of week com- mencing on either 9 or 10 Nov.	Workpeople employed on the Sheffield shift system in steel melting and steel manipulat- ing departments	Increases in existing shift bonus of 1s. 3d. a shift (13s. 2d. to 14s. 5d. for downwards and 10s. 10d. to 12s. 1d. for tonnage workers) for men 21 years a over, of 5s. a week (54s, to 59s.) for youths 18 to 20, and of 2s. 6d. (31s. 33s. 6d.) for boys under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	2 Nov.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a s (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically replace male labour, by 0·975d. (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d.) for youths 18 c under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0·65d. (5s. 0·4 to 4s. 11·8d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 4.08d. to 10s. 2.9. for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 10.717d. to 6s. 9.944d.) for youths 18 and w 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 2.04d. to 5s. 1.46d.) for boys.
	West of Scotland	23 Nov.	Men, youths, boys and women employed in tube manufac- ture, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 20 years and over, of 5s. for you 18 and under 20, of 3s. 6d. for boys under 18, and of 6s. for adult wom Rates after change include: men 122s. 6d. a week, women 92s. 3d.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Nov.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by 1·3d. a s (10s. 0·9d. to 9s. 11·6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·9? (7s. 6·675d. to 7s. 5·7d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 0·65d. (5s. 0·45d. to 4s. 11·8d.) for those under 18.
Non-ferrous Metal Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (43)		Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	2d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 2d. for each nour worked) in the supplement part
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (42)	10 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	To all a much for man 21 years and over of 6s. 8d. for women

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1952

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	All federated ship- building and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (47)	Beginning of first full pay week following 7 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries: Men	Flat increase of 7s. 6d. a week for all male workers 21 years and over. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change on new work include: fully skilled classes 138s. 6d. a week, holders-on 136s., blacksmiths' strikers 121s. 6d., redleaders 122s. 6d., stagers erecting and dismantling staging 124s. 6d., unskilled classes 118s. 6d., cranemen operating tower, gantry or
	come of the colour to the colo	THE COUNTY OF TH	Female workers brought into the industry under relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and upholstresses	floating cranes 131s. 6d., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 126s., operating all other cranes 129s., spare or emergency cranemen when not operating cranes 126s. For repair work, except in the case of cranemen, the national rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies.* Increases of 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. for girls. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: shipbuilding and ship repairing classes 21 years and over—during first eight months of service 96s. 6d. a week (new work), 98s. (repair work); thereafter—skilled classes (a) not in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 110s. 10d. (new work), 113s. 2d. (repair work), (b) in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 138s. 6d. (new work), 141s. 6d. (repair work); semi-skilled classes (a) 106s. 8d. (new work), 109s. 4d. (repair work), (b) full time rate of displaced male worker; unskilled classes (a) 106s. 8d. (new work), 109s. 4d. (repair work), (b) 118s. 6d. (new work), 121s. 6d. (repair work); french polishers and upholstresses who have served an apprenticeship of five years, 21 years and over 110s. 10d. (new work), 113s. 2d. (repair work); girls 46s. 4d. at 16, rising to 96s. 6d. at 20 (new work), and 47s. 10d. to 98s.
	of 12 decided and 1 on 1		Male apprentices under 21 years, and other youths and boys	(repair work).* Increases of 1s. 10½d. to 5s. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: apprentices 46s. 4d. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 96s. 6d. in fifth year, boys and youths 39s. 8½d. at 15 years, rising to 96s. 6d.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Nov.	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments and non-craft workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments opened before 1939	at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.* Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive minimum rates after change for adult male timeworkers: craftsmen—London 141s. 10d. a week, Provinces 139s. 4d., ordinary labourers—London 126s. 4d., Provinces 121s. 4d.
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom (44)	10 Nov.	Adult male and female time- workers and payment-by- result workers, apprentices, youths, boys and girls em- ployed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage move- ments in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contract-	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male timeworkers 21 years and over, of 6s. 5d. for female timeworkers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; increases of 2d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 2d. for each hour worked) for male workers 21 and over and of 1½d. (9·91d. to 11·66d.) for female workers 18 and over in the supplement paid to payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings, with proportional increases for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: males—skilled fitters 136s. 4d. a week, unskilled men 118s. 4d.; females 21 and over 91s. 6d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (except South Wales)	Beginning of pay week containing 10 Nov.	ing Workpeople employed as time- workers and pieceworkers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, of 6s. 5d. for female workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers 21 years and over: skilled male workers—London 141s. 10d. a week, Provinces 139s. 4d., unskilled male workers—London 126s. 4d., Provinces 121s. 4d.; female workers (on women's schedule) 91s. 6d.
Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair	Great Britain (60)	10 Nov.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed by members of the Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Dealers' Associ- ation, Ltd.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled men 136s. 4d. a week, unskilled 120s. 4d.
Contructional Engineering	Great Britain (48)	do.	Workpeople, other than labour- ers,‡ employed on outside steel-work erection	Increase of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates. Rates after change: sheeters—London area, within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross, 3s. 7d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 5d., riveters, crane drivers, welders, burners (new work) 3s. 6d., 3s. 5d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, stagers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d., erectors' helpers 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., rivet heaters (adults) 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the electrical cable making industry, except plumber jointers, etc.	Increases in time rates of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. or 5s. 6d. for women 18 years and over, of ¾d. to 1¾d. an hour, according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. or 1d. for girls. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over, district 1 120s. 1d. a week to 133s. 10d., according to occupation, district 2 117s. 4d. to 131s. 1d.; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 88s. to 91s. 8d.; youths and boys 44s. 11d. at 15 years, rising to 103s. 7d. at 20; girls 43s. 1d. at 15, 53s. 2d. at 16 and 61s. 5d. at 17.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (50)	2 Nov.	Adult male workers	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change: craft grades, London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) 136s. 6d. to 145s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, other districts 133s. 6d. to 142s. 6d.; other grades, Group I occupations, London 133s. 6d., other districts 130s. 6d., Group II 130s. 6d., 127s. 6d., Group III 126s. 6d., 123s. 6d., Group IV 124s. 6d., 121s. 6d., Group V 122s. 6d., 119s. 6d., Group VI 120s. 6d., 117s. 6d.
the property of the property o	London	First full pay week on or after 1 Oct.	Staff employed in railway work- shops and depots by the London Transport Executive	Increases in basic rates of 7s. 4d. a week (2d. an hour) for male and female workers 21 years and over, and of 5s. for apprentices, youths and girls. Basic rates after change include: male workers—skilled 143s. a week, semiskilled, starred 134s. 10d., Grade 1 130s. 10d., Grade 2 126s. 10d., unskilled 122s. 4d.; handywomen 21 years and over 98s.
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (49)	10 Nov.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include: wagon repairers, Grade I 136s. 10d. a week, Grade II 129s. 10d., Grade III 119s. 10d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors 136s. 10d., electric welders 131s. 4d., wheelturners 128s. 10d., holders-up, cold saw operators, profile cutters, lifters (fitting brasses) 128s. 4d., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 126s. 4d., painters, lifters, burner operators 124s. 4d., shunters 123s. 10d., blacksmiths' strikers 121s. 10d., back sawyers 121s. 4d., iron carriers, punch and shearer assistants 119s. 10d., sawyers and machinists, Grade I 135s. 4d., Grade II 124s. 10d., punch and shearer operators, Grade 1 133s. 10d., Grade II 125s. 10d., outstation chargemen without assistants 138s. 10d., with one assistant 141s. 4d., with two assistants 143s. 10d., with three or four assistants 145s. 10d., with five or six assistants 148s. 4d., labourers 118s. 4d. In the
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (57)	do.	Workpeople employed in heavy coil spring manufacture	London area rates are 5s. higher in each case. Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for male time workers 21 years and over; increase of 2d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 2d. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—setters-up and enders 139s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. a week, coilers, hammerers, rollers, scraggers and finishers 136s. 4d., testers, temperers in lead 127s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., grinders 125s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., strikers, mates to setters-up 123s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., general hands 121s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., labourers 118s. 9\frac{2}{3}d.

* These increases apply also to a number of workpeople employed in boat building and boat repairing.

† Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.

‡ Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering contracting industry.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Spring Manufacture (continued)	Sheffield	10 Nov.	Workpeople employed in laminated spring manufacture	Increase of 2d. an hour or 7s, 4d. a week for male workers 21 years and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: springsmiths and fitters 3s. 6d. an hour, strikers and vicemen 3s.
ofendort serve held slief seed serve cont for the land control to the land control to the land control to the land control to the land control to the land control to the land control to	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford district (57)	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 7s, 4d. a week for male time-workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 2d. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings, with proportional increases for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 138s. 2d. a week, Group C workers 132s. 10d., Group B 131s., Group A 127s. 3d., general hands 122s. 7d., labourers 118s. 10d.
Tin Box and Metal Container Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (203)	21 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour for male workers other than learners under 17 years, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for male learners under 17, and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men employed as knife hands or press hands 2s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, all other male workers except learners 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., male learners 1s. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 20; all female workers except learners 1s. 10d., female learners 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.*
Brassworking and Founding	Birmingham and Midlands (58)	10 Nov.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: Grade C—all workers 21 years and over not qualified for Grades D and E 123s. 4d. a week; Grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 130s. 10d., Grade E 136s. 4d.; polishers—Grade D 132s. 10d. Grade E 138s. 4d.; casters—fine casters 149s. 10d., common casters 144s. 4d., moulders 131s. 10d., getters-down 124s. 4d.; machine moulders—casters 138s. 4d., moulders 129s. 10d., labourers 124s. 4d.; stump moulders—caster moulders 138s. 4d., labourers 124s. 4d.
control of the contro	Yorkshire (59)	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 7s, 4d. a week for male timeworkers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 2d. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change; moulders 143s. a week, coremakers (male), brass finishers (apprentice trained), buffers and polishers, turret and capstan lathe operators (setting up own work and engaged upon short runs, etc.) 136s. 4d., machine moulders (operating machines) 135s. 11d. or 132s. 11d., brass finishers (unqualified), assemblers, turret and capstan lathe operators (setting up own work) 131s. 8d., furnacemen (responsible) 133s. 6d., fettlers and dressers 127s. 3d., shapers, millers and machinists, turret and capstan lathe operators (not setting up own work) 126s. 9d., foundry labourers 123s. 1d., packers, despatchers and testers 121s. 2d., labourers (other than foundry) and warehousemen 118s. 10d.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement adopted,† resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the existing supplementary cost-of-living allowance for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (5½d. to 6d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts); (78)	Beginning of first full pay period following 30 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in scheduled minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and apprentices. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—unskilled labourers 114s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled (after 1 year's training) 117s. 4d., skilled (after 2 years) 123s., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 131s. 2d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 135s. 4d., § finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 141s. 8d., tuners (10 looms or less) 143s. 7d., § assistant tuners, dyers and carders (ex-apprentice) 130s. 10d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 135s. 4d., (1 ordinary loom) 117s. 4d.; women 18 years and over—unskilled 77s. 10d., semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year's experience) 81s. or 82s. 2d., according to occupation, after 1½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 86s. 11d. to 122s. 6d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates to continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.
tr . it . st . st d . d . d . d . d . d . d . d . d	Wales	Pay day in week beginning 17 Nov.	do.	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for women 19 years and over, and of 7 per cent. for juveniles; increase of 5 per cent. on existing piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 117s. 6d. a week, women 19 and over 76s.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 117s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 88s. 7d., cutting and stitching 80s. 4d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (92) (202)	28 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week (or 2d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 5s. (or 1.34d.) for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 5s. 6d. a week (or 1.47d. an hour) in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 107s. 6d a week (2s. 4.67d. an hour), youths and boys 36s. 6d. (9.95d.) at under 16 years, rising to 90s. 3d. (2s. 0.07d.) at 20; women 18 years or over, except late entrants 71s. 6d. (1s. 7.07d.), girls 34s. 6d. (9.41d.) at under 16 years, rising to 54s. 9d. (1s. 2.6d.) at 17, late entrants 46s. 9d. (1s. 0.47d.) during first three months of employment, rising to 61s. 3d. (1s. 4.33d.) during the fourth three months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 77s. 3d. (1s. 8.6d.).*
Leather Production	Great Britain (97)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather belting and strap butt currying	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over and for women workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and apprentices. Minimum time rates after change: leather belting—skilled men, London 3s. an hour, Provinces 2s. 11d., semi-skilled 2s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., unskilled 2s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., youths and apprentices 1s. 3d. or 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. or 2s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; strap butt cutters on daywork—during six months' probation 3s. 1d., 3s., thereafter 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., youths and apprentices 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. or 1s. 3d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. or 2s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}; women, after 12 months' employment 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.
	And the state of t	do.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mechanical and hydraulic leather	Increases of 1½d, an hour in basic time rates for adult male and female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic time rates after change: skilled men, London 2s. 10½d, an hour, Provinces 2s. 9½d., semi-skilled 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., unskilled 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., youths and apprentices 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 2d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4½d. or 2s. 3½d. at 20½; female workers, skilled (20 years and over after 12 months' employment) 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., other female workers 1s. 1¾d. or 1s. 1¼d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11¼d. or 1s. 11d. at 20.
	England and Wales (97)	First full pay period on or after 23 Oct.¶	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men 21 years and over and women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; pieceworkers to receive a flat-rate payment of 2d. an hour in addition to existing piecework earnings. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers include: men 21 and over—skilled 2s. 11d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., (dry) 2s. 8d.; women 20 and over 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. (when competent).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during No

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1952

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fellmongering	United Kingdom (97)	Pay week ending 8 Aug.*	Men, women and juveniles employed in handling domestic sheepskins	
	Scotland	8 Aug.*	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and o of 3d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for your workers; increase of 7 per cent. on existing piecework rates. Minim time rates after change include: men—skilled 2s. 11d. an hour, proworkers (wet) 2s. 9d., (dry) 2s. 8d.; women 21 years and over 2s. 1½d.
Corn Trade	Great Britain (108)	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Sept.*	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s, a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s, for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger work Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Lone 128s. a week, Grade "A" areas 126s., Grade "B" 123s., Grade "120s.; women 18 years and over, two-thirds of appropriate adult male r
	The factor of th	do.	Transport workers	Increases of 8s. a week for drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, of 5s. for of adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rafter change include: drivers 21 years and over of "C" licensed vehicle, (other than drivers of steam wagons and tractors), London area 123s. 138s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Grade 1 ar 118s. to 133s., Grade 2 114s. to 129s., statutory attendants and mates (excended and the steam wagons) 120s., 117s., 113s., according to grade; drivers steam wagons or tractors in the London area 130s. to 138s., according carrying capacity of vehicles, mates 122s.; drivers of 1-horse vehicle London area 130s., Grade "A" areas 128s., Grade "B" 125s., Grade "122s., teamsmen 131s., 129s., 126s., 123s.
	The last part of the second statement was constructed as the second statement of the second statement	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Nov.	Drivers of "C" licensed vehicles	Increase of 2d. an hour (from 4d. to 6d. for each hour or part thereof) in allowance paid to workers on mechanical vehicles for hours of driv between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.†
Baking	Scotland	26 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years or over, of for women 21 or over, of 3s. or 6s., according to year of apprentices for apprentices, of 4s. or 9s., according to age, for youths and boys, and 3s. or 4s. for girls; new occupational rates fixed for bread runne Minimum time rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 143s 158s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmak and ovensmen 150s. to 165s., bread runners 147s. to 162s., ingredient sto keeper charge-hands 123s. 6d. to 136s., bakery workers or ingredient sto keepers 21 or over 116s. to 128s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foren bakers and charge-hands (other than ingredient storekeeper charge-han are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable for journeymen bakers and makery workers, respectively; women—assistant baker charge-hands 19 ingredient storekeeper charge-hands 106s. 6d., bakery worker charge-ha 94s., assistant bakers 21 or over 99s., bakery workers 21 or over 84s. male worker who commences a turn of duty at or after 8 p.m. on Sun to be paid 4s. in addition to the above rates in respect of that turn of duty
ne rune is cu	Northern Ireland	3 Nov.	Certain male workers	New minimum rates fixed for early morning workers, resulting in increases varying amounts. Minimum rates after change for each hour worked o weekday between midnight and 6 a.m.: journeymen bakers Area A 4s. 3 an hour, Area B 4s., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery min 4s. 6½d., 4s. 3d., apprentice bakers Area A 1s. 4d. in first year, rising 2s. 5½d. in fifth year, Area B 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d., bakehouse labourers 3s. 3s. 4½d., packers 3s. 7½d., 3s. 4½d., other male workers Area A 2s. 1 at 18 and under 19, rising to 3s. 6½d. at 21 and over, Area B 2s. to 3s. 3½d.
Trial Of the	Midland Counties of England (110) (111)	Pay day in week com- mencing 16 June¶	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over 5s. for women 21 and over and for male workers 18 and under 21, and 3s. 6d. for other juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: 121 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers Area 140s. 6d. a week, Area B 144s. 6d., first hands 131s. 6d., 135s. 6d., sec hands 129s. 6d., 133s. 6d., table hands and confectioners 123s. 6d., 127s. workers in unspecified occupations 116s. 6d., 120s. 6d.; women 21 and 6—forewomen 98s. 9d., 102s. 9d., single hands 89s. 9d., 93s. 9d., confection 87s. 9d., 91s. 9d., workers in unspecified occupations 81s. 9d., 85s. 9d.
Brewing	South Wales (120)	First pay week in Oct.*	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of varying amounts for younger work Minimum rates after change include: men in breweries 21 years and o 126s. a week, transport drivers 136s. (with trailer attached 1s. a day exthelpers on lorries 126s.; women 21 and over in bottling stores 87s. 6d.
erated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales (201)	21 Nov.	Workpeople, other than driver- salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years or or of 6s. for women 19 or over, of 5s. for youths 19 and under 21, and of 1s. 1 or 3s., according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework by time rates of 2d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.) for male workers, and of 1 (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates of after change: men 21 years or over 116s. a week, youths and boys 42s. at under 16, rising to 92s. at 20; women 19 or over 80s., girls 42s. 2d. under 16, rising to 67s. at 18.**
Annewall and the second and the seco	To do not be to the control of the c		Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 8s. a week for all workers, except delivery workers under 21 ye of age employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carry capacity and mates under 21, and of 1s. 10d. to 5s., according to age a occupation, for these juvenile workers. Minimum time rates after charfor male and female workers: driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanical propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 126s. a week; delivery workers mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or 173s. at under 18, rising to 126s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any ago on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carry capacity or 1 horse-drawn vehicles 126s., over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 2 horse-drawn vehicles 132s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 138s., over 8 to 12 tons 142s., over 12 tons 146s.; mates 42s. 2d. at under 18 rising to 116s. at 21 or over.**
	Northern Ireland	26 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for foremen, fo women, or syrup makers and for other male workers 21 years or over, of for other female workers 19 or over, of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or 1d., according to a for youths and boys, and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or \(\frac{3}{2} \)d. for girls. General minimum ti rates after change: foremen, forewomen, or syrup makers 2s. 7d. an ho other male workers 10\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at 21 or over the female workers 10\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at 19 or over.

^{*} These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 443.

† See footnote ** on page 362 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Keith and

Oban.

§ Spinners in charge of more than one pair of mules to receive additional responsibility pay of 3s. 6d. a week for each mule in excess of two, up to a maximum of three pairs; tuners to be paid 2s. a loom (on time rates) or 2s. plus 10 per cent. a loom (on piecework) for each loom above 10 in section.

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

¶ These increases were agreed in November and were made retrospective to the date shown.

^{*} These increases were granted in November, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.

† Overtime payment for transport workers is to be made at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first 6 hours (previously 8 hours) in any week, exclusive of Sundays, and time-and-a-half thereafter.

‡ A bread runner is a journeyman baker who is wholly or mainly engaged in the placing of unfired batch or square bread on the firing surface of the oven for 8 These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 443. The rates quoted above have been in operation generally since the first pay day after 1st June, 1952, under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland).

These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 407 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. Area A 1 These increases were agreed in November and made retrospective to the date shown. They apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the 1 These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 443.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 443.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
ane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement adopted*, resulting in an increase of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the existing supplementary cost-of-living allowance for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (5½d. to 6d.) for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Ladders, Trucks, etc. Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay week in Nov.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for adult male craftsmen and labourers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—woodworkers, woodmachinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 3s. 4d. an hour, provincial districts 3s. 3d., labourers 2s. 11d., 2s. 10d.
Printing	London and Man- chester (136)	First full pay week following 1 Nov.	Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers†	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (13s. to 16s.) for workers 18 years and over in respect of a full working week, and by 1s. 6d. (6s. 6d. to 8s.) for younger workers.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (203)	28 Nov.	Pieceworkers and workers on systems of payment by results	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 21 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; women 21 years or over 1s. 11½d., girls 11½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20.§ Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ½d. for women 21 or over, of ¼d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. to 1½d. for girls. Minimum aggregate remuneration after change: men 21 years or over, 3s. 1·375d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3·69d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7·375d. at 20; women 21 or over 2s. 3·125d., girls 1s. 1·19d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 1·875d. at 20.§
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	South of England, Lancashire and Scotland	First full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week of 45 hours) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 or 21 years and over 116s. 6d. a week, women 18 years and over—South of England 82s. 6d., Lancashire 80s. 6d., Scotland 82s. 9d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	3 Nov.	Cine technicians (except those employed in the production of newsreels and short films), electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases in minimum and standard rates of 3d. an hour or 11s. a week for grades with scheduled wage rates not exceeding £13 8s. 4d. a week, of such smaller amounts for those whose rates are between £13 8s. 4d. and £13 19s. 4d. as will bring their wages up to £13 19s. 4d., and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers. Minimum and standard rates after change include: scenario department £10 9s. 4d. to £20 18s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, publicity, film editing, and sound recording and sound maintenance departments £11 9s. 4d. to £23 8s. 4d., floor production and casting departments £11 9s. 4d. to £21 18s. 4d., floor production and casting departments £11 9s. 4d. to £20 18s. 4d., cine camera department £11 9s. 4d. to £40. process and special effects departments £13 19s. 4d. to £40, ard department £11 9s. 4d. to £25 18s. 4d., film library £9 9s. 4d. to £40, ard department £12 9s. 4d. to £25 18s. 4d. to £13 19s. 4d.; studio standard agreement—craft grades £9 7s. 0d. a week, semi-skilled grades £8 12s. 4d. general grades (labouring, etc.) £7 15s. 10d., other grades (unclassified—e.g., crane operators, property makers, etc.) £8 19s. 8d., sculptors and modellers £11 18s. 4d. to £13 19s. 4d., according to grade, (chargehands 6d. an hour above appropriate craft rate, supervising chargehands 1s. an hour above), first projectionists £9 19s. 6d., second £7 19s. 6d., third £6 19s. 6d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers £6 15s. 8d. to £11 3s. 8d., according to occupation, female cleaners £6 4s. 8d. ¶
	do.	First pay day in Nov.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,** employed in film printing and and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1s. a week (39s. to 38s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (39s. 4d. to 38s. 8d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 6d. a week (42s. 6d. to 42s.) at 21 year and over, and by 4d. (28s. 4d. to 28s.) at under 21.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (144)	3 Nov.	Craftsmen and adult mates	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1½d. for adult mates 20 years an over, and of 1d. for adult mates 18 and under 20. Rates after change craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 8½d. as hour, all other districts 3s. 7½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 1½d. 3s. 0½d., 18 and under 20 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (148)	17 Nov.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen, of 1½d. or 1½d according to district, for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeyme electricians—Grade A (London) area 4s. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 8d Grade B (other) areas 3s. 7d.; adult mates—London 3s. 4½d., Bristo 3s. 0½d., Mersey district 2s. 11½d., all other areas 2s. 10½d.
	Scotland (148)	Commencement of first full pay period following 16 Nov.	Charge-hands, journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 2d. an hour in standard rates for charge-hands, journeymen an armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change: charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or more other employees 3s. 9d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 3s. 10d journeymen electricians 3s. 7d., armature winders 3s. 8d., apprentices 8½0 an hour in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 3d. in fifth year.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	10 Nov.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 2d. an hour in minimum rates. Rates after change: patent glazier 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, assistants 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. when working in the London area, of when working elsewhere and receiving lodging allowance, and 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. when working elsewhere and not receiving lodging allowance.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	First full pay period following 4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings	Increase of 2d. an hour in Schedule A rates. Rates after change include armature winders, blacksmiths, jointers (extra high tension), meter repairer meter testers, electricians or wiremen, fitters (electrical and mechanica 3s. 6½d. an hour, jointers 3s. 4½d., fitters', electricians' and jointers' mate 2s. 11d., labourers 2s. 10½d.
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain	22 June††	Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance staff	Increases of 2d. an hour for hourly rated workers, and of 7s. 6d. a week for progress chasers and assistants. Minimum rates after change include: adult and non-tradesmen, Grade A 3s. 0½d. an hour, Grade B 3s. 1d., Grade 3s. 2d.; adult male tradesmen—skilled 3s. 6d., leading hands 3s. 9½d. semi-skilled Grade A 3s. 2d., Grade B 3s. 2¾d., Grade C 3s. 3½d., Grade C 3s. 3½d., Grade E 3s. 5d.; adult male stores workers—stores assistant 3s. 1¾d., increasing by ½d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactor service to a maximum of 3s. 4¾d., storekeepers 3s. 5½d., senior storekeepe 3s. 8½d., progress chasers I and progress assistants I 179s. a week, rising 189s. after 2 years' service, progress chasers II and progress assistants 159s. rising to 174s. after 3 years' service; adult female workers—Grade 2s. 4¼d. an hour, Grade B 2s. 4¾d., rising to 2s. 5¼d. after six months' satifactory service, Grade C 2s. 4¾d. increasing by ½d. an hour at the end each six months' satisfactory working at the job to a maximum of 2s. 6¼c Grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 2s. 6d. at er of one month's service, rising to 2s. 11d. at end of 24 months' service.

* See footnote ** on page 362 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases do not apply to journalists in London who are members of the National Union of Journalists.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 443. The minimum rates quoted above have been in operation since June, 1952, under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

| These increases were agreed in November and made retrospective to the date shown.

| Extra minimum hourly differential rates varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. are payable for tools when supplied by employees in craft grades.

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

†† These increases were agreed in October, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November-continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1952

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Railway Service	e Great Britain (156–157)	. 2 Nov.	Workpeople employed by the Railway Executive:— Conciliation staff engage in the manipulation of traffic, and miscel laneous grades	Increases of 7s. a week for men 20 years and over and for women employed in place of men or as carriage cleaners, of 5s. 6d. for women in other grade of 4s. for younger male workers, and of 3s. for younger female worker Rates after change for workers employed outside the London area include traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 117s. 6d. a week, guards (passeng and goods) 1st year 124s. 6d., 2nd year 128s., 3rd year 131s., 4th year 134s. 6d., 5th year 139s., shunters 128s., ticket collectors 131s., train tick collectors 133s. 6d.; signalmen—special class B 161s., A 155s. 6d., class 146s. 6d., class 2 140s., class 3 134s. 6d., class 4 130s., relief signalmen—special class 161s., class 1 146s. 6d., class 2 134s. 6d.; goods and cartage staff—horse drivers 120s. 6d., leading horse drivers 126s., checkers 127s.
	School of Stance	7 - See 1	ites of Wago	134s. 6d.; locomotive staff—shedmen 117s. 6d., coalmen 120s. 6d., boil washers, coalmen and plant attendants, and steam raisers 123s. 6d.; drive and motormen—1st year 150s. 6d., 2nd year 153s., 3rd year 157s., 4th year 160s. 6d., 5th year 163s. 6d., 6th year 168s. 6d.; firemen and assistant motormen—1st year 126s., 2nd year 128s., 3rd year 131s., 4th year 134s. 6d. 5th year 139s., 6th year 143s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 117s. 6d., carriage and wagon examiners 131s. London rates are in general as a week higher than the rates paid elsewhere, but for certain grades, e.g. guards, drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, train tick collectors, etc., the same rates are paid in all areas.
	001 201 001 301 101 301 101	000	Salaried and salary equivalent staff, in- cluding clerks, station- masters, agents, traffic control staff and super- visors	or over, of £10 10s. or 4s. for junior male clerks under 18 years, of 5s. 6c a week for women clerks 18 years and over, and of 3s. for girl clerks under 18 years.
	London	First full pay week following 1 Nov.	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive:— Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways	Increases of 7s. a week for men and for women employed in place of men, of 5s. 6d. for women in other grades, of 4s. for younger male workers, and of 3s. for younger female workers. Rates after change include: operating staff—stationmen including porters, station cleaners, mess room attendants watchmen, lampmen, etc. 123s. a week, ticket collectors—class 1 133s class 2 128s. 6d., guards—1st year 135s. 6d., 2nd year 140s., 3rd year 145s. motormen and drivers—1st year 153s. 6d., 2nd year 159s. 6d., 3rd year 165s. 6d., 4th year 171s. 6d., signalmen—class 3 135s., class 2 141s., class 147s., special 153s. 6d., 159s. 6d. or 165s. 6d., relief 171s. 6d.; permanent was staff—lengthmen, relayers 127s., sub-gangers 132s. 6d.; mechanical engineer staff—carriage cleaners, watchmen, escalator machinery attendants (class 2)
	PART OF SERVICE		Salaried and weekly rated staff, including supervisory and technical grades, booking office, shop and depot clerks, women ticket staffs (including road services)	18 years and over, of £11 (4s.) for those under 18, of £15 (5s. 6d.) for femal workers 18 and over, and of £8 (3s.) for those under 18.
Passenger Road Transport Services	do.	1 Oct.	Road services workshop staff, and skilled staff in road service garages and depots employed by the London Transport Executive	Increases in basic rates of 7s. 4d. a week generally for male and female worker 21 years and over (9s. 2d. for skilled workers in country area garages, and 7s for coachmakers' assistants and electricians' mates in garages and depots an for storemen in road services works), and of 5s. for younger workers Basic rates after change include: male workers in workshops—skille 143s. a week, semi-skilled 130s. 10d., unskilled 122s. 4d.; skilled mal workers in garages and depots—central area 146s. 11d., country area 145s. 1d. female workers 21 and over (coil winders) 94s. 4d.
Goods Transport by Road	Northern Ireland	13 Nov.	Drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electric- ally propelled vehicles in the haulage of goods by road	
Coal Distribution	London (173)	10 Nov.	Motor drivers, horse carters, trolleymen and loaders	Increases in tonnage rates of 1½d. a ton for loading, landing or delivering coal, and of 2d. a ton for coke (1d. a ton for contracts of 100 tons or more) increases of 1s. (17s. to 18s.) in minimum daily rate and of 5s. (105s. to 110s.) in over-riding weekly minimum rate; output bonus, payable is addition to and based on the total weekly earnings, adjusted as follows mechanical transport drivers and loaders at sidings 1s. when earning exceed 125s. (previously the amount was 120s.), rising to 20s. when earning exceed 180s. a week, horse carmen 1s. at over 110s. (previously the amount was 105s.) to 20s. 6d. at over 170s., loaders at bays and shoots 1s. at over 145s. (previously the amount was 140s.) to 20s. at over 200s.
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week com- mencing 13 Oct.	Shop managers and manager- esses	New minimum rates of remuneration adopted as follows: shop managers is general butchers' shops, London area 136s. 6d. a week where weekly tradis under £50, to 178s. 6d. where weekly trade does not exceed £300, Provincia A area 131s. 6d. to 173s. 6d., Provincial B area 125s. 6d. to 169s. 6d. managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade to receive 10s. week above these rates: shop manageresses to receive the rates for shop
in selection	ever depression deal of time y can be u	l slgmi.	Other workers	managers less 10s. in each case.† New minimum rates of remuneration adopted as follows: shop assistant and cashiers—male workers, London area 54s. a week at 16 years, rising to 12ss. at 24, Provincial A area 49s. to 123s., Provincial B area 46s. to 117s. female workers, London 45s. 6d. to 92s., A 41s. to 87s., B 37s. 6d. to 80s. female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers assistants, London 49s. to 97s., A 44s. 6d. to 92s., B 41s. to 85s.: firs machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 139s., A 134s., B 130s.
National Government Service	Great Britain	Beginning of the pay week containing 10 Nov.	Maintenance mechanics, un- skilled male labourers 21 years and over, youths and boys, and female labourers 18 and over employed in certain Ministry of Supply Establishments	first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting him in making-up 149s., 144s., 140s.† Increases of 3s. 8d. a week for skilled maintenance mechanics and male labourer 21 years and over, of 2s. 11d. for female labourers 18 years and over, and o proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum time rates afte change include: skilled maintenance mechanics—London 151s. 11d. a week Provinces 149s. 5d., male unskilled labourers 21 years and over 127s. 8d. 123s. 8d.; female unskilled labourers 21 and over 102s. 2d., 98s. 11d.
ntertainments	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following	Musicians employed in symphony orchestras	animum and the same of the sam
Radio and Television Maintenance and Repair	England and Wales (177)	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Nov.	Qualified radio and television servicing engineers	Increase of 15s. a week. Minimum rates after change: holders of television certificate 15ss. 6d. a week, "A" certificate 15ss. 6d., "B" certificate 14ss. 6d., all other workers 12ss.

The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas. The general minimum time rates are based on a working week of 44 hours for all workers under 16 years of age and for † These rates apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders.

The general minimum time rates are based on a working week of 44 hours for all workers under 16 years of age and for † These rates apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint † These rates were the result of an award of the Industrial Court. They apply to musicians employed by members of the Orchestral Employers' Association.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Funeral Furnishing	Kent	Beginning of first full pay pe. iod following 28 July*	Adult male workers and youths employed by co-operative societies	Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for youths. Rates after change for adult male workers: coffin-makers 141s. 6d. a week†, chauffeur-bearers 135s. 6d., polishers 129s. 6d., general workers 125s.

* These increases were awarded in November and had retrospective effect to the date shown. † Coffin-makers are to receive 2d. a day tool allowance.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947	A SECULAR S	E PROBLEM SERVICE	0235430 4504	20050 0000
	. 100	100	100	100
	. 103	103	106	103
1948	THE REAL PROPERTY.	407	100	106
	. 105	107	108	107
	. 107	109	110	107
1949	108	111	112	109
	100	1112	113	109
	. 109	112	113	103
1950 June	. 109	113	114	110
D	112	116	118	114
1951	. 113	110		1. 19 10 10 10 10
The state of the s	. 118	122	124	119
	125	130	132	126
1952	AN SHEET STREET		PAL TRANSPORT	
Y	. 126	130	133	127
The state of the s	. 127	130	134	128
Manak	. 127	131	134	128
April	. 127	131	137	128
	. 128	132	137	129
	. 128	132	138	129
	. 128	132	138	129
	. 129	133	139	131
	. 130	135	141	131
37	. 130	137	141	133
November .	. 132	1 13/	172	133

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

NEW VISIBLE RECORDS for the CONTROL OF STAFF

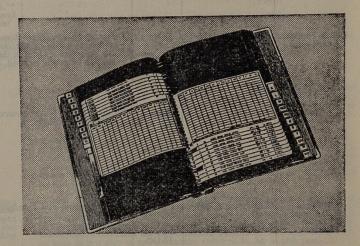
Vital Data At All Times in Sight Less Clerical Upkeep

A wide range of staff records are now newly available in the form of visible records.

They cover all essential data to do with both office and factory personnel.

Take the following standard visible record (S.F. 0037)—which is available ready-printed. It provides for name, address, nationality, registration number, date of birth, changes of employment, previous positions, dates of changing, reasons for changing, details of National Service, medical history, pension schemes, family (in detail), wages changes, summaries of leaves, educational qualifications, employers, character, etc., etc.

These records provide instantaneous reference to any one of a few hundreds or many thousands of employees. They are housed in light, compact, slim books which are readily portable. Many thousands of such records can be within arms-reach and maintained by a single clerk. And, although 373 Shannon Corner · New Malden · Surrey



securely held in position, any one can be removed or inserted by a simple lever depression.

Such records save a great deal of time in referring and in entering. They can be used in any branch of activity for any type of employee. They give colour-signalled at-sight information as to disabled people, those fit for better positions, those due for increases, those sick or absent, etc., etc.

For full details of such records please jot "Personnel Visible Records" on your official letter-heading and details will be sent you by



The Shannon Ltd.

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 128. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during November in these 143 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 48,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during November was about 126,000.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries

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

Industry Group	Number	r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
	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	_3	95	98	41,000	104,000
Distributive Trades All remaining indus-	El 19 1	î	2	1,700	3,000
tries and services	11	31	42	3,900	18,000
Total, November, 1952	15	128	143	47,500	126,000
Total, October, 1952	17	156	173	27,000	96,000
Total, November, 1951	20	130	150	35,900	93,000

Of the total of 126,000 days lost in November, 116,000 were lost by 46,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 45,000 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 November also included 10,000 days lost by 1,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 120 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during November, 55, directly involving 2,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 27, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 4,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 128 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 9, directly involving 29,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 37, directly involving 6,100 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 3,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 53, directly involving 4,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 2,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

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

	January	to Novem	ber, 1952	January	to Novem	ber, 1951
Industry Group	Number of Workers Stoppages beginning in all Stoppages in period		in all	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregat Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress
Agriculture, For-	E 115 A 2 2	E361 N	ament) :	P. B. State Good		TEL MERCH
estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1,139	900 224,500†	4,000 538,000	1,010	200 129,600†	1,000 340,000
Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	5	400	2,000	9	200	1,000
ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	17	1,000	4,000	16	1,100	2,000
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	8	2,000	7,000	3	400	2,000
ture Shipbuilding and	29	6,600	31,000	41	6,400	28,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	61 60 45	13,300 23,700 38,900	86,000 182,000 468,000	102 81 64	14,500 24,400 53,300	73,000 132,000 248,000
Other Metal Industries Textiles	15	2,200	20,000	22 13	1,900 2,400	9,000 8,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	10	1,500	2,000	-10	2,900	7,000
Tobacco Manufactures of	16	1,300	9,000	18	6,000	20,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	15 6	1,700 1,500	23,000 40,000	14 6	2,200 300	9,000 1,000
turing Industries Building and	5	3,100	16,000	8	2,700	7,000
Contracting Gas, Electricity	90	21,400	154,000	93	19,100	81,000
and Water Transport, etc Distributive	7 51	900 10,500	11,000 31,000	6 82	2,700 93,400	62,000 599,000
Trades Other Services	12 15	5,400 1,700	23,000 8,000	18 29	2,200 3,800	10,000 14,000
Total	1,611§	363,100†	1,661,000	1,646	369,700†	1,654,000

1952, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,638,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 361,900. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER

Number of	of Workers	Date when Stoppage			that her ken		
Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	Cause or Object	Result -		
27,200¶	_	1 Nov.	1	Rejection by the National Reference Tribunal of a claim for an increase in wages	No settlement reported.		
2,300	M- 4	18 Nov.	2 Dec.	Reduced earnings due to alleged	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
870	-	13 Nov.	14 Nov.	Rejection of a demand that a par- ticular job be paid for at time rate	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
1,660	10	3 Nov.	5 Nov.	The employment of two non-unionists	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
	Directly 27,200¶ 2,300	27,200¶ — 2,300 — 870 —	Date when Date when	Number of Workers involved Date when Stoppage	Number of Workers involved Date when Stoppage Cause or Object		

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of mately 100,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 295,000 and 310,000.

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

| Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Of the total of 100 collieries which became affected on various dates in the month, 78 were involved on Saturday mornings only and 24 of these collieries were of workers involved on any one day was about 14,000.

The highest number

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th NOVEMBER, 1952 ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 138

At 18th November, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 14th October, compared with 129 at 13th November, 1951.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th NOVEMBER, 1952

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 18th November, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

		18TH N	X FIGURE NOVEMBER, uary, 1952	1952	
T.	Food	008	107.9		399
	Rent and rates	002	103 · 4		72
	Clothing	No. of Street, or other Persons	95.6	bee to	98
	Fuel and light	000,1	103.3		66
	Household durable go	oods	97.1	Name of the	62
	Miscellaneous goods	- DOK TO	102.7	Spinning	44
	Services	la contra	106.7	A 1980 ER	91
	Alcoholic drink		101 · 1		78
	Tobacco	004,85	100.0	200	90
	All items	CH2,01	103 · 8	• - 15	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 14th October and 18th November the average prices of many vegetables, other than potatoes, particularly Brussels sprouts and tomatoes, were reduced, but there were small increases in the average prices of some kinds of fish. There was little change in the prices of the other articles of food included in the index. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. and there was no change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained

Fuel and Light

Seasonal increases in the prices of coal, which came into operation at the beginning of November in areas other than London and the south of England, resulted in a rise of about 3 per cent. in the average price of coal. In a number of areas the charges for electricity were increased. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 18th November, compared with 102 at 14th October.

There were reductions, during the month under review, in the average prices of writing paper and toilet paper, but for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the fall in the average level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 18th November was 103, the same figure as at 14th October.

Services

Between 14th October and 18th November increases in bus fares were reported in several areas and there were also some increases in laundry charges. For the services group as a whole the rise in the average level of charges was slight but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure rose from 106 at 14th October to 107 at 18th November.

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 96, 97, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 18th November, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.8. 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 18th November, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 18th November, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	103.8
:. All items index at 18th November, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	$132.5 \times \frac{103.8}{100}$

This calculation yields a figure slightly over 137.5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 138.

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

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

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 445 of this GAZETTE. A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with				
CUALIDISHUTES	is given		Month before	Year before			
European Countries Belgium All Items*	1936-38 = 100 Sept., 1952 1935 = 100	414 392	+ 1 + 2 Nil†	- 3 + 10 + 5			
All Items	Oct., 1952 1938 = 100 Oct., 1952	220 167 181	Nil - 1	- 1 + 1			
Italy (Large towns) All Items	1938 = 1 Sept., 1952 1949 = 100 Sept., 1952 (middle)	56·15 66·51	+ 0.40 + 0.64 + 1.3	+ 2·44 + 3·21 + 10·4			
All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon) All Items	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100 Sept., 1952	152.3	+ 3.0 + 1.2	+ 10·4 + 20·5 + 1·5 + 2·9			
Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Other Countries	July, 1936 = 100 Aug., 1952	100·3 563·3 720·2	+ 2·4 + 1·8 + 2·6	+ 2.9 - 15.8 - 40.6			
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	Nov., 1942 = 100 Sept., 1952 1944 = 100	151 149	+ 1 + 2	- 2 - 2			
All Items	July, 1952 1st Qr., "1949" = 1,000 Sept., 1952	143 140 1,284 1,441	- 2 - 1 + 14† + 28†	- 2 - 4 + 77 +122			
Food South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food	" " 1938 = 100 July, 1952	184·4 212·3	- 0·7 - 2·7	+ 12·2 + 28·3			
United States All Items	1935-39 = 100 Sept., 1952 (middle)	190·8 233·2	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.3 \\ - & 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 4.2 + 5.9			

* 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).

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Page
.. 441 Vocational and Disabled Training Fatal Industrial Accidents .. Industrial Diseases 441 Industrial Rehabilitation

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in November was 129, compared with 118 in the previous month and 117 (revised figure) in November, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 24 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 13 in the previous month and 15 in November, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1952.

140vember, 1932.			
Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Electrical Stations	MAKE
Underground	35	Other Industries	STREET
Surface	6	WORKS AND PLACES IT	NDFR
Metalliferous Mines	U	SS. 105 107 108 FACTO	ORIES
Quarries	3	ACT. 1937	Oldies
Quarries	3	Act, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	44	and Ships	4
	111	Building Operations	19
		Works of Engineering	ASSES OF
Factories		Construction	3
		Warehouses	i
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	09.00	CONSTRUCTION OF STREET STREET, TON SOUTH	图 建绿
tery and Glass	3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	72
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1	To a series and a	MRACE.
Metal Extracting and	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Railway Service	
Refining	2		
Metal Conversion and	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	VICTOR .
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Rolling Mills and Tube		men Firemen	
Making)	13	Guards (Passenger)	1
Engineering, Locomotive	000	Labourers	
Building, Boilermaking,		Labourers	
etc	8		1
Railway and Tramway	7 10 20	Permanent Way Men	5
Carriages, Motor and	SCHOOL ST	Porters	2
Other Vehicles and Air-		Other Grades	2
craft Manufacture	1	C	1
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	7	Contractors Servants	• •
C-41-	2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	13
Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	13
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		Total (excluding Seamen)	129
Other Textile Manufacture		Total (excluding Seamen)	129
Textile Printing, Bleaching	PAGE 1	Seamen	
and Dyeing	1		
Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink	1	Trading Vessels	4
	3	Fishing Vessels	20
General Woodwork and			
Furniture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	24
Paper, Printing, etc Rubber Trades	1	TO THE STREET OF STREET	
		Total (including Seamen)	153
Gas Works	1	DO JUNE SHIP IN THE WAR	CO LAND
Industri	-1	District profess \$30000	
	11	Diseases	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in the United Kingdom reported

(Protection against Poisoning)	Act, 1926, are shown below.
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Shipbreaking 1 Electric Accumulator	Pitch and Tar 15 Mineral Oil 5
Works 1 White and Red Lead Works 1 Paint and Colour	TOTAL 20
Paint and Colour Works 1	Chrome Ulceration
Painting of Buildings 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 7 Chrome Tanning
TOTAL 5	Chromium Plating 13 Other Industries
Other Poisoning	RESIDENT FOR THE PARTY OF THE P
Aniline Poisoning 1	TOTAL 20
TOTAL 1	Total, Cases 47
Wool	II. Deaths
Horsehair Hides and Skins	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Other Industries 1	Mineral Oil 1
TOTAL 1	TOTAL

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th November, 1952.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 13th October, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 764, and 4,681 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 4,004 males and 677 females; of the total 2,977 were disabled persons. During the period 522 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

boused Landell's Source Landson	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period;	related to	and to others	V/0150
Able-bodied	282 390	29 63	311 453
Total re. sor. Jone	672	92	764
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	on brising	National	OF THE
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied Disabled Technical and Commercial Colleges—	1,490 1,483	52 66	1,542 1,549
Able-bodied	50 440	42 377	92 817
Able-bodied Disabled Residential (Disabled) Centres and	32 59	38 7	70 66
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	450	95	545
Total de de la de la decentra	4,004	677	4,681
Trainees placed in employment during period:	Chainin	CLARGOSTANIC	their em
Able-bodied	190 283	11 38	201 321
Total Charles Total	473	49	522

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 13th October, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 103,835, of whom 93,312 were males and 10,523 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 10th November, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

engagors workers sheard! The	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	699	95	794
period Persons who completed courses during period	1,265 507	204 65	1,469 572

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 10th November, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 36,598.



BYRON TYPEWRITERS (JOHN JARDINE LTD.) NOTTINGHAM Phone 75141/2

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

the William Transfer to the State of the Sta			Page	With the same of t					Page
Arbitration Awards:			110	Notices and Orders:					
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals	1	The same	442	Wages Councils Acts					443
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal			442	Catering Wages Act					443
Industrial Court			443	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner					444
Single Arbitrators, etc	Correct V		443	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	1.16	08:00	1135	300	

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twenty awards, Nos. 264 to 283*. Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 264 (3rd November).—Parties: Members of the Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades and members of the trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation of Trades Unions in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for all classes of workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing time rates of adult male and female workers should be increased by 1½d. an hour, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers.

Award No. 265 (3rd November).—Parties: Members of the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades and members of the trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation of Trades Unions in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for all classes of workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing time rates of wages of adult male and female workers should be increased by 2d. an hour, with proportionate increases

Award No. 268 (7th November).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages for all workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women, with corresponding

Award No. 273 (14th November).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union which comprises the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages for mill operatives, and for improved conditions of employwages for mill operatives, and for improved conditions of employment and wages for road transport workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(1) that the minimum rates of wages for mill and other manual workers should be increased by 8s. a week for adults and by proportionate amounts for juveniles; (2) as regards road transport workers, (a) that the minimum rates of wages should be increased by 5s. a week for adults and by proportionate amounts for youths; (b) that for hours of driving between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a worker should be paid 6d. an hour extra for each hour or part thereof; (c) that the rate of payment for subsistence under clause 8 of the current agreement should be increased to 12s. 6d.; and (d) that overtime should be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first six hours in any week (exclusive of Sunday) and time-and-a-half thereafter.

The award took effect, as regards wages, from the beginning of the first full pay period following 8th September, 1952, and, as regards night work, subsistence and overtime payments for road transport workers, from the beginning of the first full pay period

Award No. 274 (14th November).—Parties: Members of the Radio and Television Retailers' Association (R.T.R.A.) Limited, and members of the Guild of Radio Service Engineers in their employment. Claim: For the establishment of certain basic minimum rates and for increases on those rates based upon the Index of Retail Prices. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum weekly rates of wages of the workers concerned should be £7 8s. 6d. for holders of certificate "B", £7 13s. 6d. for holders of ertificate "A", £7 18s. 6d. for holders of television certificate and £6 5s. in all other cases.

Award No. 280 (21st November).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Matter in dispute: The

* See footnote * in first column on page 445.

dispute arose out of a claim by the employers that the charge for board, lodging and laundry for resident domestic and ancillary grades of staff employed in hospitals and local authority residential institutions should be increased forthwith to 33s. a week, with consequential increases in the charges for meals provided to non-resident staff, as one of a series of adjustments designed to bring these charges to a level more in line with the current general cost of providing these services and with charges for and evaluations of such services prevailing in comparable fields of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the charge for board, lodging and laundry for resident staff should be increased to 33s. a week, with consequential increases in the charges for meals provided to non-resident staff.

Award No. 281 (24th November).—Parties: Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Limited, and members of the National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers in their employment. Claim: For certain amendments in the current working agreement. Claim: For certain amendments in the current working agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 28th July, 1952, (1) that the rates of wages for adult male workers (other than clerical workers), i.e., chauffeur-bearers, general workers who act as bearers, coffinmakers and polisher-finishers, should be increased by 7s. a week, with proportionate increases in the rates of wages of youths, and (2) that coffin-makers should be paid the sum of 2d. a day for the provision and maintenance of tools.

Award No. 282 (28th November).—Parties: Members of the Northern Federation of Master Bakers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland (Northumberland and Durham District) in their employment. Claim: For minimum rates of pay higher by certain specified amounts than the statutory minimum rates fixed by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales). Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1014 (10th November).—Parties: The Employers' Side of the Joint Council Furniture Industry (Northern Ireland) and certain members of the trade unions represented on the Workers' Side of the Joint Council Furniture Industry. Claim: Application by Trade Union Side that its members be granted two weeks' annual holidays with pay. Award: As no agreement could be reached between the parties in accordance with the terms of Award No. 994 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October. of Award No. 994 (see the issue of this Gazette to October, page 370), the Tribunal awarded that the employers should place to the credit of each employee one twenty-fifth of the net weekly earnings of such employee, *i.e.*, four per cent. of the total wages for each week, including overtime, if any, less employee's insurance

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 196 to 198*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 196 (5th November).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Claim: For increase, from 1st January, 1951, of salary scales for Operations Officers. Award: The Tribunal found against the

Award No. 197 (15th November).—Parties: The Society of Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For shorter salary scale. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 198 (17th November).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Board of Inland Revenue. Claim: For extra duty allowance paid under Estacode Db 21.1 to First, Second and Third Class Valuers in the Valuation Offices situated ouside the London Postal Area to be at the rates appropriate to staff conditioned to a 42-hour week. Award: The Tribunal determined that the notional "conditioned working week" for these officers is, for the purposes of Estacode Db 21.1, a 44-hour week and that the extra duty allowance shall be at the rate appropriate thereto.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act. 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2420 and 2421, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2420 (13th November).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That gatemen and watchmen employed by the Railway Executive under Railway Workshop staff conditions of service should be guaranteed the full conditions of service applicable to other Railway Workshop staff, including the appropriate enhanced payment for night duty. Award: The workers concerned in the claim were gatemen and watchmen who fell within the class specifically engaged for night work. They were already guaranteed the full conditions of service applicable to other Railway Workshop staff except that relating to enhanced payment for night duty. The Court found and so awarded that there had been no such alteration in circumstances since Awards Nos. 728, 1341 and 1497 were given as to justify enhanced payment for night duty to gatemen and watchmen specifically engaged for night work.

Award No. 2421 (17th November).—Parties: The Musicians'

were given as to justify enhanced payment for night duty to gatemen and watchmen specifically engaged for night work.

Award No. 2421 (17th November).—Parties: The Musicians' Union and the Orchestral Employers' Association. *Claim: That in the employment of musicians the managements of symphony orchestras who are members of the Orchestral Employers' Association should observe the following rates of pay: —Musicians on continuous contract: Principals, £16 weekly, 2nd Principals, £14 10s. weekly, Others, £13 weekly. Musicians casually employed; each concert—Principals, £3 4s., 2nd Principals, £2 18s., Others, £2 12s., and that the conditions of employment of continuously employed musicians should be in accordance with those specified in the draft contract submitted by the Union to the Association on 1st January, 1952. *Award: The Court awarded that in respect of musicians employed by the managements of the symphony orchestras named (viz., City of Birmingham, Hallé, Liverpool Philharmonic, London Philharmonic, London Symphony, New London, Scottish National, and Yorkshire Symphony), the following rates of pay should have effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award: —Musicians on continuous contract; Principals, £16 weekly, 2nd Principals, £13 10s. weekly, Others, £11 10s. weekly. Musicians casually employed; each concert—Principals, £3 4s., 2nd Principals, £2 14s., Others, £2 6s. The Court directed the parties to meet for the purpose of negotiating conditions of employment of continuously employed musicians. In the event of failure to reach agreement on this matter within a period of three calendar months from the date of this award either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking and to a dispute which was originally reported under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951. The other award is summarised below

other award is summarised below.

Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers on the one hand and the South Wales Brewers' Association on the other. Claim: For an increase of 12s. 6d. a week in the wage rates of able-bodied adult male brewery workers of twenty-one years of age and over, with proportionate increases for youths and females. Award: The Arbitrator awarded able-bodied adult male brewery workers on increase of six shillings a week. Wage rates for youths and females an increase of six shillings a week. Wage rates for youths and females were increased proportionately according to age. The increases were effective from the first pay week in October, 1952.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.(74), dated 14th November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(37), dated 21st November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(60), dated 25th November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1928 (A.(47)), dated 5th November and effective from 21st November. This Order prescribes

revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 435.

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1938 (X.(42)), dated 7th November and effective from 21st November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 434.

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1964 (BKS(25)), dated 11th November and effective from 26th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1976 (R.U.(38)), dated 12th November and effective from 28th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1990 (H.L.(42)), dated 14th November and effective from 28th November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.—See page 434.

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2002 (H.B.(41)), dated 18th November and effective from 3rd December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2004 (S.B.(37)), dated 19th November and effective from 10th December. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2010 (M.(73)), dated 20th November and effective from 8th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2027 (R.D.O.(14)), dated 24th November and effective from 15th December. This Order increases the amounts authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by an employer in lieu of payment in cash where the employer provides board and lodging or meals to a worker.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2028 (R.F.C.(13)), dated 24th November and effective from 15th December. This Order increases the amounts authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by an employer in lieu of payment in cash where the employer provides board and lodging or meals to a worker.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

Notice of Proposal

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

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S. (N.45), dated 14th November, for revised provisions for the payment of customary holiday remuneration.

of customary holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Order

During November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1952 (N.I.A. (N.40)), dated 17th November and effective from 26th November. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 435.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Order

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 2056 (L.N.R. (30)), dated 28th November and effective from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to guaranteed weekly remuneration.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 445.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 445.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 445.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 34/52 (9th June)

A thread tapper was dismissed because, although the quality of his work was satisfactory, his output was not up to the standard required. Held that he had not lost his employment through industrial misconduct. There was no evidence of deliberate or willful negligence. The claimant was by nature a slow worker.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 28th February, 1952, to 9th April, 1952,

unemployment benefit from 28th February, 1952, to 9th April, 1952, both days included.

"The question in this appeal of the claimant's is whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be determined, on the ground that he lost his employment through his industrial misconduct, under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The evidence shows that the claimant was dismissed by his employers, after 12 weeks of employment as a thread tapper, because his output of work was not up to standard. A bonus was paid on output, and the claimant wished to earn it, but he could not. He had been spoken to by a charge hand about a fortnight before he was dismissed and had been asked to increase his output, but he failed to do so. He was doing about 6,000 to 6,500 threads a day; his employers wanted 7,000 to 8,000. Some employees were turning out 13,000 a day. The quality of his work was satisfactory, but the quantity was deficient. The claimant was incapable of turning out more. There is nothing at all to suggest that he was deliberately restricting his output. It is not that he would not, but that he could not, improve his output. He seems to be by nature a slow worker.

"A physical handicap of this kind does not constitute industrial misconduct. The chairman of the local tribunal dissented from the majority decision, which disqualified the claimant, on the ground that there was no evidence of deliberate or wilful negligence. In my judgment the chairman's sapeal which is supported by the insurance

my judgment the chairman's view was correct, and I agree with it. I allow the claimant's appeal, which is supported by the insurance officer now concerned with it."

Decision No. R(U) 35/52 (18th October)

An unemployed stone-mason living in a country district was offered a fortnight's tork hay-making. He refused because it was not his trade, the rate of pay was ower and he thought the prospects of obtaining work in his own trade would be armed. Held that he had not shown good cause for refusing the offer of temporary mployment, which he could have left at any time if work in his trade because vailable. Disqualification for two weeks imposed.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 28th June, 1952, to 11th July, 1952, both days included."

unemployment benefit from 28th June, 1952, to 11th July, 1952, both days included.

"The question to be decided in this appeal is whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks, under section 13(2)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he refused, without good cause, to accept a situation in suitable employment when offered to him.

"The claimant is aged 62 and he has been a stone-mason for over 40 years. He lives in a country district near Harlech where there is not a great deal of work in his own trade in the immediate vicinity. He became unemployed on 10th April, 1952, and continued to be unemployed and to receive unemployment benefit for 11 weeks until 27th June, 1952. On that day he was offered work as a general helper in the hay harvest on a farm about half a mile from his home. The work was expected to last a fortnight, and the wages and hours of work would have been at the standard agricultural rate. At his own trade the claimant normally earns about £6 or £7 a week. The farmer knew that the claimant was a stone-mason, but nevertheless was prepared to take him as a general helper at hay-making. The claimant had no other work in view when the offer was made to him. The claimant refused the work because it was not his trade, and his earnings would have been at a somewhat

lower rate that he was accustomed to. He had never done hay-making before, and did not feel it right that he should be expected to do it; he complained that the hours would be long, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. He also feared that he would cease to be registered at the employment exchange as a stone-mason and that his prospects of obtaining work at his own trade would be harmed.

"The local tribunal dismissed the claimant's appeal, and in my judgment their decision was correct. Help at hay-making is commonly given to neighbouring farmers by men of all degrees who can spare the time, often without pay, and I see nothing unreasonable in expecting the claimant to lend a hand instead of drawing benefit in idleness. He is accustomed to manual work. He would have been paid at the proper rate. He need not have worked overtime unless he wished. The work was expected to last only a fortnight. It would not have affected his registration as a stonemason and he could have left it at once if he had wished to take work in his own trade. I should not be justified in holding that the claimant has good cause for refusing this temporary employment. I hold that he is disqualified for receiving benefit during the fortnight for which the employment would have lasted. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1928; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 5th November; The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1938; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 7th November; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1964; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 11th November; The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1976; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 12th November; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1990; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 14th November; The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2002; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th November; The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2004; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 19th November; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2010; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 20th November; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2023; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 24th November; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2028; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 24th November; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2028; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 24th November. These Orders were made by the M

of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 443.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 2056), dated 28th November. This Order was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 443.

The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1999), made on 17th November by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 417.

The Control of the Cotton Industry (Revocation) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1917), made on 3rd November by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and subsequent legislation. This Order removed, from 6th November, the last remaining controls imposed on the cotton industry under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and revoked Orders containing provisions relating to the use of mechanical

oth November, the last remaining controls imposed on the cotton industry under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and revoked Orders containing provisions relating to the use of mechanical looms, the delivery and consumption of yarn by spinners and the use of spindles and other machinery for doubling, as well as a number of other provisions which had become obsolete.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 201; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 18th September; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 202; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 18th September; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 203), dated 23rd October; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 204), dated 23rd October; The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 207; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 30th October; The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 208; price 4d. net,

5½d. post free), dated 30th October. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 Labour and National Service.—See page 416. the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for October and November, pages 372

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

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

Census of Production for 1948.—Final Reports. (i) Cinematograph Film Production. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (ii) Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Census of Production for 1949.—(a) Introductory Notes and Appendix. Price 9d. (10½d.). (b) Reports. (i) Volume 2, Chemicals and Allied Trades. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (ii) Volume 7, Textiles (Part), Leather, Leather Goods, Fur and Clothing. (iii) Volume 9, Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part). (iv) Volume 10, Manufactures of Wood and Cork: Paper and Printing. (v) Volume 11, Other Manufacturing Industries (including Laundries, etc.). Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.) each. Board of Trade.—See page 415.

Civil Defence.—First Report of the Advisory Committee on Publicity and Recruitment for the Civil Defence and Allied Services. Cmd. 6708. Home Department, Scottish Home Department and Ministry of Health. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Coal Industry.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the second quarter of 1952. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 415.

Gas.—(i) Report of the Minister of Fuel and Power for the year ended 31st March, 1952. H.C. 310. Price 6d. (7½d.). (ii) The Gas Council. Third Report and Accounts, 1951–52. H.C. 309. Price 5s.

International Labour Office.—Studies and Reports. New Series. No. 32. An Introduction to Co-operative Practice. Price 3s. (Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., London.)

National Insurance.—National Insurance (Industrial Injuries Act), 1946. Second Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the Year ended 31st March, 1951. H.C. 4 (1952–53). Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 416.

See page 416.

Population Census.—Census 1951: Great Britain. One per cent. Sample Tables. Part II, Characteristics and Composition of Private Households, Non-private Households, Education, Birthplace and Nationality, Fertility, Welsh and Gaelic Languages, Conurbation Supplement. Price £2 (£2 0s. 6d.). General Register Office, General Registry Office, Scotland.—See page 416.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—(i) Heating and Ventilation in Factories. 5th Edition. Welfare Pamphlet No. 5. Price 7s. 6d.

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

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 232) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

Repair of Drums or Tanks: Explosion and Fire Risk.
Warning Notice. May, 1951. 2d. (3½d.).
Electrical Accidents and their causes. 1950. 3s. (3s. 1½d.).
Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948.
Certificate of Exemption. No. 3 (Hoists in Certain Chimneys). 19th June, 1952. 3d. (4½d.).

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 13s. 6d. Annual subscription 13s. 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

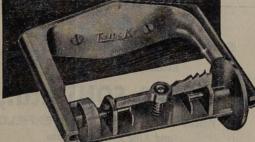
Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

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

the goods of Served official approval.

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

THOUSANDS OF TOILOKS



Releases only ONE PIECE at a time Here is a positive way of saving money as industry after industry has found and proved by the number of repeat orders that are continually being received.





SAVE UP TO 60% BY INSTALLING



Write for full details.

Available in hard gloss enamel finish of Cream, White or Pastel Green. Toilok Medicated 7 oz. rolls also available but Holder takes all good makes of toilet rolls.

Hygienic — prevents unsightly wastage on floor.

Releases only one piece at a

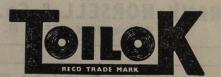
Reduces toilet roll expenditure

Prevents loss of new rolls.

Manufacturers and Distributors:

R. SCULTHORP & CO. LTD

Dept. 11, Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, London EC4. CENtral 1812/3



THE ONE PIECE AT A TIME TOILET ROLL HOLDER

"We are exhibiting at the Building Centre, Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.!"

^{*} Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 445.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT

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

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

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

Manufacturers of High-class

BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS London : Holb. 3268

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of BRASS SPUR TEETH GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS and RINGS VENTILATOR EYELETS

Telephone CENtral 6643-4

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

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

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

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

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

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

Telephone Radcliffe 2284-2285

Telegrams
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE,"

LONDON OFFICE VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, B.C.4

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

Telegrams: Durability, Bitton.

Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers; E.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges; Base Papers. London Agents :- HAROLD SPALDING & CO., WHEATSHEAF HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET, E.C.4

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.
M.G. Litho Papers, Celiulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.s, Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges. London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4

'Phone: Central 3636

PRINTING INKS

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

FRANK HORSELL & Co. Ltd. 33 Victoria Road, LEEDS 11.

PRINTING INKS

PRINTING INKS

COMPOSITION AND RUBBER ROLLERS Phone: Trafalgar 7456 (5 lines)

USHER-WALKER LTD.

Wires: Ushawalker, Rand, London.

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

SAFES, ETC.

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

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: 122 W.B.
"POSTULATA, LONDON," Ambassador 2942

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

All Kinds of SURGICAL DRESSINGS Established 1839

ROBINSON & SONS Ltd.,

Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD and King's Bourne House,

229-231 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.I

Telephone No. 2105. Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)

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

WM. R. LEE LTD. Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3

(56151) Wt. 26/27 K.86 12/52 Hw.

S.O. Code No. 72-3-12-52

CARUS of DARWEN manufacturers of SURGICAL DRESSINGS ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

