# Ministry of Labour 

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## The Employed Population, 1948-1952

T4HE Tables on the following pages show the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at the end of May, 1952, together with the corresponding figures for the years 1948 to 1951. The figures cover all employees without exception and they include those who were registered as unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness or other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Some of the figures for the earlier years have been revised, and the complete series is therefore given for ease of reference.

The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter of each year together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held by all employed persons with the exception of certain civil servants; the cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three quarters for the twelve months beginning June, September and December respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but the analysis of the figures for the June-August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the employed population. All employees exchanging cards at any time in the quarter were assumed to be in the employed population at the beginning of the quarter. Statistics of the numbers of those civil servants who, as stated above, did not hold insurance cards, are supplied by the Treasury; and in the case of sea transport and agriculture use is also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries.

The revisions of the figures for 1948-1951, referred to above, are mainly the result of a detailed examination of the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments that has been carried out jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Board of Trade. When the new "Standard Industrial Classification" was introduced in 1948 the two Departments had to proceed independently (the Ministry of Labour in connection with employment statistics and the Board of Trade in connection with the Census of Production), but it was agreed that a complete comparison would be made as soon as possible in order to ensure uniformity in future. The comparison was started early in 1951 but it was not completed till late in 1952. It was found that in the case of the very great majority of firms there was no difference between the two Departments, but in a number of cases different codings had been adopted. Careful consideration was given to all these cases, and in a number of them it was finally agreed to amend the Ministry of Labour classification to agree with that of the Board of Trade. Some of these amendments were made before the exchange of insurance cards in 1951 and revised figures for 1950 were published with those for 1951 in the February, 1952, issue of this Gazette. Most of the amendments, however, were made after the 1951 exchange of cards but before the 1952 exchange, and the figures for 1952 therefore show their full effect. Since the comparison has now been completed the amendments have been carried back to 1948 in order to put the figures for the whole period on a comparable basis.

Comparison has also been made with the figures published in the "One Per Cent. Sample Tables" of the 1951 Census of Population, but although a number of differences were discovered, it was not considered necessary to make any consequential amendments in the Ministry of Labour estimates of the numbers of employees. The comparison has, however, led to a revision of the estimates of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons that are used for the purpose of the monthly estimates of the total working population (see the Note preceding the text on page 54 ).

ESTIMATED MUMBBERS OF EMPLOYEES （See article on previous page regarding revision

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－February， 1953
IN GREAT BRITAIN，1948－1952
of some of the figures for 1948－1951）

| End－May， 1950 |  |  | End－May， 1949 |  |  | End－June， 1948 |  |  | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Females | Total | Males | Females | Tota | Males | Females | Total |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 111,860 \\ 109,500 \\ 1,5790 \\ \hline 790 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 707,370 \\ 64,300 \\ 517+50 \\ 35,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 114,0.050 \\ 111,450 \\ 1,970 \\ \hline 970 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 128,110 \\ \substack{125150 \\ 1,950 \\ \hline, 950} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 838,610 \\ & 77,170 \\ & 2170 \\ & 37,650 \end{aligned}$ | Agriculture，Forestry，Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,410 \\ & 12,480 \\ & 1,1,90 \\ & 1,90 \\ & 8,80 \\ & 2,060 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,50 \\ 1,820 \\ 1,600 \\ 80 \\ 830 \\ 2,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 883,750 \\ 800,50 \\ \hline 7,120 \\ 37.20 \\ 18,30 \\ 15,150 \\ 15,150 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,170 \\ & 11,570 \\ & 1,550 \\ & 1,50 \\ & \text { s.00 } \\ & 2,250 \end{aligned}$ |  | Mining and duarrying <br> Coan Miring Mning and Ouarrying Stone Ouarrying and Mining <br> Stone Quarrying and Mining State uarrying and Mining <br> Chat，sand，Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quartying |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78,510 \\ & 7,310 \\ & 12,380 \\ & 1,530 \\ & 1,430 \\ & 10,160 \end{aligned}$ |  | Treatment of Non－Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal <br> Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware（inc．glazed tiles） Glass（other than containers） Glass Containers Cement Other N <br> Other Non－Metalliferous Mining Manufactures |
| $\begin{aligned} & 335,3100 \\ & 159,88 \\ & 159880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138,307 \\ 51,500 \\ 5150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473,610 \\ & \text { anj } \\ & 210,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321,130 \\ & \text { 31,1, } \\ & 172,208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 135,570 \\ 51,50 \\ 5,50 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456,700 \\ & \hline 27,50 \\ & 27,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313,390 \\ & 15,97070 \\ & 152,60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 132,170 \\ 52,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 445,560 \\ & \text { 405 } \\ & \hline 05,420 \end{aligned}$ | Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Ond By－Product Works Chemicals and Dyes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Explosives and Fin Paint and $V$ Varnish Soap，Candles，Glycerine，Polishes，Ink and Matches Mineral Oils，Greases，Glue，etc． |
| ${ }_{\substack{48,7,700 \\ 21,700}}$ | ${ }^{62,610}$ | ${ }_{5}^{546,320}$ | $\underset{\substack{478,840 \\ 21,170}}{1}$ | ${ }^{60,580}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 539，420 } \\ 21,740}}$ | 474，300 | ${ }^{62,300}$ | ${ }_{\substack{536,590 \\ 21,56}}$ | Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces |
| $\begin{gathered} 195,550 \\ 109.300 \\ 15930 \\ 19,450 \\ \hline 38,920 \\ 88,370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,390 \\ 17,0100 \\ 2,1,30 \\ 1,140 \\ 1,70 \\ 16,560 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 196,830 \\ 105,950 \\ 1,530 \\ 1,950 \\ 37,850 \\ 82,560 \\ 8,560 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 17,120 \\ 11,290 \\ 2,290 \\ 1,200 \\ 6,40 \\ 16,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210,020 \\ & 112,90 \\ & 1,9,90 \\ & 19,80 \\ & 41,880 \\ & 101,8060 \end{aligned}$ | ron a $\qquad$ specified <br> Tinplate Manufactu <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes（inc．melting and rolling in integrated works） <br> Non－Ferrous Metals Smelting，Rolling，etc． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Engineering，Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Marine Engineering Repairing Agricultural Machinery（exc．tractors） Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant，Small Tools Machine Tools and Engineers＇Smater Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms <br> Constructional Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus（exc．valves）and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 831,240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 814,690 \\ & 29,290 \\ & 2070,070 \\ & 125,750 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages <br> Manufacture of Parts |
| $\begin{aligned} & 83,90100 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8,1180 \\ 2,840 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,10,100 \\ 2,000 \\ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,790 \\ & 1,780 \\ & 1,80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,600 \\ & \hline 6750 \\ & 25,340 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 26,250 \\ \text { and } 2,000 \\ 2,90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 93,520 \\ 65,110 \\ 25,150 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 3,2,120}}^{3,900}$ | $\xrightarrow{87,510} 9$ | ${ }_{6}^{80,770}$ | 退，3，390 | 年， 10,140 | 79，240 |  |  | Manufacture and Rep Wagons and Trams Carts，Perambulators， |
|  | 179，800 20,450 17,720 $\begin{array}{r}5,040 \\ \text { ，} \\ \hline 1070\end{array}$ 31,500 16,350 79，170 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Bolts，Nuts，Screws，Rivets，Nails，etc． <br> Iron and Steel Forgings，not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Hollow－ware <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |
| $\begin{aligned} & 87.300 \\ & 56,0.30 \\ & \hline 8.40 \\ & 16,700 \\ & 6,650 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82,000 \\ & 50,500 \\ & 1,7100 \\ & 17,50 \\ & \hline, 500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Precision Instruments，Jewellery，etc． Scientific，Surgical and Photographic Instruments，etc． Scienticic，Surgical and Manufacture and Repair of Warthes and Clocks Pat Jewellery，Plate and F Musical Instruments |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning，Doubling，etc． <br> Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Production <br> Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Weaving and Silk <br> Jute <br> Rope，Twine and Net <br> Hosiery，and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made－up Textiles <br> Textile Finishing，etc． Other Textile Industries |
| $\begin{gathered} 48,470 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 77,480 \\ & 40,50 \\ & 27050 \\ & 10,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,80 \\ & \hline 8,150 \\ & 1,550 \\ & 5,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,740 \\ & 1,250 \\ & 1,580 \\ & 4,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.560 \\ & 40.120 \\ & 26,50 \\ & 9 ; 820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,130 \\ & 3,180 \\ & 1,1870 \\ & 1,5150 \\ & 5,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,870 \\ & \hline, 930 \\ & 14,5070 \\ & 4,990 \end{aligned}$ |  | Leather，Leather Goods and Fur and Fellmongery Leather（Tanning Fur |
| （56903） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |


| ustry | End-May, 1952 |  |  |  |  | End-May, 1951 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Toales } \\ \text { Memal } \\ \text { Females } \end{gathered}$ | Ma | Fem | Total |
|  | Under 18 | Total all ages | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Under } \\ 18}}$ | Total all ages |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing <br> Tailoring <br> Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) (exc. rubber) <br> Repair of Boots and Shoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Meat and Meat Products <br> Mugar and Glucose <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6,340 1,250 3,350 300 300 550 500 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 58,450 \\ & 1,1,70 \\ & 12,720 \\ & 7,710 \\ & 7,480 \\ & 5,480 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,910,90 \\ & \hline 18,300 \\ & \hline 2,490 \\ & \hline, 130 \\ & \hline, 730 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Paper and Printing <br> Paper and <br> Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified. Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 328,190 \\ 6.730 \\ 3,870 \\ 18,420 \\ 174,460 \\ 84,600 \\ 142,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,550 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,720 \\ 2100 \end{array} \\ & 4,310 \\ & 4,310 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4,370 \\ 2,680 \\ 16,260 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,250 \\ 1,9250 \\ 1,960 \\ 27,190 \\ 26,50 \\ 26,590 \\ 2,1,80 \\ 95,840 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 520,440 \\ 81,650 \\ 5,500 \\ 45,610 \\ 44,050 \\ 105,340 \\ 238,290 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Brushes and Brooms Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |  | $\begin{array}{r} 149,260 \\ 69,670 \\ 11,330 \\ 8,430 \\ 10,160 \\ 5,440 \\ 6,670 \\ 37,560 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,790 \\ & 3,240 \\ & 3.250 \\ & 2,400 \\ & 2,830 \\ & 8,900 \\ & 3,90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 155,480 72,180 12,620 9,060 12,220 5,830 7,570 36,000 |  |  |
| Building and Contracting .. Building Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | $\begin{gathered} 79,40 \\ \substack{7,470 \\ 10,920 \\ 4,620 \\ 4,620} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,190 \\ \hline, 150 \\ 1,280 \\ 7800 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,880 \\ \substack{2,30 \\ \hline, 300 \\ 7,010} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 39,510 \\ \substack{280 \\ 7,780 \\ 4,880} \\ \hline, 80 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity <br> Water | $\begin{aligned} & 8,560 \\ & \hline, 640 \\ & 4,590 \\ & 3930 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,570 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 380$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,760 \\ & 1,2,50 \\ & 2,4,40 \\ & 1,620 \\ & 1,62 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Transport and Communication <br> Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Tr Storage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive TradesDealing in Coal,CuildersMateriails, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retaii Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco andNewspapers Newspapers | 84,300 | 1,103,010 | 176,960 | 1,064,300 | 2,167,310 | 1,100,330 | 1,029,880 | 2,130,210 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,660 | 17,890 | 3,890 | 33,03 | 50,92 | 17,650 | 32,1 | 49,76 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 8,600 | 269,360 | 21,76 | 172,210 | 441 | 268 | 166, | 434,9 |
| Public Administration and Defence <br> National Government Service Local Government Service | $\begin{gathered} 11,640 \\ \substack{3,50,50 \\ 8,590} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 977,590 \\ & \hline 44,1+40 \\ & \hline 43,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,30 \\ & 6,2,240 \\ & 9,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 378,400 \\ & 183,490 \\ & 194,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,35,990 \\ \hline, 58,180 \\ 777,870 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 384,990 \\ & 182,30 \\ & 282,60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,361,650 \\ 748,750 \\ 788,920 \end{gathered}$ |
| Professional Services Accountancy Law. Medical and Dental Services Other Pro rofessional and Business Services |  | $\begin{array}{r} 537,380 \\ 40,000 \\ 206,830 \\ 31,260 \\ 168,100 \\ 10,900 \\ 80,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,650 \\ 3,730 \\ 6,600 \\ 7,030 \\ 19,790 \\ 420 \\ 5,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 973,360 \\ 23,980 \\ 398,960 \\ 45,250 \\ 437,160 \\ 11,970 \\ 56,040 \end{array}$ | 1,510,74 <br> 605,790 <br> 76,510 605,260 <br> 22,870 136,330 |  |  | 1,464,22 576,360 75,850 594,590 24,770 128,970 |
| Miscellaneous Services Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. <br> Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ex-Serrice Personnel Not Classified by Industry | - | 12,820 | - | 310 | 13,130 | 7,900 | 180 | 8,880 |
| and To | 686,000 | 13,700,000 | 695,000 | 7,100,000 | 20,800,000 | 3,620,000 | 7,085,000 | 20,705,000 |

IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1948-1952-continued

| End-May, 1950 |  |  | End-May, 1949 |  |  | End-June, 1948 |  |  | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | ales | Females | Tota |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clothing <br> Tailoring <br> Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Sippers and |
|  |  |  | citi, 19.980 | coinciso |  | cis, 5 2,900 |  | $\underset{\substack{114,89 \\ 24,560}}{ }$ | (exc, rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Meat and Meat Products ugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 59,300 \\ & 1,1,180 \\ & 3,880 \\ & 6,820 \\ & 6,830 \\ & 5,840 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufactures of Wood and Cork <br> Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) <br> Shop and Office Fitting <br> Wooden Containers and Baskets <br> Cork Manufactures |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 19,1,40 \\ 19 \\ 1,380 \\ 1,80 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51,40,40 \\ 78,400 \\ \hline 6,50 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 306,150 \\ 58,20 \\ 4,220 \\ 4,20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180,000 \\ 10,1006 \\ 1,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,210 \\ 77,230 \\ 5,780 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 292,490 \\ 55,490 \\ 3,490 \\ \hline, 290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 173,150 \\ 18,50 \\ 1,250 \\ 1,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46,040 \\ 74.40 \\ \hline, 470 \\ \hline, 740 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Paper and Printing |
| 16,620 | 28,5 | 45,160 | 4,100 | 24,5 | 38,630 | 12,70 | 24,040 | 36,810 | oard |
| $\underset{\substack{16,630 \\ 88,530}}{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {chem }}^{26,680}$ | 43,250 100,180 | cick | 24,250 | 40,950 | 15,590 <br> 68,80 <br> 1560 | 22,760 | 38,310 88,970 | (e) |
| 142,740 | 96,090 | 238,830 | 139,000 | 93,160 | 232,160 | 136,61 | 89,460 | 226,0 |  |
|  |  | 253,650 103,770 <br> 103,770 14,790 <br> 16,130 32,250 <br> 14,670 <br> 8,780 63,260 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. <br> Brushes and Brooms <br> Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 37,480 \\ 27,880 \\ 5,5,80 \\ 5,280 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,32,940,90 \\ 1,045,560 \\ 26,540 \\ 23,840 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 37,710 \\ \hline 5 ; 6,60 \\ 5 ;, 20 \\ 5,220 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,3010 \\ & 27,740 \\ & 5,470 \\ & 5,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,30,4,40,40 \\ 1,080,100 \\ 19,200 \\ 19,080 \end{gathered}$ | Building and Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting |
| $\begin{aligned} & 322,720 \\ & \text { S1, } 1120 \\ & \text { 151.20 } \\ & 30,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,320 \\ & 1,250 \\ & 2,550 \\ & 1,550 \\ & 1,510 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 305,130 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12,100 \\ 1 \\ 146,600 \\ 29,470 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,40,40 \\ & 10,000 \\ & 1,7,50 \\ & 1,58 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96.620 \\ & 10,020 \\ & 1,510 \\ & 1,410 \end{aligned}$ |  | Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Ealetracicity Water |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transport and Communication <br> Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transpor Goods Transport by Road <br> Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Other Transport and Communication Storage |
| 1,103,610 | 2,360 | 5,970 | 440 | 995,360 | 37,800 | ,470 | 954,220 | 2,019,600 | Distributive Trades |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17,130 | 31,760 | 48,890 | 17,070 | 32,880 | 49,950 | 16,22 | 32,650 | 48,94 |  |
| 272,660 | 159,660 | 432,320 | 6,030 | 160,640 | 436,670 | 263,78. | 162,13 | 425,910 | Insurance, Banking and Fin |
| 994, $\substack{4560 \\ 548,2020}$ 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 389,350 \\ & 189,000 \\ & 200,350 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,04,0,010 \\ \hline, 44,58 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411,2,500 \\ & 196,880 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,415,260 \\ \hline 6892600 \\ 726,360 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,04,310 \\ & \substack{639.4020 \\ 70,190} \end{aligned}\right.$ | Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service |
|  | 927,280 <br> 22,670 380,190 <br> 38,190 41,490 415,670 <br> 415,670 <br> 15,090 52,170 |  |  | 851,190 <br> 21,420 346,460 <br> 346,460 40,08 <br> 378,310 14,130 50,790 <br> 14,130 50,790 |  | 465,680 36,260 164,850 28,280 147,600 12,050 76,640 | 836,220 22,080 345,630 37,220 371,000 12,730 47,560 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,301,900 \\ 58,340 \\ 510,480 \\ 65,500 \\ 518,600 \\ 24,780 \\ 124,200 \end{array}$ | Professional Services Accountancy Education <br> Education <br> Medical and Dental Services <br> Other Professional and Business Services |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,831,860$ 141,680 93,260 699,690 153,700 42,120 54,070 205,910 311,210 130,220 | Miscellaneous Services <br> tres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Laundries <br> Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services |
| 21,400 | 400 | 21,800 | 24,000 | 400 | 24,400 | 9,500 | 2,500 | 101,000 | Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry |
| 13,645,000 | 6,945,000 | 590,000 | 335,000 | 6,785,000 | 20,320,000 | 13,485,000 | 6,785,000 | 20,270,000 | Grand total |


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Ministry of Labour Gazette．February， 1953
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM，1948－1952
of some of the figures for 1948－1951）

| End－May， 1950 |  |  | End－May， 1949 |  |  | End－June， 1948 |  |  | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 112,620 \\ \substack{10,20 \\ 1,50 \\ 1,590} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 836,410 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 733,510 \\ \hline 1897 \\ \hline 18.50 \\ 36,310 \\ 36,310 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 114,950 \\ 112,30 \\ 1,590 \\ \hline, 97 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 129,110 <br> 126,515 <br> 1,950 <br> , 550 |  | Agriculture，Forestry，Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Forestry Fishing |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,510 \\ & 12,180 \\ & 1,460 \\ & 1,40 \\ & 400 \\ & 8.040 \\ & 2.070 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,250 \\ & 115750 \\ & 1,4740 \\ & 1,40 \\ & 830 \\ & 2,270 \\ & 2,270 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Treatment of Non－Metalliferous Mining Products other Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware（inc．glazed tiles） Glass Containers Cement <br> Other Non－Metalliferous Mining Manufactures |
| $\begin{aligned} & 336,300 \\ & 166,300 \\ & 16030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138,650 \\ 51,50 \\ 5,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475,940 \\ & \text { 47,50 } \\ & 211,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321,220 \\ & 151,100 \\ & 152,90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 135,900 \\ 51,540 \\ 51,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 458,120 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 274,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 314,490 \\ & 159,900 \\ & 153,80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132,520 \\ & 52,850 \end{aligned}$ |  | Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> duct Works Chemicals and Dyes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Explosives and Paint and Varrish Cander，Glycerine，Polishes，Ink and Matches Soap，Candles，Gly Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils，Greases，Glue，etc． |
| 484，570 | ${ }^{62,640} 6$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{547,310}$ | 479，600 | ${ }^{60,610}$ | ${ }_{\substack{50,300 \\ 21,770}}$ | 475，230 | ${ }^{62,330}$ | ${ }^{537,560}$ | Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces |
| $\begin{aligned} & 195,600 \\ & \text { 1059.900 } \\ & 10,90 \\ & 19,990 \\ & 38,90 \\ & 83,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,390 \\ 11,030 \\ \text { a, } 81,30 \\ 1,740 \\ 10,70 \\ 16,570 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 212,990 \\ 1126,970 \\ 18,270 \\ 20,630 \\ 46,020 \\ 100,040 \\ 10,40 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,160 \\ & 1,7,750 \\ & 1,7200 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 6,340 \\ & 16,780 \end{aligned}$ |  | specified ron Foundrie <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes（inc．melting and rolling in integrated works） Non－Ferrous Metals Smelting，Rolling，etc． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Engineering，Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods <br> Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Agricultural Machinery（exc．tractors） <br> Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant， Machine Tools and Engineers＇Small Tools Stationary Engines <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms <br> Other Non－Electrical Engineering <br> Electrical Machinery <br> Electrical Wires and Cables <br> Wireless Apparatus（exc．valves）and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries Electrical Goods |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 844,2,20 \\ & 250,200 \\ & 208,100 \\ & 135 ; 720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129,710 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12,70 \\ 26,90 \\ 26,70 \\ 21,770 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 827,720 \\ & 24,250 \\ & 21,550 \\ & 130,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130,830 \\ & 43,30 \\ & 26,30 \\ & 2,51,50 \\ & 21,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 958,550 \\ & 283,50,50 \\ & 152,140 \\ & 152,140 \end{aligned}$ | Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft <br> Manufacture and Repair of Ais motor |
| $\begin{aligned} & 83,900 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8,800 \\ 2,860 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,620 \\ & 2,500 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,590 \\ & 6,9,90 \\ & 24,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,9.90 \\ & \hline 25,50 \\ & 2,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,790 \\ 1,800 \\ 1,860 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 67,30,60 \\ & 6,6,5080 \\ & 2,680 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,270 \\ \text { and } \\ 2,920 \\ \hline, 90 \end{gathered}$ |  | Vehicles and Aircraf <br> Railway Locomotive Shops <br> Other Locomotive Manufacture <br> Carriages and |
| 88，750 | 3，${ }_{\text {3，900 }}$ | 年10，900 |  | 方， 3,720 | 年退，230 | 79，970 | 3，920 | cis， |  |
| 320，73032,850 <br> 20,970 33,01028,370 26,45032,490146,590 |  |  |  |  | 499,14 <br> 499,14 53,19 <br> 39,060 38,840 <br> 38,850 54,330 <br> 49,580 225,290 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 181,210 \\ 19,600 \\ 19,400 \\ 5,100 \\ 10,330 \\ 29,290 \\ 17,980 \\ 79,510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}510,940 \\ 54,400 \\ 41,380 \\ 38,200 \\ 38,130 \\ 54,40 \\ 52,89 \\ 231,380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Bolts，Nuts，Screws，Rivets，Nails，etc． <br> Iron and Steel Forgings，not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Wire and Wire Manufactures <br> Hollow－ware <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |
| $\begin{aligned} & 88,060 \\ & 56840 \\ & \hline, 860 \\ & 16,520 \\ & 6,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,650 \\ & 3,350 \\ & 12,3,250 \\ & 12,590 \\ & 1,690 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 85,460 \\ & 5,750 \\ & 17.50 \\ & 1,750 \\ & 6,360 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 82,710 \\ 5,970 \\ \hline, 7870 \\ 1,7850 \\ 6,560 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Precision Instruments，Jewellery，etc． Scientific，Surgical and Photographic Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery，Plate and R Musical Instruments |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning，Doubling，etc． Cotton Weaving，etc． Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Production <br> Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Rope，Twine and Net Hosiery，and other Knitted Goods Care Narrow Fabrics Made－up Textiles Other Textile Industries |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48,850 \\ & \hline, 2,50 \\ & 1,2700 \\ & 5,280 \\ & 5,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,300 \\ & 1,8.120 \\ & 1 ; 200 \\ & 4,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.150 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 1050 \\ & 10,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49,210 \\ \hline \substack{3,250 \\ 1,5650 \\ 5,330} \\ 5,30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,0,00 \\ & 1,930 \\ & 1,5120 \\ & 4,540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,260 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 26,50 \\ & \hline 9,780 \\ & 9,870 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,180 \\ & \text { a.4.400} \\ & 1,410 \\ & 5,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,720 \\ & 42,20 \\ & 26.50 \\ & 10,50 \\ & \hline 10,50 \end{aligned}$ | eather，Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather（Tanning and Dressing）and Fellmongery <br> Leather Goods Fur <br> Fur |
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| End－May， 1950 |  |  | End－May， 1949 |  |  | End－June， 1948 |  |  | Industry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males F | Females | tal | Males Fe | Females | Total | Males Fer | Females | Total |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 198,380 \\ 71,170 \\ 9,970 \\ 8,060 \\ 8,990 \\ 8,900 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 191,030 \\ 7,270 \\ 1,250 \\ 7,750 \\ 8,270 \\ 9,470 \\ 9,40 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Clothing <br> Dressmaking <br> Overalls，Shirts，Underwear，etc． Dress Industries not elsewhere specified <br> Manufacture of Boots，Shoes，Slippers and Clogs |
|  | 第3，3800 |  | 62,090 20,60 | $\underset{\substack{61,880 \\ 3,230}}{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ | ${ }_{\text {123，920 }}^{123} \mathbf{2}$ | cis ${ }_{\substack{\text { 58，770 } \\ 21,790}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { S } \\ 3,51090}}^{\text {3，}}$ | 115，530 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Food，Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Meat and Meat Products <br> Milk Products <br> Cocoa，Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 59,940 \\ & \hline 1,950 \\ & .3,500 \\ & \hline 2.840 \\ & 6,990 \\ & \hline, 850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311,060 \\ & 99.40 \\ & \hline 10,70 \\ & \hline 19,700 \\ & 29,80 \\ & 21,810 \\ & 21,810 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 57,90 \\ & \substack{510,30 \\ 30.590 \\ 0,980 \\ 7,750 \\ 5,540} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 324,8100 \\ 59,3,30 \\ 4,770 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,53050 \\ 1,8,80 \\ 1,880 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 518,340 \\ 78.800 \\ \hline, 850 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,600 \\ 58,750 \\ \hline, 720 \\ \hline, 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 182,480 \\ 1,1,50 \\ 1,560 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 296,3010 \\ 5,4,490 \\ \hline, 490 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{175,500 \\ 18,780 \\ 1,250}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41,930 \\ \hline 7,4890 \\ 4,740 \end{gathered}$ | Paper and Printing Paper and B Wallpaper |
| 17，110 | 29，460 | 46，570 | 4，400 | 25，410 | 3，8 | 13，010 | 24，870 | 37，880 | ${ }^{\text {Manases }}$ Manfurctures of Paper and Board not elsewhere |
| （16，760 |  | 43,510 101,920 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{16,260}$ | 24，380 | ${ }_{4}^{41,200} 9$ | 15，60 | 22，900 | 38,50 87,650 |  |
| 143，970 | 96，920 | 240，890 | 40，210 | 94，010 | 234，220 | 137，810 | 90，310 | 228，120 | graving eict |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 103,780 \\ 33,570 \\ 2,390 \\ 8,020 \\ 18,060 \\ 8,970 \\ 2,510 \\ 30,260 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Linoleum，Leather Cloth，etc． <br> Brushes and Brooms Toys，Games and Sports Requisites <br> Toys，Games and Sports Requisite Miscellaneous Stationers＇Goods <br> Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films <br> Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 38,210 \\ \hline 6,6750 \\ 5,350 \\ 5,360 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,32,920 \\ 1,050,900 \\ 1,0,170 \\ 199,720 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,430 \\ & \hline 6.630 \\ & 5.350 \\ & 5,300 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 40,020 \\ \substack{4,920 \\ \hline 9,50 \\ 5,540} \\ 5,540 \end{gathered}$ |  | Building and Contracting Building Wiring and Contracting Electric Win Civil Engineering Contracting |
| $\begin{aligned} & 329,1,50 \\ & 113,47 \\ & 1 \\ & 14,70 \\ & 30,910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,740 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 20,50 \\ & 1,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 362,890 \\ & 1 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 18520. } \\ & 32,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 311,380 \\ 1 \\ \substack{11,290 \\ 149,90 \\ 30,120} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,8040 \\ & 18,10 \\ & 1,140 \\ & 1,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341,220 \\ & 11,200 \\ & 188,10 \\ & 3 i, 710 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{27,020 \\ 1,040 \\ 1 ; 4,40 \\ 1,420}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329,1,30 \\ & 1190 \\ & 11,300 \\ & 28,700 \\ & 28,40 \end{aligned}$ | Gas，Electricity and Water Supply Gas <br> Electricity Water |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transport and Communication <br> Railways Other Road Passenger Trans Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport <br> Port，River and Canal Transport <br> Harbour，Dock，Canal，Conservancy，etc．，Service <br> Air Transport Postal，Telegraph and Wireless Communication <br> Other Transport and Communication Storage |
| 1，135，150 | 1，020，990 | ，56，140 | 1，23，550 | 1，013，930 | 7，480 | 1，095，560 | 972，350 | 2，067，910 | Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal，Builders＇，Materials，Grain and |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17，450 | 2，420 | 49，870 | 17，370 | 33，580 | 50，950 | 6，600 | 33，360 | 9，96 | ${ }_{\text {Nex }}$ Newspapers |
| 27，36 | 161，360 | ，720 | 280，630 | 162，240 | 2，870 | 68，30 | 163，58 | 31，8 | Insuranc |
|  |  |  |  | 412,660 <br> 212，200 <br> 198,400 | $1,448,810$ <br> 7126,150 <br> 712,50 |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} 0 & \begin{array}{l} 24,2020 \\ 0 \\ 020,290 \\ 0 \end{array} \\ \hline 19,2330 \end{array}$ |  | Public Administration and Defence <br> National Government Service <br> Local Government Service |
| 512，140 <br> 37,880 187,470 <br> 30,260 169,540 <br> 12,490 74,500 | 944，910 <br> 23,020 387,810 <br> 387,810 42,190 <br> 423,950 15,410 <br> 15,410 52,530 | 1，457，050 <br> 60，900 <br> 575,280 72,450 <br> 593，490 <br> 127，030 | $\begin{array}{r} 477,110 \\ 36,860 \\ 173,340 \\ 30,310 \\ 151,100 \\ 11,970 \\ 73,530 \end{array}$ |  | $1,345,190$ <br> 58,630 527,050 <br> 71,090 537,300 <br> 26,420 124,700 <br> 124， |  |  |  | Professional Services <br> Accountancy <br> Education Law <br> Law Medical and Dental Services <br> Religion Other Professional and Business Services |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous Services <br> Theatres，Cinemas，Music Halls，Concerts，etc． <br> Sport，Other Recreations and Betting <br> Catering，Hotels，etc． <br> Dry Cleaning，Job Dyeing，Carpet Beating，etc． Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service（Resident） <br> Private Domestic Service（Non－Resident） Other Services Other Services |
| 21，620 | － 480 | 22，100 | 24，270 | 520 | 24，790 | 98，840 | 2，650 | 101，490 | Ex－Serrice Personnel Not Classified by Industiy |
| 13，93，000 | $7,115,00$ | 200 21，054，000 | 13，828，000 | （1）00， $6,954,000$ | 200 20，78，000 | （13，78，000 | ，000 $6,954,000$ | 200 20，73，000 | ．000 Grand total |
| （56903） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{3}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1952

## Employment

It is estimated that the total working population decreased by
some 20,000 in 1952 and numbered about $23,295,000$ at the end some year. The change consisted of a decrease of 35,000 in the number
of women, partly offset by an increase of about 15,000 in the of women, partly offset by an increase of about 15,000 in the
number of men. The trend in recent years has been for the numbers number of men. The trend in recent years has been for the numbers
oo both men and women to increase, in the past year this trend
was reversed in the case of women, and the increase in the number was reversed in the case of women, and the increase in the number
of men was smaller than in previous years.
The size of the Forces continued to grow in 1952, but the rate of growth was considerably smalle than that of the preceding
eighteen months. The strength of both the Forces and the Women's eighteen months. The strength of both the Forces and the Women's
Services increased during the year, the total increase being about
20,0 ond The number in civil employment decreased by over 140,000
(halfof one per cent.) during the year and at December, 1952, was $22,022,000$. The decrease in the number of women was pro-
portionately greater than in the number of men, although the portionately greater than in the number of men, although the
actual decrease was some 15000 less. In recent years she tednedey
has been for the numbers of men and women to increase, with a has been for the numbers of men and women to increase, with a
greater increase, both actual and proportionate, in the case of
women. The net effect of the changes in total mann-power and its greater increase, both actual and proportionate, in the case of
women. The net effect of the changes in total man-power, and its
distribution between the Forces, civil employment and other catedistribution between the Forces, civil employment and other cate
gories are shown in the following Table:-

|  | (in thousands) at |  | ${ }_{\text {Cuange }}^{\text {Curing } 1952}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December, | December, | ,000s | Per cent. |
| Total Working Population | 23, | 23,295 | 19 |  |
| Wen Women Won |  | 15,876 7,419 | + ${ }^{16}$ |  |
| H.M. Fervices and Women's | 852 | 872 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ex-Seryice }}^{\text {Relcese Men and Women on }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{22,164}$ | 22,022 | $\pm 142$ | $\pm{ }^{+6 \%}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{14,349 \\ 7,315}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{14,770 \\ 7,252}}$ | - 79 | 二 $1^{\text {² }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Regisorece }}$ Unemployed ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,315}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | - 80 | ¢ ${ }_{23}$ |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{295}$ | 396 34 | + 101 | + ${ }^{34}$ |


Among the industry groups shown separately above, the largest
percentage increase was in coal mining, which showed an increase
 of per cent.), in "o other manufactures"" (over 4 per cent.) and
Sational Government Service (over 2 p per cent.). While it is
Nation National Government Service (over 2 ther cent.). While it is
estimated that there was no change in the total number employed
in the metals, engineering and vehicles group over the year, there estimated that there was no change in the toual over thee year, there
in the metals, engineering and vehicles group ones
were in fact marked changes in employment one of the industries were in fact marked changes in employment in some of the industries
within the group: these ranged from an increase of 17 per cent. in
the manufacture and repain of aircraft to a decrease of 14 per cent. the manufacture and
in tools and cutlery.


## Unemployment

The total number of persons registered as unemployed in Great
ritain at 8 th December, 1952 , was 400 000 Britain at 8th December, 1952, was 400,000, compared with
03,000 at 10 th December, 1951. The totals for both males and females were higherer and the incriereases tate fore fortirely among the
wholly unemployed, as the following figures show :-

|  | Wholly Unemployed | Temporarily | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males : |  |  |  |
| 10th December, 1951 | $\begin{aligned} & 158,000 \\ & 234,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,000 \\ & 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | 175,000 249,000 |
| Females : |  |  |  |
| 8th ${ }_{\text {10th }}$ December, 1951 | 101,000 134,000 | 27,000 17,000 | 128,000 151,000 |

The number of males registered as wholly unemployed rose from 58,000 in December,
emales the rise was from 101,000 in December, 1951, to 145,000 in November, 1952 , after which the total ecember, to $134,000 \mathrm{ol}$ in December,
952. In both cases the increase affected nearly all ind 952. In both cases the increase affected nearl).
services for which separate figures are available.
services for which separate figures are avaiiabie.
The numbers registerd as temporarily stopped doved differently.
In December, 1951, the numbers in that cotegory were 17,000 males In December, 1951 , the numbers in that category were 17,000 males
and 27,000 females, but by May, 195 , the figures had risen to
 reduction, and by December the figures had fallen to 15,000 males
and 17,000 females, figures which were 1ower than those for
Deccmber, 1951. These fluctuations occurred almost entirely in the December, 1951. These fluctuations occurred almost entirely in the
textile industries where there was much short-time working during The figures of the temporarily stopped do not include persons on
short-time etc., who were at work on the "count" dates but were short-time, etc., who were at work on the "count" dates but stood off on other days of the weel as those working overtime, in manufacturing industries are, however, obtained on returns
rendered by employers with more than ten workpeople in those rendered by employers with more than ten workpeop, there were
industris. Thes show that at the end of May, 1952 ,
304,000 operatives on shor-time, but by the end of November the 304,000 operatives on short-time, but by the end of November the
number had fallen to 99,000 , in additition, the number working
overtime increased from 1,159,000 in May to $1,282,000$ in November. overtime increased from $1,159,000$ in May to $1,282,000$ in November.
The industrial analysis of the numbers unemployed in December
shows that 35 per cent. of the total had been last employed in manufacturing industries, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in building and contracting,
10 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the 10 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the
distributive trades and $6 \frac{6}{2}$ per cent. in transport and communication. The number who had been continuously unemployed throughout
the year was 31,000 of whom 14,000 were aged 55 or over. The the year was 31,000 , of whom 14,000 were aged
latter figure included 5,500 registered disabled persons. The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one
date in each month of the year are shown in the Table below :-

| Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { anged } 18 \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oiris } \\ & \text { und } \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed December, 1952, and the changes in the numbers unemplosed tive Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers on } \\ & \text { registers } \\ & \text { at 8th } \\ & \text { December, } 1952 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | ales | Females |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Great Britin | 248 | 150,755 | +73. | +23.3 | 1.9 |
| Northern Ireland | 31,736 | 13,912 | +8 | -2.5 | 9.8 |
| United Kingdom | 280,442 | 164,667 | +81.6 | +20. | 2.1 |

## REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the 100 , remained unchanged in January at 134. The changes in rates
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 54 of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in to 70.
Employment
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain fell during December by $102,000(35,000$ males and
in Great Britain fell during December by 102,000 ( 35,000 males and 67,000 females), the number at the end of the month being
$22,022,000$. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a deccrease of
16,000 , manufacturing industries a decrease of 22,000 and other 16,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 22,000 , and other
industries and servics a decrease of 64,000 The total working
population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is
estimated to have decreased by 78,000 from $23,373,000$ to 23,2595000
othe figures for November and earlier dates have been revised(the figures for November and cearlier dates have been revised
see page 54 ). see page 54).
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local office of the Ministry of Labour and National levice in
Grat Britain rose from 367,592 to 413,759 between 8 Deh Deveme Great Britain rose from 367,592 to 413,759 between 8 th December,
1952, and 12th January, 1953, and the numbers registered as 1952, and 12 th January, 1953, and the numbers registered as
temporarily stoped rose from 31,869 to 38,731 . In the two classes
combined there was a rise of 38,478 among males and 14,551 combined there
among females.
Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as of wages reported to the Department during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at exlo, and in a decrease of about
wages of about 788,000 workpoople, and
$£ 2,300$ for 62,000 workpeople. The principal increases aftected $\pm 2,300$ for 62,000 workpeople. The principal increases anfected
manual workers employed by local authorities in England and
Wales, and workpeople in the general printing industry, the wool Wales, and workpeopple in the general printing industry, the wool
textile industry in Yorkshire, and the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade.
Retail Prices
At 13th January, 1953 , the retail prices index was 138 (prices at
17th June, 1947 , 100 ), the same figure as at 16 th December, 1952 , 17th June, $1947=100)$, the same figure as
compared with 132 at 1 th January, 1952 .
Industrial Disputes
The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of
work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown work arising from industrial disputes (er the stoppages occurred,
out of work the estalishments where the
though not thememeves parties to the disputes, was about 24,000.
The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments though not themselves parties to the disputes), was about 24,000.
The aggregate time lost during the month at the establisments
where the stoppages occurred was about 60,000 working days. where the steppages. occurred was mobout 60,000 working days.
The number of soppages which began in the month was 133, and
in addition, 4 stoppages which began before January were still The number of stoppages which began in the month was 136 , and
in addition, 4 soppages which bega before January were stil
in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppaage involving
the ereatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery
workers in various districts in England, Scotland and Wales.

## EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE

In the Number 11 issue ( 1952 series) of Transport Statistics,
published by the British Transport Commission, particulars are piven by occupation, grade e etc., of the ameverager rates of pay and
average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended average earrings of the staff or British Railwass in the week ended
26th April, 1952. The particulars have been summarised by the
British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff as British Tra
follows :-


## British Railmay Male Adults and




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

The number of staff shown, on which the average rate of pay and
average earnings are based, is an equated figure representing the
 plete week. For this purpose the number of staff paid for less than
the complete eeek is reduced appropriately to give a figure equivalent
to the number of full-time emploges. No to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment, however, is
made in respect of the number of part-time staff employed on jobs
which are which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners.
The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down
in the relative agreements witt the representative of the employees,
and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned
in the following paragraph on average earnings.
The average earaing include the total payments for work
performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes,
overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The
particulars of the average earings are based on payments made in
respect of the week ended 26 ath Aprii, 1952 , when the annual census respect of the week ended 26th Apriil, 1952, when the annual census
of staf was take.
Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive of staft was taken.
Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive
are ont included in the above figures.
Particulars are putished for the in in respect of the road
haulage staf
is (British Road Services), the relevant Table for which is reprinted below


| NumberO. AvhichAs basedis based | ${ }_{\text {W6the Apended }}^{\text {Wed }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Ratas of } \\ \text { Pay } \end{gathered}$ | Average |
|  |  |  |
| 4,598 | 1806 |  |
| 114 | 1661 |  |
| ${ }^{223}$ | 1322 |  |
|  | 11688 118 1180 120 7 |  |
| ¢ | 1125 |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1228 \\ & 1,284 \\ & 80410 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| , |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 339 \\ & 208 \\ & 208 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 508 \\ & 508 \\ & 2000 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 329 \\ & 829 \end{aligned}$ | 111  <br>   <br> 113  <br> 1123 3 <br> 1  | (148 $\begin{gathered}148 \\ 180 \\ 180\end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{534}^{596}$ | 183 188 158 10 |  |
| 828 | 1522 |  |
|  |  |  |
| (1,0720 |  | 146 |
|  | 124 | 459 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 63,126 \\ & 2.285 \\ & 6.466 \end{aligned}$ | 130 59 150 150 15 | (183 $\begin{gathered}188 \\ 112 \\ 112\end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }^{53} 7$ |  |



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


Similar particulars relating to the staff employed in the Hotels
and Catering service are also provided and a summary is and Catering ser
reproduced below.
It should be noted that, for the purpose of calculating average
earnings for hotels and catering staft, an adjustment has becen made in those cases where the employecis is supplied e either with feen maare
and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on dury.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number on } \\ \text { which Average } \\ \text { is based } \end{gathered}$ | Average Earnings <br> Cor week endedfor week ended <br> 26 whin April 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hotels and Catering All Categories (including officers) Male Adults Female Adults Female Junior | $\begin{gathered} 7,405 \\ \hline, 708 \\ \hline, 078 \\ \hline 413 \end{gathered}$ |  |

## DearSir

put speed at her
finger tips

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1952


Statistics of earnings for each of the twenty wage districts in
Great Britain are given in the Statement. The average earnings in Great Britain are given in the Statement. The average carnings in
the quarter per man-shitt worked, including the value of allowances
in kind, for all workers of all ages ranged from $38 \mathrm{~s} .11 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d}$ in


 The estimated auerage earyshinge, and 237 T . 4 . 4 . in L Licicestershirce.


## SCHEME FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE FROM THE MAIN DOCK LABOUR REGISTER

A modification has been made in the scheme providing for
temporary releases from the main dock labour retister (see the
issue of this GAZETTE for December 1952 pae temporat releases from the main dock labour register (see the
issue of this GAzTr for December, 1952, page 413).
The National Dock Labour Board state that The National Dock Labour Board state that, following the issue
of details of the scheme on th December, 1952, the number of
applications for tempor applications for temmorary release receevived has been reviewed
The response so far has not brought about the adjustment in the The resporse so far has not brought about the adjustment in the
labour force which is essential in the present circumstances, and labour force which is essential in the present circumstances, and
the Boar has accoringly decided that the condition of the scheme
will be modified by the addition of the following:- : During will be modified by the addition of the orllowing:- "During
1953, men may be released to take up, , alternative employment fo
periods of not less than three months "

## REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

 A further registration of men under the National Service Actwill be held on 7th March. The obligation to register on that date applies toy young men born between 1st Aprii, 19335 , and 30 that June,
1933, bot 1935, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation are apprentices or are not exaining for rom rofessionstration qualifccausio they
beccause they are engated because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men
if born within the dates specified above must register on the
prescribed date. prescribed date
Men who ha
Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say
so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they
will be allocated to that Service will be allocateded to that Service. In particular there is only at
very limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.
Any man registering for service in the Armed Any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters
the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment not coar is ismed induustry for underground work before an enlistment
factorily employed in that work. up so long as he remains satisfhacterily employed in that work. deferred only in the most excertional corrin in 193 or or later will be
cant be obtainedars at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and
National Service National Service.
Each man who
Eational Service.
Each man whisters will be given a leaflet setting out the
conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to



Labour Gazerece. Fobruary, 1953
 up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriai
Op to be obtained at the time of his registration or lorm to be obained the ime of his registration or as soon
possible afterwards. The registration will take place at Lecal Offices of the Ministry
of Labour nand National service ; but seamen should, if possibile, As aready tannourcerarine thenicesinister of Labour and Nationa Service, a further regisitration will be held on 1 13th June, when
born between 1st July and 0 othi Seppember, 1935 , will register.

## GOVERNMENT POLICY ON

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION
In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 29th January proposed to put further resources at the disposal of the Universit of London for the purpose of major expansion of the Imperial
College of Science and Technology. This development of Imperial College would be in pursuance of the policy already announced by
the Government of buiding up t least one institution of university
then devoted predominantly to the teaching and study of the vario the Government of building up at least one institution of university
rank devoted predominantly to the teaching and study of the various
forms of higher technology see the issue of this GAZETE for June, forms of higher technology (see the issur of this GAZARETT f for June
1052 1evelopagent of Imperial College, to make resources available for
der

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Draft Special Regulations for Iron and Steel Foundries







 of the prond
foundries
ioundries.
saff Reglations contain requirements concerning the
safety, health and wefliare of foundry workers and indue Jastety, gheanways, the removal of dust and fumes, protective clothin bathing faciilites, clothing accommodation and the stacking an
storage of equimment, tools, tec. Copies of the draft Resulations sorage or equipment, tools, etc. Copies of the draft Regulations
which are entitled the Iron and Steel Foundrics Regulations, 195

Any bjiections to the draft Regulations byor on behalf of person
affected must be sent to the Minister on or before 3 Ist March affected must be sent to the tinister on or beforon (1st Marc
Any obiection must be in writing and must state: $(a)$ the speciit



Safety in Mines Research in 195
 In the introduction to the Report the Dircctor of the Safety in Mines Research Lstatishment reiers to the four meetings hed in
1951 of the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board see the isye
 January the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment
on fire prevention was reported, and an angeed division of work was made between the National Coal Board HuM Mines Inspoctorate
and the Safety in Mines Resarch Estabishment. The whole and the Sarety in Mines Research Establishment. Thio whole
resesarh
Thestrame
 subjects, particular a atention was given at this meeting to dust
prevention and research on pneumoconiosis.
The

Board gave | considerabale attention during the year to research on the prevention |
| :--- |
| of dust explosions and strondly recom | of dust explosions and strongly recommended that research in thi

field should be bexpedited. Progress in mesearch on the prevention of




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## NATIONAL

Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National








 The Minister now proposes under another provision in the 1946
Iegisation, not so far sused to make br fergutions permanent arrangements for dadsilionaय dayss or nsurance benefit beyond
the slandard 180 dayss. These new arrangemenis would apply to
 Insurance scheme.





Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 195 taken are described in the Report and, in discussing the results
obtained, the Report states that further investigation is needed to establish the effects of altering the ventilation on the outbreak fire. In the work of engineering and metallurgical research progres
has been made, it is stated, in the development of yielding suppor in co-operation with manumacturers, and in thent appyielding supports of nor-
destructive testing techniques to mining equipment. Investigations into the controsing of techniquques to mine meening directed toipment. Investivation
of assessing the quantity and the methe mithod of assessing the quastity and the mineralogical composition of air
borne dust.
-uty of Labour Gazette. February, 1953
and proposalas to be submitted to th.
to define the scope of the agenda.
Meeting of Experts on Systems of Payment by Results in the
The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to conveli
Meeting of Experts on Payment by Results in the Constron
a Meeting of Experts on Payment by Results in the Construction
Industry from 21st to 31st July, 1953. Six experts, including
experts drawn from employers' and workers' circles, will be invited
to a ttend. They will be selected from certain countries including to attend. They will be selected from certain countries, including
the United Kingdom, having substantial experienece on the subject
the The United Kingom, hene meting will be e Systems of Payment ty Result
The agend of the
in the Construction Industry. and the Technique involved in thei in the Construction Industry
Introduction and Operation.'
individual case will depend on the number of contributions paid
in employment during the last ten years and also on the numbe of days of unemployment benefit drawn in the last four years There will be special treatment tor those who were insured unde
the former Unemployment Insurance Scheme. A further provisio enables all of them who are drawing insurance benefit or extended
benefit the time when the new Regulations come into force to qualify for the new "additional days" of insurance beneffict.
The draft Regulations, which are entited the National Insurace
(Additional Days of Unemploy The draft Regulations, which are entitled the National Insurance
(Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1953 ,
can be obtained from H.M. Spationery Office, price 4d. net (5d.d. pos an be obtained from H.M. MStationery Office, price 4d. net (Sts d. post
free). The Committe will consider written represtations on the free). The Committee will consider written representations on the
Regulations sent before 10th Marcht 1953 to the Secretry,
National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

Failure to satisfy Additional Conditions for Benefit
The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to which persons who are not entitimiled to to draft of fege fulations under cecause they fail to satisfy additional conditions imposed in their
case would not be credited with contributions or excepted fro liability to contribute for those periods. Such additional conditions are imposed on sea
in their off-seasons
The regulations would make no change in established practice they are intendeds to remove doubts which have arisen in the coursse
of adminitering the pricipal Regulations (the National Insurance Contributions) Regulations, 1948 ).
Copies of the preliminary draft Regulations, which are entitled the National Insuranine (Contratitutions) Amentment Rege entitled
1953, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net
(3)

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

120th Session of Governing Bod The 120 th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 23rd to 28 28h November,
1952 , under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fermando Cisternas, Chilean Government representative. The United Kingdom Government
was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evan, K.C.M..,
C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service,
Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E. General Manager, Shipbuilding Federation Limitet, and Mr. A. Afferd
Roberts, C.B.E, Member of the General Council of the Trades Usion Congress and General Secretary of the Amal Tramates
Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives. Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.
At the opening of the Session
devoted servicute was paid to the long and
dendered to the Organisation by Sir John Forbes Aeveded services rendered to the Organisation by Sir tohn Forbes
Watson, formerly leaeder of the Emploess. Group and Vive-
Chairman of the Governing Body, who had died since the previous Session.
The Governing Body elected Mr. P. E. M. Waline (employers'
representative France) as Vice-Chairman. It was also announced representative, France) as Vice-Chairman. It was also announced
that the Employers Group of the Governing Body had appointed
Sir Richard Snedden, C.B. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., to fill the vacancy in the GGroup which had arisen as a result of Sir John Forbes Watson's death.
The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more
important subjects dealt with by the Governing Body.
Agenda of the 37th (1954) Session of the International Labour The Goverring Body finally fixed the agenda for the 37th (1954)
Session of the International Labour Conference ( decision had been taken by the Governing Body at its 119 provis Session in June, 1952- see the issue of this Gazerrtr for suly, 1952 , page 241).
The Governing Body took account of the standing item which must appear on the agenda and of the items in the 1953 agenda
which were likely to be carried forward to 1954 . These were :Report of the Director-General.
2. Financial and budgetary questions.
and recommendations. 4. Holidays with pay.
4.

The Governing Body added the following three items to the
agenda :
5. Penal Sanctions for breaches of contracts of em
6. Migrant workers (under-developed territories).

In this context, periods. of une
separated by not more than 13 week.

It was further agreed that the Governing Body should submit a report on the technical assistance activities of the Organisation,
with a view to its consideration either by the Resolutions Committee or by the Selection Committee of the Conference.

The Gion of the Governing Body
(1953) Session of the International Labour Conference the the 36th of amending the Constitution of the Organisation so as to question
 The existing membership is composed of sixteen Government rerpe
sentatives of whom eight reperesent the eight States Members of
Chief Industrial Importance) sentatives of whom eight represent the eight States Members
Chief Industrial Importance), eight employers' and eight Workers
members. The instrument of amendment to the Constitution which members. The instrument of amend ment to the Constitution which
the Governing Body decided to put before the Conference provides
for twenty Government members (of whom ten would represent for twenty Government members (of whom ten would represent
the ten States Members of Chie f Industrial Importance), ten
employers' and ten workers' members United Nations Priority Programmes The Governing Body noted the list of priority programmes
drawn up by the Economic and Social Council at its 14 th Session It authorised the Director-General to bear these programmes in mind, together with the criteria for priorities drawn up by the
Council, when formulating his proposals for the 1954 budget.

## Operational Activities-Technical Assistance

 The Governing Body held a discussion on technical assistance generally and noted with approval a number or adminisistrativemeasures proposed dy the eirecto-General in order to strenthen
and co-ordinate the International Labour Organisation's operational activities. These measurutios consist of extending the competence
of the eexitins of the existing Field Offices and also the creation of a Field Services the Middle East and one in Asia) have previously dealla, only with
question of man-power, including vocational training. In future
quest questions of man-power, including vocational training. In future
they will be concerned, with the full
Labour Organe of the international Labour Organisation's operational activities and will have more
direct control than hitherto verer the activities of technical assistance
experts working in their areas. direct control than hitherto over
experts working in their areas.
Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians
The Governing Body decided to convene this Conference to
meet in Geneva at a date to be decided later. It further decided to convene a small preliminary meeting of statititical experts (cocsisistion
of six to eight persons) in the spring of 1953 to review the documents

Other Matters
Other Maters
The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the Economic
and Social Council of the United Nations to undertake a study the position of girls and women in relation to appprenticeship in
certain trades. The Governing Body adopted the report of the certain trades. The Governing Body adopted the report of the
Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee $a$ note on this
Session of the Asian Advisory Co mittee appears below Session of the Asian Advisory Committee apperars below in
this GAzETTIT.) Otther matters dealt with included arrangement of a
number of meetins. admistrativand finacial questions and the
reports of a number of Governing Body Committees.

Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee
The Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee was held
in Geneva on 17th and 18 th November, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Helmi of Indonesia. The Committee considered the development of the International
Labour Organisations. Technical Assistance Programme in Asian
countries, the question of special protective legislation affecting countries, the question of special protective legislation affectin
women and its relation to women's employment in Asian countries women and its reiation to womens employment in Asian counties
the conclusions of the Asian Man-power Conference eheld at Bangkok
in December, 1951, and under-mployment in Asia. The Committee's recommendations were considered by the
Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 120 hoth
Session (see the article on this Session of the Governing Body

Technical Meeting on Protection of Young Workers in Asian Countries
The Technical Meeting on the Protection of Young Workers
in Asian Countries, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, met in Kand, Cerlon, from ist to
10th December 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETr for Decembe 1955, page 47.. Deelegations rerpresenting 13 Govecrmments,
including the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore attended the meeting, which was under the Chairmanship
Mr. M. Rajanayagam of Ceylon. The purpose of the meeting was to. study the problems of young workers in Asia and the effect
of strict enforcement of protective legislation on the employment of strict enforcement of protective legislation on the employment
possibiitites of young persons. The meeting was also intended to serve as a prelude to the further disc.
at the 1953 Asian Regional Conference.
at the 1953 Asian Regional Conference.
The agenda of the meeting was as follows

1. Utilisation of young persons is in rellows :-
need the man-power
neds of Asian countries in (a) industry ; (b) handicrafts ; and
reeds agriculture.
c)
(c) agriculture.
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 protection of young workers
4. Problems of child labour and protection of young workens
in Asia in: (a) industry; (b) non-industrial occupations and
handicratts; ; $(c)$ agriculture. 4. The relation of general fundamental education and com-
pulsory schooling to the vocational preparation and protection of children and young workers.
The meeting had before it four working papers prepared by the International Labour Office, one for each item of the agenda.
The meeting considered that the problems raised were soclosely
inter-related as to make a co-ordinated approach to them a first inter-related as to make a co-ordinated approach to them a frrst
condition of their solution. The working papers were discused
in relation to the eneral social and economic needs of the area. in relation to the general social and economic needs of the area.
The discussion covere a wwide variety of topiss and practical sug-
gestions for dealing with problems of youth employment were The discussion covered a wide variety of topics and practical sug
gestions for dealing with problems of youth employment were examined.
The major conclusions of the meeting dealt with such matters
as the provision of elementary or primary education with a marked ractical bias, the provisil vocational and technical education planned in relation to presen
and future requirements of trained workers, the provision of financial assistance to encourage suitable young perssons to ure the the
vocational and technical educational facilities instead of taking up work, vocational guidance for young persons entering employment,
employers'
responsibilities to young personss, the extension of the scope of legislstion to resulate the admission of young persons to
employment, equality of opportunity for boys and girls and the consideration of the needs of children and young persons in the
planning and realisation of general community development and agricultural extension projects.
It was agreed that the attai
It was agreed that the attainment of the aims set out in the con-
clusions of the meeting called for the co-ordination of all authorities Concerned and the the full callilisat for the oco-ordination of all authoritities
facilitis, and that support
in particular, from all concerned with the welfare of children and
young persons. It was also sugested that assistance available to young persons. hruas also suggested programme of technical
Governments through the expanded assistance should be utilised to the maximum and that the facilities
of the International Labour Orgaisation's Asian Fiel If
Office of the IIternational Labour Organisation's Asian Field Office
should be used to help in the strengthening of services to young
workers. workers. The conclusions of the meeting will come before the Governing
Body of the Intruational Labour Office, which will decide what
action should he taken

Fourth Session of Textiles Committee The Fourth Session of the Textiles Industrial Committee of
the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 2nd February and dealt wour the of olilowion opened in ien Geveva on 2nd
(1) General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken
 Committee ; and (c) recent events and developments in the tey
industry (2) Problems of women's employment in the textile industry
() Guaranted wages in the textile industry.
T) The Committee is tripartite in character and the delegation from
each country taking part may include two Government representa-
tives and two representatives of each of the Employers tives and two representatives of each of the Employers and
Workers'
advisers. The U. The representatives may be accompanied by
the Worker. The United Kingdom. delegation was as follows :-
adivers.
Government terpesentatives: Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secre-
tary, Minitry of Labour and National Servis. overnment representatives : Mr. A. M. M Morgan, Assistant Secre-
tary, Ministry of Labour and National Service and Mr. E. W.
Reardon, C.B.E., formerly Assistant Secretary, Board

 facturers. Association, Workers representatives: Mr. W. .
Heyword O.B.E., Member of the Trade Union Congress Generai
Council, General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers council, General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers,
Bleachers and Textile Workers, and Mr. E. Thornton, M.P.,
Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Ass. The Government representatitives Factory Workers' Association.
sentative Employers' representatives by advisers.
The Third Session of the Committee was held in Lyons in
November, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1951, November, 1950 (see the issue of this GAzETTE for January, 1951 ,
page 14) At this Session twenty countries were represented
by tripartite delegations

LABOUR OVERSEAS

## Institution of a Labour Code for Overseas

 Territories of Franc$\qquad$ associad territories for which the Ministry of Overseas France
is responsible* has been laid down in an Act which was signed by the
Frenter
 important aspects of the regulation and protection of labour,
including in particular the right of association and the functions and obligations of trade unions, the conclusion of coliective
agreements the duration of working hours, the fixing and payment
of wages, the procedure for dealing with individual and collective of wages, the procedure for dealing with individual and coilective
abour disputes, the maintenanco of industrial health, safety and
hygiene, the grant of paid holidays, the institution of a system of family allowances, etc.
Included among the more important features of the Code is the
 undertakings, however, the time worked is to be regulated on the
basis of 2,400 hours in a year. As regards wages, there is provision
for for the fixing of minimum rates and the determination of wage
zones by the authorities in the individual territories and, subject to specified limiting conditions, the principle is declared of equal pay
for all workers of whatever rotini, sex, age and status under equal
conditions of work, occupational skill and output. It is also expressiy prescribed, that forced or ocompulusory labout. is it is alutely
prohibited, and for the purposes of this prohibition forced or prohibited, and for the purposes of this prohibition torced or
compulsory labour is defined as a all work or service which is
require of an ind ividul person under the threat of any form of
penalty and for which the said person did not offer himself of his ponaty free will ". Ahich the sarther definition lays down that perssons who
ore deemed to be workers within the meaning of the Act shall be
and are deemed to be workers within the meaning of the Act shall be
"any person of either sex and of whatever nationality who under-
takes to takes to place his occupational activity, for which remuneration is
payable, under the direction and the authority of another person, payabere, under the direction and the aunority of another person,
whether in a physica or corporat, public or private capacity",
The Code is directly applicable to existing indive contracts and its provisions are not to constitute ite grounds for the
termination of the their earily alignment with the Code is to be effected in accordance
with with express provisions covering the point.
Specific provisions determine the authorities and bodies responsible for administering the Act and ensuring its observance;
they include an inspectorate of labour and social laws, a Higher
 * Within the territories thus defined Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are not

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS



Ministry of Labour Gazette．February， 1953
Unemployment at 12th January， 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 8th Decem
ber，1952，and 12th January，1953，were as follows ：－

|  | Men 18 <br> and over | Boys ${ }_{\text {Bnder }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { and over }}}_{\text {Women } 18}$ | ${ }_{\text {under }}^{\text {Girs }}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| th December | 242,617 | ${ }_{6}^{6,089}$ |  |  |  |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed
t 12 th January represented 2.2 per cent．of the total number at 12 th January represented $2 \cdot 2$ per cent．of the total number of
employes．The corresponding percentage at 8 th December was $1 \cdot 9$ ． An analysis of the figures for 12 th January according to duration
of unemployment is given in the following Table ：－

|  | Wholly Unemploged（including Casuals） |  |  |  | Tempor－stapped | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unemd } \\ \text { folomore } \\ \text { formore } \\ \text { otheeks }}}{8 \text { weeks }}$ | Total |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{4,2688}$ | 113，537 | ${ }^{253,423}$ | 21，037 | 274，460 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girise under is | 38，9514 | ${ }_{\substack{32,65 \\ 5,137}}^{\text {c，}}$ | co， $\begin{gathered}6,406 \\ 2,211\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {132，222 }}^{15,22}$ |  |  |
| Total | 120，088 | 116，154 | 177，517 | 413，759 | 38，731 | 452，49 |

The total of 452,490 includes 75,840 married wome
The changes between 8th December，1952，and 12th January，
1953，in each administrative Region were as follows ：－

| Region |  | ${ }_{\text {Wholly Unemployed }}^{\text {（including Casals）}}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temp } \\ & \text { Tomp } \\ & \text { stopped } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Uneme } \\ \text { Poryed } \\ \text { oror ort } \\ \text { omore } \\ \text { than } \\ \text { weeks } \end{array}$ |  |  | Total |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { London \& } \\ & \text { South- } \\ & \text { Eastern } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8th Dec. } \\ & \text { 8htan Jan. } \\ & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}23,467 \\ 32,733 \\ +9,266 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25,758 24,670 $-1,088$ | $\begin{array}{r}23,788 \\ 26,735 \\ +2,977 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72,983 84,118 $+11,155$ | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{\substack{2,018 \\ \hline}}$ | 75，401 |
| Eastern | $\underset{\substack{\text { 8th Dec．} \\ 12 \text { th Jan }}}{ }$ | c， 5 6，294 | ${ }_{\substack{5,840 \\ 7,17}}$ | 5，6191 | $\underset{\substack{16,247 \\ 20,123}}{1}$ | 661 | （16，888 |
|  | Inc． | ＋1，078 | 337 | ＋1，461 | 源 | ＋ 40 |  |
| Southern | 8th Dec． 12th Jan． | $\begin{aligned} & 4,185 \\ & 5,775 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,308 \\ & 4,719 \end{aligned}$ | 5，681 | 15，344 | ${ }_{219}^{132}$ | 1， $\begin{aligned} & 1,476 \\ & 17,33\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dece． | ＋ 1,600 | － 589 | ＋ 759 | ＋1，770 | ＋ 87 | ＋1，857 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { South- } \\ & \text { Western } \end{aligned}$ | 8th Dec． 12th Jan． | 5，062 | 6，705 | $\stackrel{8,480}{9,130}$ | ${ }_{2}^{20,474}$ | 354 600 | ${ }_{\text {20，} 21,92}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋ 1,424 | － 197 | 650 | 1，877 | ＋ 246 | ＋2，123 |
| Midand | ${ }_{12 \text { th }}^{8}$ | ¢，6，930 <br> , 197 | 5，573 | 4,930 6,463 | 217，433 | 2，697 | ${ }_{\text {20，130 }}^{25,701}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋2，267 |  | 1，533 |  | ＋1，731 | ＋5，571 |
| North－Midand | $\begin{gathered} 8+1 \\ 12 t b \end{gathered}$ | 退，3，215 | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{3,5061}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,902}$ | 10，023 | ¢， | coind $\begin{aligned} & 10,827 \\ & \text { 13，07 }\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Eastand } \\ \text { Rest } \\ \text { Ridingss } \end{gathered}$ | 8th Dec | ¢， 5 | c，6，470 | $\xrightarrow{10,010} 10$ | ${ }_{\substack{22,33 \\ 24,677}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,821 \\ 3,366}}$ | ${ }_{\text {25，154 }}^{28,013}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋1，293 |  |  | ＋2，344 |  | ＋ 2,859 |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { North－} \\ \text { Western }}]{\text { a }}$ | 8 mb De <br> 12 th Jam | 14，104 | 20，658 | 31，562 |  | ${ }_{\text {14，859 }}^{14}$ | 188 |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋ 4 | －1，087 | 2，163 | ＋5，636 |  |  |
| Northern | ${ }^{12 t h}$ Ja | $\begin{aligned} & 6,267 \\ & 8,207 \end{aligned}$ | 9，821 |  | 31，79 | 122 | － $\begin{aligned} & 33,191 \\ & 36,577\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Inc | ， 90 | 496 | ＋1，141 |  |  |  |
| Scotland | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8th } \\ 12 \text { th } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,857 \\ & 15,302 \end{aligned}$ | 20，439 | 34，888 | 行，144 | ${ }_{4}^{4,4993}$ | 73，237 |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋1，445 | ＋ 290 |  | 7，893 |  |  |
| Wales | Jan． | ${ }_{5}^{4,992}$ | 6，796 | 14，257 | ${ }_{27}^{27,855}$ | 1，648 | ${ }_{\substack{27,193 \\ 32,592}}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋1，490 |  |  | ＋2，283 | ＋3，116 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Grast } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { din }}$ |  | （22，748 | －16，374 | － 1 157，470 | 367,592 <br> 41,779 | 31，869 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{352,490}$ |
|  | Inc．or Dec． | ＋27，340 |  | ＋19，047 | ＋46，167 | ＋6，862 |  |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as
unemployed at 12 th January， 1953 ，and the percentage rates of
unemployment in each Region ：－

| Region | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers of persons } \\ & \text { register } \\ & \text { at 12th Jas Januarry, } 1953 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Percentage rate of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & \text { 1:9 } \\ & \text { a:4 } \\ & \text { I: } \\ & 1: 7 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 4: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Great Britain | 287，184 | 165，306 | 452，490 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 |

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 12 th January，
 casual workers）were wholly unemployed and 42,698 temporarily
stopped．The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from
work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their stopped．The teme
work on the understa
former employment
The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each
Region at 12th January，1953，are shown below．


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## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

 PRINCIPAL TOWNS The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployedpersons on the registers of the Emplomment Exchanges and Youth
Employment Offics in each administrative Region of England, and Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and
in Scotland, Wales and Norther Ireland at 12th JJanurr, 1953 , and
the numbers of persons nhe numbers of persons on the registers of the Excchanges and
thfices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region Offices
togethe
1952.



Minstryy of Labour Gazette. February, 1953
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the former employment).
number of persons who were registered as unemployed at theth The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial
nut
 work on the understanding that they were shortiy to return to their that industry.


| Great B |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | Females | Males | Fem | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,138 \\ 5,083 \\ \hline 45 \\ 10 \\ 179 \\ 124 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,689 \\ & 1,410 \\ & 1,470 \\ & 31 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,75 \\ & 5,726 \\ & \hline, 76 \\ & 10 \\ & 100 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \\ & \hline-9 \\ & \hline 51 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 3,807 1,062 542 and 492 1,274 1,274 3 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 347 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 235 \\ 233 \\ 23 \\ 26 \\ -26 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,931 \\ 3 \\ 3725 \\ 530 \\ 300 \\ 3 \\ 179 \\ 179 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,804 \\ & 1,788 \\ & 1,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,900 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.3 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{85}$ | 70 3 | $\begin{gathered} 3,889 \\ 1,789 \end{gathered}$ | $900^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,868 \\ & 2,639 \\ & 2,639 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,944 \\ & 1,78488 \end{aligned}$ | 3,203 906 906 | 7,004 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & 405 \\ & 405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1727 \\ & \hline 47 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{2} \mathbf{4 5}_{5}^{4} \\ -14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 17 \\ { }^{17} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2536 \\ & 4196 \\ & 419 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7465 \\ & 145 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,078 \\ \hline \end{gathered} \mathbf{3 0 7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2695 \\ & \hline 2625 \\ & \hline 2625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & .59 \\ & \hline 293 \\ & \hline 84 \\ & 145 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 4,749 | 1,053 <br> 9 | 5,499 | ${ }_{1}^{47}$ | 10,288 | 1,529 | 11, | 10,415 | ${ }_{10} 10$ | 11,947 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,432 \\ & \hline, 534 \\ & \substack{75 \\ 75} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254 \\ & 319 \\ & 3, \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 336 \\ & \text { 136 } \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{c} 2,097 \\ 2.582 \\ 987 \\ 911 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & \substack{435 \\ 130 \\ 22} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 717 \\ & \hline 933 \\ & \hline 937 \end{aligned}$ |  | 22 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 201 \\ 201 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 93 \\ 93 \\ 31 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 8.514 \\ 3.144 \\ 3,031 \\ 874 \\ 7751 \\ 241 \\ 241 \\ 301 \\ 904 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,790 \\ 1,64 \\ 275 \\ 2775 \\ 385 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,47 \\ & 1,066 \\ & 166 \\ & 14 \\ & 42 \\ & \\ & =5 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{48}{=}$ |  | $\frac{382}{287}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,946 \\ & \hline 946 \\ & 399 \\ & 299 \\ & 447 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,1047 \\ 487 \\ 487 \\ 141 \\ 110 \\ 196 \\ 196 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,635 \\ 679 \\ 789 \\ 301 \\ 462 \\ 383 \\ 2888 \\ 2,753 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4141 \\ \begin{array}{c} 474 \\ \hline 2046 \\ 2,059 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,811 \\ 685 \\ 785 \\ 365 \\ 465 \\ 488 \\ 2,844 \\ 2,846 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1838 \\ & 188 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 294 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 18 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 145 \\ 148 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2n9 } \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2851 \\ & 183 \\ & 185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & 189 \\ & 189 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,924 \\ & .943 \\ & \hline 43 \\ & 351 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,904 \\ & 1,747 \\ & 1,743 \\ & 1,931 \\ & 181 \\ & 486 \\ & 280 \\ & 230 \\ & 463 \\ & 682 \\ & 60 \\ & 194 \\ & 1270 \\ & 3109 \\ & 238 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12tht January, 1953 , who, although previously, omployed in coal
employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Othar persons not classifica by industry" on the next page.

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom <br> (all classes) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { (unempoded } \\ & \text { (incloding } \\ & \text { casuals) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. and Fellmongery Leather (Tannin Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 641 \\ & \hline 65 \\ & \hline 105 \\ & \hline 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 508 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 129 \\ 2727 \\ 43 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 69 \\ & 9 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 21 \\ 10 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.754 \\ & \hline 848 \\ & 186 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 536 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 516 \\ 294 \\ 53 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,388 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 748 \\ & \hline 43 \\ & 196 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S220 } \\ & \text { S32 } \\ & 307 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Clothing <br> Tailorin <br> Dressmaking <br> Overalls, Shirts, Ünderwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified anufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber Repair of Repair of Boots and Shoes | $\begin{array}{r} 3,067 \\ 1,040 \\ 1,159 \\ 799 \\ 799 \\ 990 \\ 400 \\ 620 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 654 \\ \hline 39 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 4 \\ 31 \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,941 \\ & 1,250 \\ & \hline 156 \\ & 155 \\ & \hline 48 \\ & 29 \\ & 95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,21 \\ 2,171 \\ 172172 \\ 124 \\ 123 \\ 103 \\ 431 \\ 641 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,083 \\ 2,347 \\ 197 \\ 111 \\ 118 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 448 \\ 724 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco . <br> Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery <br> Meat and Meat Products <br> Sugar and Glucose <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sügar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 15 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 482 39 39 29 18 18 31 153 174 5 12 11 10 |  |  | 19,931 <br> 4,800 1,059 1,051 <br> 1,822 1,100 1,648 <br> 1,648 1,466 2,760 2,760 <br> 2,760 $\left.\begin{array}{l}2,841 \\ 1,456 \\ 1,45 \\ 1,0\end{array}\right)$ <br> 549 1.107 .863 8,265 |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork <br> Furniture and Upholstery <br> Shop and Office Fitting . <br> Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | $\begin{gathered} 5,038 \\ \substack{5036 \\ 2,351 \\ 256 \\ 516 \\ 296 \\ 299} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,518 \\ 1,369 \\ 1,66_{1}^{8} \\ 51 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ 235 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,566 \\ \substack{1,569 \\ 3,274 \\ 567 \\ 567 \\ 306} \\ \hline 06 \end{gathered}$ | 1,709 909 304 341 142 14 |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,100 \\ \hline, 1082 \\ 3,925 \\ 689 \\ 619 \\ 317 \end{gathered}$ | 1,736 <br> , 35 <br> 921 <br> 94 <br> 311 <br> 145 <br> 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,836 \\ & \hline, 197 \\ & 4.931 \\ & 431 \\ & 930 \\ & 462 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper <br> Carcboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Manufactures of Paper and $\ddot{B}$ Bard not elsewhere specified <br> Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals ing, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 2.599 \\ \hline 60 \\ 30 \\ 180 \\ 188 \\ 138 \\ 541 \\ 1,042 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,853 \\ 444 \\ 44 \\ 436 \\ 536 \\ 408 \\ 111 \\ 1,308 \end{gathered}$ | 780 718 7 1 1 19 8 | $\begin{gathered} 780 \\ \frac{736}{326} \\ \hline 9 \\ 167 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,379 \\ 1,386 \\ 33 \\ 181 \\ 187 \\ 549 \\ 5,073 \\ 1,073 \end{array}$ | 3,633 77 74 435 635 575 112 1,495 | $\begin{array}{r}7,012 \\ \begin{array}{r}7,188 \\ 2,18 \\ 816 \\ 816 \\ 7\end{array} \\ 732 \\ 661 \\ 2,568 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,572 \\ 1,587 \\ 194 \\ 197 \\ 157 \\ 576 \end{array}$ | 3,791 ,811 44 704 58 518 122 1,533 | 7,363 2,369 81 898 784 748 688 2,633 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rinoleum, $\ddot{\text { Leather }}$ Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. |  | 2,915 7.92 154 1864 168 136 927 9. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1131 \\ & \hline 981 \\ & 41 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 26 \\ & 20 \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 390 \\ 33 \\ 28 \\ 18 \\ 202 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 93 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,305 \\ & 3,756 \\ & 156 \\ & 1,066 \\ & 1,069 \\ & 1,37 \\ & 1,020 \end{aligned}$ | 7,046 <br> 2,282 <br> ., 232 <br> 1,366 <br> 1,362 <br> 1,801 <br> 1,800 | 3,950 1,964 284 203 203 254 254 928 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,359 \\ & 2,240 \\ & 2.240 \\ & 1,406 \\ & 1,303 \\ & 1,94 \\ & 1,984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Building and Contracting . Building Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 58,04 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } 1108 \\ & 14,638 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 334 \\ \begin{array}{c} 395 \\ 295 \\ 76 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 891 \\ & 271 \\ & 159 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{3} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,945 \\ & 43,0,00 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 14,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 438 \\ \begin{array}{c} 298 \\ 76 \\ 77 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,383 \\ & \hline 4,3,180 \\ & 14,1865 \\ & 14,865 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,963 \\ & 4,963 \\ & \text { 4, } 12.25 \\ & 17,043 \end{aligned}$ | 473 322 32 80 80 | $\begin{gathered} 68,496 \\ 4996 \\ 1,565 \\ 17,123 \end{gathered}$ |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water |  | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,039 \\ & \hline, 1541 \\ & 1,123 \\ & \hline 135 \end{aligned}$ |  | 193 83 98 12 12 |  |
| Transport and Communication <br> Tramway and Omnibus S̈rvice Other Road Passenger Tran Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport, River and Canal $\dot{\text { Transport }}$ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage |  | 3,152 1,127 1,122 119 162 169 25 25 97 90 100 115 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,184 \\ & 1,128 \\ & 1,122 \\ & 129 \\ & 1191 \\ & 173 \\ & 358 \\ & 980 \\ & 981 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,542 | 20,598 | 142 | 434 | 20,684 | 21,032 | 41,716 | 23,034 | 22,3 | 45,349 |
| Dealing in Coai, Builders' Materials, Grain and Aeairicultural Supplies (th holesale or retain) Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods.. Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and | $\begin{aligned} & 2,761 \\ & i, 41 \\ & i, 911 \\ & j, 1.15 \\ & 5,39 \\ & 5,391 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11111 \\ & 418 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 1.4 \\ \text { 119 } \\ 213 \\ 217 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 306 \\ 990 \\ 6,51 \\ \hline 1,36 \\ 11,878 \end{array}$ |  |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 1,629 | 939 |  | 5 | 1,63 | 944 | 2,5 | 1,775 | 975 | 2,750 |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service <br> Local Government Service | $\begin{gathered} 18,2629 \\ 15,54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,9018 \\ & 1,98 \\ & 1,863 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171 \\ & 126 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 18 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 18,43 \\ 1075 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,677 \\ & 1,956 \\ & 1,911 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,300 \\ & 1,5959 \\ & 11,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,58 \\ & 1,58 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Professional Services <br> Accountancy <br> Law Medical and Dental Services Religion <br> Other Professional and Business Services | 4,717 1,083 1,140 1,827 1,38 1,330 | 8,142 1,878 5.875 5,396 441 496 4. | $\frac{40}{7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,757 \\ & \hline 1,190 \\ & 1,190 \\ & \hline, 156 \\ & \hline 1,53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,236 \\ \hline, 112 \\ 1,932 \\ 5,248 \\ 5,427 \\ 650 \\ 450 \end{array}$ |  | 5,066 199 1,160 149 1,984 181 1,393 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,764 \\ 117 \\ 2,068 \\ 266 \\ 5,786 \\ 70 \\ 457 \end{array}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous Services <br> heatres, Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. <br> Dry Cleaning, Job̈ Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services |  |  | 192 <br> 19 <br> 41 <br> 47 <br> 67 <br>  <br> 4 <br> 7 <br> 34 <br> 18 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 751 \\ 51 \\ 31 \\ 398 \\ 30 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 124 \\ 30 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ex-Serrice Personnel not Classified by Industry | 5,38 | 419 |  |  | 5,383 | 419 | 5,802 | 5,712 | 430 | 6,142 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 12,650 | 13,40 | - | - | 12,65 | 13,4 | 26,056 | 13,651 | 14,23 | 27,889 |
| Grand total* .. .. .. | 265,615 | 148,144 | 21,569 | 7,162 | 287,184 | 165,306 | 452,490 | $\overline{322,428}$ | 180, | 503,333 |

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 19th
November and 17 th December, 1952 , the numbers of vacancies filled
 of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with
the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period The the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The
figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of
certain Local Authorities.


左 the

Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds The figmeriod in question.
acancies notified becancies unfilled represent the numbers of remaining unfilled at the sppecified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies. which require to be be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons.
In the ffrst tlace, vacancies in employments which are excepted
from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 In the first place, vacancies in employments which are exceepted
from the provisions of the Notitication of Vacaccies Order, 1952
(which cane into operation on 25t February, 1952$)$, may be (which came into operation on 2 thh Febraary, 1952), may be billed
by dircet engage ment of workpeople evithout notifying the Employ-
ment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment ment Exchanges. Secondly, employeyrs who do use the Empleyment
Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., whe they
recuire large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour
of the kind they requir is scarce, have a a
the Emanding Order " with
the without " notifying "any specific number of acancies, and the
vacancies remaining unfilid in such cases will not beincluded in the
figures Nevertheless com vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the
figurs. Neverthess, compariso 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 17 th December, 1952, in each of the industry the four weeks ended 11th December, 1 152, in eaches of the industry
"Orders " of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain
selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of

| Placinss during four wekks |  |  | Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Hom } \\ \text { onond } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { cinder } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { Mend } \\ \text { ovoer }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boose } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yomen } \\ 18 \text { and } \end{gathered}$ over | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { ind } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| $\begin{aligned} & 402 \\ & { }_{2}^{42} \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,168 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,296 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{4,565 \\ \text { a,976 } \\ 3,9,}}{\substack{18 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,242 \\ & 1,543 \\ & 1,429 \end{aligned}$ | $221$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,061 \\ & \hline, 060 \\ & 5.30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 116 \\ & 650 \\ & 551 \\ & 280 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,052 547 1,583 1.583 911 653 65 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 3116 \\ & 775 \\ & 7128 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,629 \\ \substack{1782 \\ 1,769 \\ 1,794 \\ 5194 \\ 516} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 458 s50 5.400 5,902 1,293 1,293 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1351 } \\ \hline 1,95 \\ 1,1656 \\ \hline 655 \\ \hline 653 \\ 342 \\ 212 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,317 \\ 1,124 \\ 1024 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 214 \\ \hline 85 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1116 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3,568 \\ 25,548 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,694 \\ & \hline 10,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3_{230}^{436} \\ & 2.654 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & 129 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 741 \\ & \substack{214 \\ 139} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,590 \\ & 1,347 \\ & 13,435 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 989 \\ & 10,035 \\ & 4,878 \\ & 4.845 \\ & 4,966 \\ & \hline 2,975 \\ & 1,991 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ \begin{array}{r}369 \\ 8,489 \\ 424 \\ 423 \\ 247 \\ 176 \\ 176\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (1,417 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,174 \\ & \hline, 1124 \\ & 1,125 \\ & 1,1424 \end{aligned}$ | 965 <br> 1.252 <br> and <br> 292 <br> 282 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,176 \\ & 15,540 \\ & \hline 640 \\ & \hline, 240 \\ & 1,336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,300 \\ & 4,018 \\ & 1,154 \\ & 1,194 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 58,257 | 0,049 | 96,508 | 0,11 | 41,052 | 58,769 | 39,943 | 229,883 |


-
Agriculure, Forestry, Fishi
Mining and
Ouarrying



Enpineering
Electrical Goods

Preecision
Texies
Totton
Wool
Woin



Other Manuracturing Industries
Builifigend
Building
Coutracting


Professional Services
Miscellaneous Services

Grand Total

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the
end of the period:-

| Region | ${ }_{18} \mathrm{Man}_{\text {and over }}$ |  | Boysunder 18 |  | ${ }_{18}^{\text {Women }}$ and over |  | $\underset{\text { under }}{\substack{\text { Girs } \\ \text { und }}}$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Vacancies | Placings |  | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings |  |
| London and South-Eastern <br> Southern <br> South-Western Midland <br> East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graat Britain .. | 118,995 | 90,119 | 9,207 | 41,052 | 58,257 | 58,769 | 10,049 | 39,943 | 196,508 | 229,883 |

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employecs)
in the manuracturing industries during the five-week period ended
29th November, 1952, with sepparate figures for males and females. The figures are based, on informatatien tigures for males and females.
than 10 employees on returns which they render eversers 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 atso at the date of the previous return, and an return and asso 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-rol
That the carlie date. The tigures in the last item are adopted as sepresenting engagements.
during the epriod, and the figures of discharges and other losses are
obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the ourtinged by adding the numbers engaged during the periood ot the
obthe
numbers on the pay-ollat the beginning of the period and deducting
from the figures thus athe numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting
from the figures thus otatined the numbers on the pap-roll at the
end of the period. It must berone in mind howere, that the
figure of engaigements obtained in the way indicated above do not
incluce 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. 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 intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation
however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the Cuwever, the ingures enabe comparisons to be made between the
tor consecutive montherent industries and also beteen the finures
for the same industry, in the latter case after or consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after
allowance im indefor any differenco it the elengt of period covered.
It is also important to note that the figures for iny ind It is also important to note that the figures for any industry
represent the agregated totals of the numbers engaged and disrepresent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and diss
charged by all hirms rendering eeturns in the industry. Some sof
the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the persons who were discharged or left their employments during
the evirid were probably engaged boy otherfirmm in the same industry,
and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, 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 considered as one unit, will be less is
the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks* ended 29th November, 1952

| Industry | Number of Engagements per 100 beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  | Industry | Number of Engage- <br> employed at <br> beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m. | F. | т. | м. | F. |  |  | M. | F. | т. | M. |  |  |
|  | 1.5 | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | Textiles | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
|  |  | 3.4 | 2.9 |  | 3.6 | 3.1 | Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3: 0 \\ 5: 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \\ \text { s: } \\ \hline 7 \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 6: 5 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ \text { a. } \\ \text { a:2 } \\ 1: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3: 6 \\ 2: 3 \\ 4: 5 \\ 3: 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | 3.43:4i:91.9 |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.1 \\ \text { an } \\ \text { an } \\ \hline 1: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 7 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 4: 5 \end{aligned}$ | and $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.1\end{aligned}$ | Rayon, Nyion, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and linen and Soft Hemp |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4.7 | 3:8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.43.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 7: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2: 8 \\ 3 \end{array}, 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other Non-Metalliferous Manufactures . |  | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 3.5 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.4 \\ 2: 8 \\ 2.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades |  | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | a |  |  | 3.3.aa3.23.2 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product |  | 0.4 | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 4.5 \\ \text { an } \\ 3: 2 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Works. Chemicals and Dyes | 1.8 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1} \mathbf{1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ | Narrow Fabrics Textile Finishing, Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.7 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 2: 1 \\ \text { an } \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2.7 \\ 2.0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| Explosives and |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Textile Industries <br> Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. | 3.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $3.9$ |  |  |  |
| ral Oil Reffing ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 1.9 |  | 2.2 |  |  |  |  | $3.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Man | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slast Furnaces | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.9 | Clothing <br> Tailoring | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ |  | 3.8 3.4 |
|  | ${ }_{3}$ | 2.7 | 2.2 |  | 2:4 |  |  |  |  | 4.7 |  |  | 3.4 |
|  | 2.0 | 3:8 | 2.2. | 1.5 | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ |  |  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | (en $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3.1\end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2} 1.5$ | ¢ 2.7 | ${ }_{\text {2.4 }}^{1.8}$ | ${ }^{1.7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1} \times 6$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.7}$ | s, Caps and Millinery |  | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods |  | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | Repair of Boots and Shoes |  | 2.9 | 2.1 | ${ }^{2.3}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
| ine Enginering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { l.9.9 } \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.8 \\ \text { a.5 } \\ 2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 3: 5 \end{aligned}$ | (e.4 | Food, Drink and Tobacco .. Grain Milling | 2.7 |  |  | 2.7 | $7{ }^{7} 5.0$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mathine Tools Staitionary Engines | ${ }_{2}^{2.3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2.4 \\ 2.0}}$ | 2.3.1 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2.4}$ |  |  | 4.8 | 4:0 |  |  |  |
|  | - 1.7 | 2 | 1. | 4. | 3:9 | 4.6 <br> 1.9 | Meat and Meat Products |  | S.3 | 4:6 |  | 4.6 4.7 |  |
|  | 2.3 | 22: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ck |  | ar and 6 |  | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} / 6$ | 2.6 |  |  |  |
| (eater | 2. | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | co.3.4 <br> 3.0 |  | Sserving of Fruit and Vegetab |  | \% 6.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Teleerraph and Telephone |  |  |  |  |  |  | wing and Malt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 |  |  | (2.9 | 1.8 | 4.14 | 3.6 | 5.1 |  |
| Wireless Baterss Balves and and anciumulaio |  | 2:1 | 2.2 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{2} 7$ | 4.5 | ${ }_{2}^{3.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bateries and deccumuato | 2: $2 \cdot 1$ | 4.0 | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 3}$ | 2.6 | 5.8 | 3.9 | ufactures of Wood and C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Velicles | 2.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | Timber (Sawwiling, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufact | 2.2 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{\substack{2.7 \\ 3 \\ 1}}^{2}$ | ${ }^{3.4}$ | 2.8 |  | 3.2 | 3.4 <br> 4.0 <br> 4.0 | 3.4 |  | S.1. | 4.0 |
| etc. Ropairers and Gär |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mooden Containers and Baskets Miscollaneous Wood and Cork Mannfactures... |  |  |  | 2.9 | 3.0 |  |
|  | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicle |  | 4.4 | 3.8 |  |  |  | er and P | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 13$ |  | ${ }^{2} 1.7$ | 2.06 |  |  | mer and Board.: |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons. <br> Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 1.7 | 2.2 | 4.4. | ${ }_{4}^{1.6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.6}$ |  |  |  | 2. 0 |  |  |  |
| Metal Goods not elsewher | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 | $3 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 2.27 |  |  |  |  |
| Is and Cut | ${ }_{2}^{1.9}$ | ${ }^{3.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and Steel Forgings.. Wire and Wire Manufactures |  | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 3.5}}$ | 2.4 | 2.2. <br> 1.9 <br> 1.9 | cos |  | Other Manufacturing Industries |  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ |
| (Hicle and wrire Manuactures |  | cole | 2.7 | 3:2 |  |  | Rubber, ¿̈l |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries .. | - | ${ }^{3 \cdot 3}$ | 2.7 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.5 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precision In |  | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.5 |  |  | 2.2 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 3 | ${ }_{3} 7.4$ | 2.6 6.2 3.1 |
| Scientict, Surgical, etc., c ments |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fhilm |  |  |  |  |  | (3.8 <br> 4.1 <br> 2.1 |
| Wateces and Clocks | 2.3 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Musical Instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 | 4.3 |  | 2.4 |  | 2.9 |

Insured Persons Absent from
Work owing to Sickness or

## Industrial Injury

The Thle belos shows thin numberas of insured pesoros in itho



 National Insurance Act, 1946, and the
(Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

 $\underset{\substack{\text { respents. } \\ \text { disases. }}}{\text { ren }}$

| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sickness |  |  | Industrial Injury |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 20th } \\ \text { Janh } \\ \text { 1953 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 16th } \\ \text { Doch } \\ \text { 1952 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1 \text { sht } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { anj } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2oth } \\ \text { Sani } \\ 19535 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 16th } \\ \text { Doch } \\ \text { ioci } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| London and S. Eastern : <br> London and <br> Eastern <br> Southern South-Western <br> Midland ${ }^{\text {North-Midland }}$ <br> East and West Ridings <br> North-Western <br> Scotland Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Great Britain | , 565 | 936 | - | 63.2 | 59.3 |  |

> Separate figures are available for insur 20th January, 1953, and are given below.

| Region |  |  |  | housands |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers Absent rom Work owing o Sicknes |  | Numbers Absentfrom Wrork onigto Industrial Injury |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females |
|  |  | 47.4 30.9 10.7 12.0 16.1 28.6 17.4 27.5 98.7 94.5 15.5 159 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tota, Great Britain | 723.2 | ${ }^{342 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{55} \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 2$ |

## Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-
ments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.
Technical and Scientific Register
The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on
a national basis from Almack House, $26-28$ King Street, St.
 7020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow
District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street,
C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Doughar 1611 )
The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees The Repister, which is assisted by Advisory Committess composed
of members of the professions concerner, provides a placing
 than pharmacists, metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists, and
other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town
planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment
is in eneral a university degree or membership of the appo-
priate professional institution is in general a university degree or membership of the appro-
priate profssional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained,
which includes a wide range of overseas yacancies which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and
Scientifific Register at 12 th January was $5,107^{*} ;$ this figure She total number of 12th January was 5,107 ; this figure
Scientific Register
included 3,712 registrants who were already in work' but desired a included 3,712 registrants who were already in work but desired a
change of employment, and 1,3955 registrants who were unemployed.


The numbers of vacancies noificad filled, ett., between ${ }^{63}$

notified during period
cancelled or withdraw
cancelled or withdrawn
unfilled at 12th January
Appointments Register
The Appointments Reegister is concerned with the placing of
persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experinonceso or qualifications, and and those having or sechnior
qualifications not
net qualiifications not appropriate to the Tecchical and Scientific
Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-
ments Ofice, which sevves the South of England and the Midlands ments Oifice, which serves the South of England and the Mindands
and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in 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 andchester, which serves the North of England broadyy as far
as the southenn borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North
Wales and the Scotish Apointments Office in Glasgow, which
covers the whe Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which
covers the whole of Scotland. The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-
ments Sofices at 12th January was $14,937^{*}$, consisting of 13,313 men
and 1,624 women Of thes ments Otices at 12 th January was $14,937^{*}$, consisting of 13,313 men
and 1,624 women. Of these, 1771 men and two women were
ex-Regurar personnel. The number on the ereisters included 8,198
men and 807 women who were in employment, while 5.115 men
 preceding two months and were not known to be in employment
at tht ta Juary. O those in employment 71 men and two women
were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel
included in the numbers unemployed were 1.034 men.
The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each
of the Offices :The following
of the Offices :-

| Appointments Office | In Employment |  | Unemployed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| London | $\begin{aligned} & 4.800 \\ & 2.331 \\ & 1.061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 517 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,906 \\ & \hline, 780 \\ & 429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 636 \\ 946 \\ 87 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total* | 8,198 | 807 | 5,115 | 817 |

During the period 9th December, 1952, to 12 th January, 1953,
there were new reisitrations by 1,013 men and 206 women, and
during the same period the registrations of 1,770 men here were new registrations by 1,013 men and 206 women, and
durimg the same period the registrations of 1,770 men and 302
women lapsed. The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than
thone for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between d 12 th January.
 The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 14 th
October to 12 tht January were 623 men and 88 women, which
included 87 filled by ex-Regular men only.

## Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled
in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the in the nursing and midwifiry professions are not included in the
statistics relating to the Appointents Register. The placing of
men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies
mole men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies
for certain medical auxiliaries (radiographers, physiotherapists, for certain medical auxilaries (radiographers, physiotherapists,
occuational therapist and medical laboratry
notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the the notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the
Nursing Services Branch of Employment Services Department Nursing Services Branch of employment Services Department provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentionece profes-
sions both for potential students and for qualifed persons seeking
other posts.
Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and the classes of
medical auxiliaries mentioned above, in respect of the period from $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Vacancies outstanding at 1st October } & \text {.. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ 3,643\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Women } \\ 20,915\end{array}\end{array}$ filled during period

outstanding at 31st December | $3,237 \ddagger$ | 20,915 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3,791 | $20,719 \ddagger$ | The total of 24,525 vacancies outstanding at 31 st December

included 2,051 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the

remaining 22,474 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below. , 227 Pil Midw. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Trained Nurses } & \because & \begin{array}{r}6,267 \\ \text { Student Nurses }\end{array} & \because \\ \text { Mo, } \\ \text { Mid } & \text { Pupil Midwives } \\ \text { Apsistant Nurses }\end{array}$ |  | Midwives | . | . | 6. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




## Employment

 in the Coal Mining Industry
## in December



 Misind





> Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery

| District |  | Increase ( + ) or decerease ( -$)^{*}$ * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 weeks ended <br> 29 th Nover Nover, <br> 1952 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks ended } \\ & \text { 29th Decenerer, } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ |
| Norrtumberland |  |  |  |
| Durram Sout and West Yorksibire | $\xrightarrow{\text { 106,600 }} 1410$ | 于 $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 200 \\ 1\end{array}$ | + 4.600 |
| North Derbyshire | ${ }^{396,000}$ | $+\quad 100$ <br> $+\quad 200$ | + |
| South Deriyshire and Letices. | 14,700 |  |  |
| Lancasirir and Chessire | 2,400 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 500$ |
| North Staffordshire <br> Cannock Chase | 20,5000 <br> 16,200 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \mp+1,500 \\ & +\quad 1000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Sorthic Wales and Mömoutii. |  | + 200 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 103,900 \\ 6,500 \\ 6,400 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | + 200 | $\begin{aligned} & + \\ & + \\ & + \\ & + \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| England and Walcs | 634,000 | + 800 | + 19,100 |
| West Fife |  |  |  |
| The Lothians | (13,100 |  |  |
| Central East |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Scotland | 85,900 |  | + 3,900 |
| Great Britain | 719,900 | + 800 | + 23,000 |
|  |  |  |  |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of
December, about 5,180 persons were recruited to the industry, while December, about 5,180 persons were recruited to the industry, while
the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,80,
the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of
1,290 . 1,290. During the four weeks of November there was a net increase
of 370 .
The e average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face
workers who were effectively employed was 4.57 in December,
5.05 in November, and 4.91 in December, 1951 . The corresponding figures for
$4.94,5 \cdot 44$ and $5 \cdot 26$.
4. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism
in the coal mining industry in December and November, 1952 , and
ind in the coal mining industry in December and November, 1952 , and
December, 1951 . Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary, absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason
is given) and $(b)$ involuntary absentecism (absences due mainly to is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to
sickness). The figures represent the numbers of shifts lost through
sibsenteism expessed as percentages of the total numbers of absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total thbers of
that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

| - | December, 1952 | November, 1952 | December, 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal Face Workers Voluntary | 8.388 ${ }_{\text {7. }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.42}$ | 8.00 |
| All Workers : Voluntary | 6.19 6.86 | ${ }_{5}^{5.56}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 88}$ |

[^0] *" No chango is indicated by three dots.

## Employment Overseas

## AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealt
uureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employe Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed
in factories in July, 1952 , was 1 per cent. lower than io the
previous month and 6.4 per cent. lower than in July, 1951.

## CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from
mployers in industries other than agriculture and private domestit mployers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic
service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1952 , in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month
and 2.9 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1951 . The number of persons cenployed in manufacturing industries at 1st November
was 0.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous was 0.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous
month and $4 \cdot 4$ per cent. higher than at 1 st November, 1951 .

> UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA According to the general index of employment compiled by
he Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in many he Office of Census and statistics the number employed in manu-
acturing, transportation and mining other than alluvial gold
diggings) in July 1952 was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous diggings, in July, 1952, was $0 \cdot 5$ per cent. Iower than in the previous
month but $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. higher than in July, 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 November, 1952 , is estimated by the Department of Labor to have
been approximately $47,862,000$. This was $0 \cdot 1$ per cent. higher than been approximately $47,862,000$. This was 0.1 per cent. . $i$ gher than
he figure for the ervevious month, and 0.2 per cent. higher than for Vovember, 1951. The ine index figure of wageeearners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, , ase $1947-9=100$ ) showed
nincrease of 2.2 per cent. in November, compared with the previou month, and an increase of 3.5 per cent. compared with November,
1951.
The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of Inemployed persons at the middle of November, 1952 , was about
$1,418,000$, compared with $1,284,000$ at the middle of the previous $1,418,000$, compared with $1,284,000$ at the middle of the
month and $1,828,000$ at the middle of November, 1951 .

BELGIUM The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-
employed during November, 1952 , was 169,970 compared with
146,575 in the previous month and 156,794 in November, wish. 146,575 in the previous month and 156,794 in November, 1951.
Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average
loss of 71,98 working days. The number of persons wholly
unemployed included 50,228 , who, owing to physical incapacity or losemployed included 50,228 , who, owing to physical incapacity or
unge, were dificult to place in emploment. The total number of
and age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of
worting days lost in November by persons wholly unemployed was
$4,934,941$, while $2,004,281$ days were lost as a result of partial working tays while
4,94mployment.
und

FRANCE
The number of persons registered as applicants for employment
at the beginning of December, 1952, was 158,020 , of whom 44,473 at the beginning of December, wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 142,867 and 37,324 at the beginning of
the previous month and 112,400 and 30,250 at the beginning of the previous mo
December, 1951.

GERMANY
In the Federal Republic the nuimber unemployed at the end of
December, 1952 , was $1,687,719$, compared with $1,247,355$ at the end of the previous month and 1,653,553 at the end of December, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berin the corresponding figures at the
sme dates were $267,916,24,410$ and 277,449

IRISH REPUBLIC
live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th January was 86,640, compared with
71,844 at 27 th December, 1952, and 77,677 at 26 th January, 1951.

SPAIN
The number of persons registered as unemployed was 107,391
the end of October 1252 compared with 100,229 at the end of the at the end of October, 1952, compared with 100,229 at the e
previous month and 125,109 at the end of October, 1951 .

## SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board
from trade unions with a total membership of 83.53 showed
that 1.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of that 1.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of
Setenter, 1152 , compared with 1.3 per cent. at the end of the
previous month and 0.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1951 .

SWITZERLAND
The number of registered applicants for employment at the end
of November, 1952, who were wholy unemployed was 6,29 or
$4 \cdot 2$ per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of 4.2 per thousand of the employed population cexclusive of
apprentics, according to the censur oo 1941 , compared with apprestices) according to the census of 1941 , compared with
3,218 or 2.1 per thousand at the end of the revious month and
3.301 or 2.2 per thousand at the end of November, 1951 .

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES
Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES
Changes in January
In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the
changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation
in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an agereate
increase estimated at approximately flso
 $£ 2,300$ for 62,000 workpeople.
The erincipal increases affected manual workers employed by
local authorities in England and Wales, and workpeopole in the general printing industry, the wool textilie ind worktrpeoppe in in the the
and the retail multe, and the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade. Others
receeving incrases included workeople employed a a section of the receiving increases included workpeople employed in a section of the
chemical manufacturing industry, in carpet manufacture, and in
shoe and shipper manufacture in the Rossendale Valley. The shoe and slipper manufacture in the Rossendale Valley. The
decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based
on the index of retail prices, affected workers employed in textile
bleaching dyeing printing and finishing , dyeing, printing and finishing.
Manual workers employed by local authorities in England and
Wales received increases of 1 d , an hour for men and ${ }^{\text {t. }}$. for women, payable retrospectively from the beginining of Docember, 1952.
In the general printing industry the cost-of-living bonus based on In the general printing industry the cost--ffliving bonus based on
the index or retail prices was increased by
by 2s. 3d. for woek for men and by 2 s. 3 d . for women. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire
the weekly rates were increased by 6 per cent. In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade the minimum rates were increased by
arying amount up to 6 s a a week for male workers and to 4 s . 6 d .
for female workers. In the section of the industry covered by the Chemical and Allied
Industries Joint Industrial Council there were increases of Industries Joint Industrial Council there were increaseses of Ad. an
hour for men employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals
and chemical fertilisers
 the cost-of-living bonus, based. on the index of retail prices, was
incrased from 35 to 37 per ect. on the first $\& 6$ of total earnings
for male workers and on the frst 44 for ferme for male workers and on the first. $f$ for fermale workers. Forn shoe
and sliper operatives employed in the Rossendale
Falley the and slipper operatives employed in the Rossendale Valley the
cost-ofliving bonus on basic wage rates was raised from 17\% to
$21 \ddagger$ per cent. $21 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Of the total
Of the total increase of $£ 150,000$, about $£ 55,000$ was the result of
arbitration awards ; about $£ 42,000$ resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives ; about
£27,000 was the result of the $£ 27,000$ was the result of the operation of slitiding scales based on
the index of retain prices ; bout $£ 25,000$ resulted from arrangements
 established by voluntary agreement; ; and the remainder was the
result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

HOURS OF LABOUR
No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY
(Note.-The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed " District" relates to the page in the volume "TME RATES of
WAGES AND Hours Or LABour, 1sT OCTOBER, 1952," on which details for that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cistrict } \\ \substack{\text { See asisnote at } \\ \text { beseninot of } \\ \text { Table) }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { ehiforect } \\ \text { efiet } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chemicals, etc., | Great Britain <br> do. |  |  the manuracture of in heary the chemicical manufracturing side |  |
|  |  | do. | Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Match } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (37) \end{aligned}$ |  | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 2 d an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and oover, of 11d. <br>  <br>  <br>  at 17 and under 18 . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fat Melting } \\ & \text { and Bone } \\ & \text { Degreasing } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain (certain firms) | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { pay dey } \\ \text { after } 5 \text { Jan } \end{gathered}$ | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increase of 6 s a weok in basic rates for all workers. Rates after change male workers. 7 Tos. a weok female workers 88. to ofs. |
| Lock, Latch and Manufatacture | England (61) |  | Men, youths, women and girls |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  ordinary skill or abiity or those engeged on special work may receive an workers of average skill and ability to earn at least 25 per cent, above the total of the basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent. |

Changes partioularas of aumbers affected by changes in rateo of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude


Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpoople | Particulars of Chango $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Decreases in tiatics) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Bobbin } \\ \text { Making }}}$ | ${ }^{\text {England and Wales }}$ (62) |  | Men, apprenticess youths, boys, | Increases* of 1 1. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths <br>  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Woven Wire } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Scotland | 30 Jan . | Men, youths, boys, women | Increases of 2 d a a hour for men 21 years and over, of 1 d . for women 18 and <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ironon Seel and } \\ & \text { Nond } \\ & \text { Serapous } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Rritain }}$ |  | Workpeople, other than transport workers |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { (certain }}_{\substack{\text { Glasgow } \\ \text { firms) }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day } \\ \text { in weak } \\ \text { nomer } \\ \text { mencing } \end{gathered}$ | Men and apprentices | New minimum weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44 hour week as follows: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  week and the weekly wage of 137 s . 6 d ., plus 50 per cent., plus expenses. |
| Wool Textile | $\begin{gathered} \text { West Riding } \\ \text { Yorkshire } \\ (74-76) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Pay day } \\ \text { indeing } \\ \text { nending }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$ 10 Jan. |  | Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 6 s. 7 f . for <br> adult male timeworkers, and 4s. Sd. for adult remale timeworkers. weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers : men 116 . 4 d . a week, women 77s. 9 d . <br>  <br>  workers) 130 s. a week, plus special night allowance of ta hours worked, (dayworkers) 117 s . 8d.; women 84s. 4d. |
|  | West of England .. <br> (77) |  | Timeworkers |  |
|  | Rochatle | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in week } \\ & \text { indidig } \\ & \text { i0 Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | Workpeople employed in annel ma |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lace } \\ & \text { Furnishings } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Nottingham, Ayy- sition gow | $\begin{gathered} \text { Enal of } \\ \text { cofste } \\ \text { complete } \\ \text { in Jear } \end{gathered}$ | Twisthand or weavers and | Increase* of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus ( 28 to 29 per cent. on basic rates). |
| $\underset{\text { Manuracture }}{\substack{\text { Carpe }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(93)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { indan } \end{gathered}$ | Men, youths, boys, women |  |
|  | Dundee | do. | Male and female workers | Costofliliving bonus increased* by by per cent (35 to 37 per ent.) in the <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trextile } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Bleaging, } \\ \text { Priffing } \\ \text { Prinins } \\ \text { Finising } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yorkshire, Lanca- } \\ \text { shire } \text { Sheshire } \\ \text { Anderbyshire } \\ \text { (90) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Decreases* of 11 d . a week ( $(21 \mathrm{~s}$. 1 dd to to 20.s. $2 d$.) in cost-oflliving addition for <br>  <br>  <br>  weerk femates 90s. 11 d. |
|  |  | do. | do. | do. do. |
|  | Macclesfield | do. | Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing | do. do. do did |
|  | Lancashire, Chessire and Dorbshire (90) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weik } \\ & \text { anding } \\ & 244 \text { jan. } \end{aligned}$ | Maintenance fitters, electricians and apprentices | Increases of 7 s .4 d . a week of 44 hours ( 154 s . to 161 s . 4 d .) for journeymen fitters, of 7 s . 6 d . a week of 45 hours electricians, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile } \\ & \text { Making-up } \\ & \text { and Packing } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Manchester }}^{\text {(94) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day } \\ \text { inver } \\ \text { ending } \\ \text { 3 Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men, yourts, boys, women } \\ \text { and sirs }}}{ }$ | Increases* of 1s. a week ( 37 s. to 388 s.) in cost-offliving additions for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (24s. 8d. to 2 ess. od.). fis of proportional amounts for younger worker. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \substack{\text { makign } \\ \text { ap jay } \\ \text { in Jan. }} \end{gathered}$ | Shoe and slipper operatives | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $3 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent. ( $17 \frac{1}{2}$ to $21 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) on basic wage rates. |
| Baking | Northern Ireland.. | 28 Jan. | Transport workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week in all areas for carters, motor lory , lase 5s. 6d., according to age, for, motor lorry boys under 21. General minimum <br>  <br>  and over 111s., 106s. 6 d. , 106 s . $3 \mathrm{~d} . \dagger$ |

[^1]Ministry of Labourr Gazette. February, 1953
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January-continued

| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpeoplo | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A Arated Waters | ${ }^{\text {Scotand }}$ (203) | 16 Jan. | Men, youths, boys, women and |  |
| Brewing | $\underset{\substack{\text { Birmingham } \\(119)}}{\text { a }}$ | 1 Jan. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girIs }}}{\substack{\text {. } \\ \hline}}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Burton-on-Trent }}^{(119)}$ | do. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {East Midlands }}$ (119) | $\begin{gathered} \text { pirst } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { pira d ayy } \\ \text { in Jan. } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | do. |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Sheffield }}^{\text {(18) }}$ | $29 \mathrm{Dec}$. | do. | Increases of 7 s , 4 d a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, other <br>  <br>  <br>  20 years and over 88 s ., when employed on men's work in lifting heavy cases of full bottles in bottling stores 93 s . 6 d . |
| ${ }_{\text {Farniture }}^{\text {Manfacture }}$ | $\underset{(127)}{\text { Northern Ireland. }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Beginining } \\ \text { of fays ffoul } \\ \text { pay foind } \\ \text { in Jan. }} \end{array}$ | Men, youths, boys, women and | Increasest in supplementary cost-of living allowances of 1 d . an hour (7d. to 8d.) for adult and juveniles. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper Making, } \\ & \text { Paper Coating } \\ & \text { and Board } \\ & \text { Making } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(128)}^{\text {United Kingom }}$ |  | Process workers and skilled craftsmen employed on main- tenance work tenaice work | Increases of 2 d . an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 1 d . for women and juveniles. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Wallpaper } \\ \text { Manutacture }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { England }}{\text { (130-i }}$ - |  | Men, youths, hoys, women and girls | Increases of 11s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for skilled men 21 years. and for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Printing |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { fulpay } \\ & \text { foproal } \\ & \text { in Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Increasesf of 3s.a week (21s. to 24s.) in cost-of.living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 3 . (15s. 9 d. to 18 s .) for female workers 18 and over,of 1 s . (2s. to 3 s .) for male apprentices and learners under 18, and of 9 d . (1s. 6. to 2s. 3d.) for female learners under 18 . |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { London }}$ (134-135) | First pay day |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scotland } \\ & (138) \end{aligned}$ |  | Male workers employed in the production of daily news- papers papers | Increases $\ddagger$ of 3 s . a week ( 21 s . to 24 s .) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years a, under 18 . |
|  | Great Britain | do: | Lithographic tin printers and |  <br>  (1s. 6 d . to $2 \mathrm{2s}$. 3 d .) for female learners under 18 . |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { Unito Kingom }}_{\text {(140) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { pary } \\ \text { in Jany } \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Reclumation }}{\substack{\text { Ruber }}}$ | $\underset{(205)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | 28 Jan . | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 2 d . an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for women 21 or over, of $\frac{9}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 嵒., according to age, for youths and boys, and of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for girls. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 years or over 2 s . 8 d . an hour, youths and boys 1 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at under 16 years, rising to 2 s . 3 d . at 20 and under 21 ; women 21 or over 1 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., girls $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at under 16 , rising to 1 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 20 and under $21 . \S^{\prime}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Drawing } \\ \text { Office Material } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firist say } \\ \text { pind } \\ \text { inany. } \end{gathered}$ | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increasesf of 3s. a week ( 15 s. to 18 s .) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cnivil } \\ \text { Conineering } \\ \text { Contracting } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britin }}^{(146-147)}$ |  | Certain craftsmen |  |

[^2]
## Industrial Disputes

 Trade in inese ratases arana anditatable wales Trade in insor colatand.
 $\delta$ This increase was agreed in January and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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 | ${ }_{\text {(end of of month) }}^{\substack{\text { Date } \\ \text { ( }}}$ | Men | Women | Juveniles | All worke |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the principal industries and services in the united Kingdom com- ${ }_{\text {pared with the level at } 30 \text { th June, 1947, taken as } 100 \text {. The industries }}$ |  | 103 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| ${ }^{\text {and services covered by the index and the method of calculation }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAzETTE for February, | ${ }_{\text {Decem }}^{1948}$ | 107 | 109 | 110 | 107 |
| 践 |  |  |  |  |  |
| workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage | Deca | 109 | 112 | 113 | 109 |
| increases in the various industries are combined in accordane |  | 113 | 116 | 118 | 114 |
| total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in |  |  |  |  |  |
| earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in | ${ }^{\text {December }}$ | 125 | 130 | 132 | 126 |
| piece-work earnings dut |  |  |  |  |  |
| Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1278 \\ & 138 \\ & 1328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1328 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 1481 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | (123113 <br> 134 |
| The figures, on the basis of 30th June, $1947=100$, are shown in | ${ }_{\text {1933 }}^{19}$ | 132 | 138 | 143 | 134 |



Causes of stoppages
Of the 136 dispute


PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

| Industry, Occupationst and Locality | ApproximateNumber of Workers involved |  | Date when Stoppage |  | Cause or Object | Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | ${ }_{\text {dircetly }}^{\text {In }}$ | Began | Ended |  |  |
| Cosl Minina:- <br> Coliery workers-Various districts in England, scotland and Wales Colliery workers-Barnsley (one colliery) | 1,190 |  | 1 Nov. <br> 19 Jan. | 23 Jan.s | General dissatisfaction wilk wages following the Tribunals Award <br> Alleged under payment of wages for a previous we | No settlement reported. <br> Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Gear b <br> assembly shop workers motor car manufacture-Coventry (one firm) | 100 | 2,000 | 22 Jan . | 27 Jan. | Rejection of a demand for the in lieu of dismissals | Work resumed to permit negotiations. |
| Textiles :- Mechanics, apprentice mechanics, labourers and other workers labourers and other worke Dundee (various firms) | 600 | - | 19 Jan. | 4 Feb . | Disatisfation with an increase in | Employers' offer accepped. |

 HThe occupations printed in ittilise are those of workers indirectly involved, $i . e$, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred,
but not themselves partites to the disputes.



## Industrial Relations Handbook

## and worker. New Edition in Preparation

SUPPLEMENT No. 3: JOINT CONSULTATION IN INDUSTRY Arrangements made by national joint organisations for the establishment of consultative machinery. Price 3 s . 6 d . By post 3 s .8 d .
SUPPLEMENT No. 4: WAGE INCENTIVE SCHEMES
Safeguards devised to protect the worker under schemes of payment by results. Price 1s. 6d. By post 1s. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.
H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 76
U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 13th JANUARY, 1953 ALL ITEMS ( 17 th June, $1947=100$ ) ... 138 At 13th January, 1953, the retail prices index was 138 (prices
at 17 th June, , $1947=100$, the same figure as at 16 th December,
1952 compared with 132 at 11 th January 1952 , Th52, compared with 132 at 15th January, 1952. Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of The goods and services which enter into working-class expenditure to a dixed dist or 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 atributable to but not changes in
variations in quality. As ome goods and services are much more important than others,
the relative changs in the price levels of the various items included
are combined by the use the relative changes in the price levels of the various items included
are combined by the use of "weights.". The exeights" now uned
are in proportion to the estimated consumption of the various are in proportion to the estitated 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 these weights, the index figure for each month is first calc.
an index with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100 .
DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th JANUARY, 1953 (15th January, $1952=100$ )
The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of
items and for all her groups combined, the indices at 13 tht Jonuary,
1953, on the basis 15 th January, $1952=100$, together with the items and tha aasie 15th January, $1952=100$, together with the
1935, on the be bed
relative weights which have been used in combining the group ndices into a single "all items on Index. In ancordance with the
recommendation of the Cost of Living Advory in
their "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail their "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail
Prices indices are also iven for various sub-groups comprised
Prithin the main expenditure groups. Similar sub-group indices Prices", indices are also given for
within the main expenditure grous.
are published at quarteriy intervals.

Sus-Group
I. Food:
Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc.
Meat, bacon and ham, and fish
Milk, cheese and eggs

|  | = 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc. Meat, bacon and ham, and fish | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 106 |  |
| Buter, margarine and cooking fat Vegetables and fruit | ${ }_{103}^{117}$ |  |
| Tea and sugar, etc. | 115 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured foods | 104 |  |
| Total-Food | $109 \cdot 2$ | 399 |
| Rent and rates | 103. | 2 |
| II. Clothing : |  |  |
| Men's outer clothing |  |  |
| Monsen's outer clothing |  |  |
| Women's underclothing |  |  |
| Children's clothing | 98 |  |
| Clothing materials | 93 <br> 94 |  |
| Footwear .. |  |  |
| Total-Clothing | $94 \cdot 9$ | 8 |
| IV. Fuel and light : |  |  |
| Coal and coke | 101 |  |
| Other fuel and light |  |  |
| Total-Fuel and light. | 104 | 66 |
| Household durable goods |  |  |
|  | 101 |  |
| Appliances, etc. $\ddot{\text { erers }} \ddot{\text { and }}$ aft |  |  |
| Floor coverings, drapery and soft |  |  |
| Hardware, pottery, gliss, etc. | 103 |  |
| Total-Household durable goods | 97.6 | 62 |
| VI. Miscellaneous goods : |  |  |
| Soap and other miscellaneous |  |  |
| household goods, mect | 104 |  |
| Newspapers, books, stationery and |  |  |
| toys , | 101 |  |
| Total-Miscellaneous goods | $102 \cdot 7$ | 44 |
| II. Services: |  |  |
| Travel |  |  |
| Entertainment |  |  |
| Total-Services | 10 |  |
| VIII. Alcoholic drink | 10 | 78 |
| IX. Tobacco | $100 \cdot 0$ | 90 |
| All items | $104 \cdot 4$ | 1,000 |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH Food There was little change in the general level of food prices between
6th December 1955 and 13 th of tomatoes and, 19 oranges wes were reducedy during the month and there
were small reductions in the prices of some blends of tea ber were small reductions in the priceso of some blends of tea, but the
average prices of many kinds of fish, and of green vegetables, average prices of many kinds of fish, and of gren vecetables,
cooking apples, bananas and rabbits were higher at mid-Januar
than at a month earilier The average level of the prices of the than at a month earlier. The average level of the prices of the
articles included in the food group taken together was very slightly
lower lower than at a month earliler, but the index x fifure at 13 tht January,
expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 , the same figure expressed to the nearest wh.
as at 16th December, 1952 .

## Clithing

Small reductions were reported, during the month under review,
ithe average prices of a number of the articles included in the clothing group, including men's suiuts and raincoats and children's
fotwear. On the other hand there were increase prices of knittine other hand there were increases in the average
troup as a whole the average level of olippers. Frices was the clothing
slighty lower thap at a monthoe the averier, but there weve of no prices was slightly lower in the index figure,
expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 95. Household Durable Goods
Household Durable Goods
Until 15th December, 1952 , utility furniture had been subject to
price control and exempt from purchase tax, but from that date price price control and exempt, from purcchase taxiur, ,ut from troen that subtece price
control was removed. From the same date there were new arrange. control was removed. From the same date there were new arrange-
ments regarding purchase tax, applicable to all furniture and known





 The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June,
1947, onwards with prices The Table below shows the figures for "all items " from June,
figu7, onwards with prices at 17 Jht June, 1947 , taken as 100 . The
fionth.
monthally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of each



A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail
Price: Merthod of Construction and Calculation "i obtainable,
rice . Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation is obtainabie,
price 1. 3 . net (1s. 4 dd. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office
at the addresses shown on page 76 of this GAzETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS The monthly summary of the latest information
received is given on the next page.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## Fatal Industrial Accidents Indutstial Disases. Accidents in Coal Mining Accitents in Coases Mining Retail Prices Overseas

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United
Kingom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their
employment were reporte in January was 100 compared with
137 inthe previous month and 130 (revised
 Kingdon, 15 fatal accidents were reposted in January compared
with 5 in the previous month and 15 in January, 1952 . ${ }^{\text {Detailed }}$
figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1953. Mines and Quarries*
Under Coal Mines Act : Under Coal Min
Underground
Surafer
Metaliferois Surface.
Metallifer.
Quarries Quarries total, mines \& quarries Clay, St
tery a
Chemica
Metal
Refini
Metal
Foun
Rouling
RYaki
Eninee
Build
ete.

Factories Chemicals, Gilss. Soap, et
(if any) of the wholesale price exceeding a sum fixed for each class o
article. These changes gave cise to some small incrases in the prices
of furniture. The average prices of rugs and carpets were also increased, following increases in manufacturers' prices. The effect prices of linoleuum nd felt base. For the household durable goods
group as a whole the averae level of prices ores by about on-half
of 1 per cent. and exressed to the nearest whole number alf group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half
of 1 per cent. and expressed to the nearest whole number, the
inder figure at 1 th January was 98 , compared with 97 at 16 th
December, 1952. Other Groups
Other Groups
In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and
light, miscellaneous Ilght, miscellaneous goods, services, alco holic and rink, and tobs fuel acco
there was litle change in the geneal leve of prices during the
thonth under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed
mes. month under review. The index figures for these groups, exppessed
to the nearest whole number, were $104,105,103,10,101$ and
100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53
(17th June, $1947=100$ )
The figures in the two preceding sections are index numbers
showing changes in the elevel of prices compared with the level
at 15th January, 1952. Before January, 1952, the index figures

 The ate when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started
Thene numbers in the tho series can be linked
together, however. in order to poduce a continuous series of
figures showing the change in the luve of


\section*{| $R$ |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | <br> | craft |
| :---: |
| Shipt |
| Ot |
| C |
|  |}

Vocational and Disabled Training

| The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 8th December, 1952. The number of applicants ade in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,954 males and 675 females of the total 2,938 were disabled persons. During the period 542 trainees were placed in emp.is given in the Table below. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Fema |  |
| Applicants admitted to training during period: Able-bodied Disabled | ${ }_{2}^{280} \mathbf{3 9}$ | ${ }_{68}^{12}$ | ${ }_{461}^{292}$ |
| Total | 673 | 80 | ${ }^{53}$ |
| Number of persons in training at end of period at: Government Training Centres-Able-bodied <br> Technical and Commercial Colleges-Able-bodiec $\qquad$ Employers' Es Able-bodied Residential (Disabled) Centres and | 1,477 1,487 7 71 397 25 57 | 35 <br> 372 | 1,528 1.564 106 769 |
| Total | 3,954 | 675 | 4,629 |
| rainees placed in employment during Able-bodied Disabled | ${ }_{262}^{216}$ | ${ }_{56} 8$ | ${ }_{318}^{224}$ |
| Total | 478 | 64 |  |

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on
2nd July, 1945 , up to 8th December, 1952 , the number of trainees placed in employment wa
pand 10,636 were females.

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women
admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabiilation Units operated admitted to courses aldour and National Service during the four
by the Ministry of Labour
weeks ended 5 th January, the numbers in attendance at the end


From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and
National Service up to 5 th January, 1953, the total number of

## Reinstatement in Civil

 EmploymentInformation about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil
employment, viz, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act
 Pme the Nationalt 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces
Imployment Act
(Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETIE for (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAL (hage 15).
May, 1591
During the quarter ended 31st December, 1952, applications for reinstatement determined by Reinstatement Committees in Great
Britain numbered 80,78 of which were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948 , and two under that Act as applied by the
Reinstatement in Civil
Enployment Act, 1950 d Reinstatement in the next column analyses the determinations given
The Table in tharter ended 3 sist
Dy Reinstatement Committes a) during the quarter end
December, 1952 , and (b) during the whole period from st August, December, 1952 , and (b) during
Included in the total figure of 8,998 were 505 cases determined
Incing the period 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1945,




Of the total of 8,998 cases determined since 1 st August, 1944 , 8,629 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civivi lmploymen Act, 1944,357 under the National Service Act, 1948 , ten under
the Reinstatement in icivil mployment Act,
the Reserve and Ausi, and two under he Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951 ,
Appeals against 33 determinations of Reinstatement Appeals against 33 determminations or einstatement Committees
were decided by the Umpire during the year 1155 , and, of these
 The Committers' determinations, totar number of cases determined by Northern Ireland
The
Reinstatement Committees up to the end of the year 1952 was 39 , The total number of cases determined by Northern Ireland
Reinstatement Committese up to the end of the year 1 1522. was 39
of which 23 were determine in favour of the applian of which 23 were determined in favour of the appicant. Ire the
eight appeals decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern
the Committees ' determinations were confirmed in seven cases. ethe Committees deterninations were connirmed in seven cases.
Dering this priod he Isle of Man Reinstatement Committess
determined eight cases. No appeals have been decided in the Istermines Man.
Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to th statutory provisions prohibiting dismissals of enporoyees by reason
of tiability for part-time service under the National Service Act,
1948, or short-erm service under the Reserve and Auxiliary 948, or short-term service
Forces (Training) Act, 1951 . Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, provides for appli-
cations to Reinstatement Commitees in respect of disputes about
he amount of compensation payable by the empler cations to Reinstatement commitees in respect of disputes about
the amoun of compensation payable by the employer, where it is
alleged that an employee has been dismissed by his employer alleged that an employee has been dismissed by his employer
solely or mainly by reason of his liability be called up for part-
time service in the Forces. During the quarter 13 applications were lime service in the Forces. DDring the quartrer 1 appolications were
determined by the Committees, six under section s1 of the National
dervice Act 1948 and seven under that Section as
 Reserve and Auxiiary Forces (Training) Act. 1951. Compensation
was awarded in 23 of the 45 cases determined by the Committees
during the year. Nine appeals against such determinations of
 Committees were decided by the Umpire, who upheld he com
mittee's determination in four cases, varied it in two, and reversed
it in three cases. .urtor

Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1952
According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the
quarter ended 31st December, 1952, the number quarter ended 3otronecember, 1952, the number of merchant Northern Ireland at the end of December was 336 , with a gross Connage of $2,146,402$ tons, compared with 343 vessel. of of $2,062,482$
tons gross at the end of September, an increase of 83,920 tons. The tonnaze of vessels intember, and for regrease of of ratronoad or or for
sale was 671,843 at the end of December. This figure, which wis sale was 671,843 at the end of December. This figire, which wwas
26,826 tons more than at the end of September, represented $31 \cdot 3$
 Included 279,719 tons for Norway, 86,048 tons for Liberia, and
83,70 tons for Panama. The tonnage at the end of December
itended for registration abroad included intenductior registration abroad included 125,120 tons on which
construction had commed
The The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction
in the world at the end of in the worrd at the end of December amounted to $6,118,585$ tons
gross of which 35.1 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and
Northern tres Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the enu oared withber whe $3,972,183$, an increase of 169,792 tons
com of 1,000 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world
amounted to $3,277,115$ tons or 53.6 per cent. of the total tonnage ander construction. The total toonnage of oil tankers being built
in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was $1,214,864$ tons gross, an increase of 65,388 tons compared with the previous quarter.
The world fifures and those for construction abroad are exclusive The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, of the Union or
for which countries no figures were available.
The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Britain and
 Northern ireans and 34 motorships, of 183,101 tons, a total of 63
of 206,6999 tons, and
vesses, of 3898000 tons gross.
same period
sere
 numbers completed during the period were
tonss and 46 motorships, of 201,562 tons, a total of 66 vessels, of 324,438 tons gross.
The figures in thisticle exclude vessels of less than 100 tons
gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

| Contents of this Section |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arbitration Awards | Page | Noticos and Orders: |
| Indusstrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals | 73 | Wages Councls Acts |
| Civil Serrice Arbitration Tribunal Industrial Court in | 73 74 | Catering Wages Act |
| Single Arbitrators, eto. | 74 | Decisions of National Ins | Civi Servico Arbitration

Indostia Court
Singlt Arbititators, ete.

Wazes Councils Acts
Catering Wazes Act

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

## Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During January the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued thirteen
Wards, Nos. 297 to 309 .* awards, Nos. 297 to to 0.9.* Six of the awards are summarised below ;
 Engineering and Allied Employers Dundee and DistrictAssociation
and members of the Amaligamated Engineering Union in their
mployment. Matter in dispute : The dispute arose out of a employment. Marter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a
difference between the partios regarding a statring rate for
machinemen. Award: The Tribunal awarded that in the Dundee machinemen. Award. The Tribunal awarded that in the Dunde
district the starting rate for machinemen should be not less tha
5 s. a week above the minimum rate for labourers.
S. a week above the minimum rate for labourel

Award No. 301 ( 12 th January).- Parties: Local Authorities
represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council represented by the Employers's Side of the National Joint Council
for Local Authorities Servics (Manual Workers) and members o
the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the
Council in their empoemment. Claim. That the rates of all
workers covered by the National Joint Council be increased by workers covered by the National Jont Council be increased by
7 f. 4. and 5 s . 6 d. a week for men and women respectively, with
effect from 1st October, 1952. Award: The Tribunal awarde 7s. 4d. and 5s. 6 d. a week for men and women respectively, with
effect from 1st october, 1.52. Award. The Tribunal awarded
that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased
by ld. an hour formen and ond hour fo women with effect as
from the beginning of the first full pay period following from the begining,
28th November, 1952.
Award No. 302 (13th January).-Parties: Employers repre-
senter on the Employrs. Side of the Chemical and Allied
Industries Joint Industrial Counci, and members of the trade Industries Joint Industrial Council, and members of the trade
unions represented or the Trade Union Side of the Council in
their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages. their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages.
Award : The Tribunal awarded that the minimum wage rates of
the workers concerned should be increased by 1 . an hour for men the workers concerred should be increased by 1 d. an hour for men
and d d. an hour for women, with proportionate increases for
juvenie workers Award No. 303 (20th January).-Parties: Members of the
Shawl Section of the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturrse Astion ofiation, Limitited, and members of the United Woo
Shawl, Fall and Antimacassar Trade Union of Hucknall and Shawl, Fall and Antimacassar Trade Union of Hucknall an
District in their employment. Claim. That under the terms o
 basic earemings, which became payabie when the Index of Reta
Prices reached 138 should have been maintaine when the Inde
fell to 137. Award : The Tribunal found that the employers ha fell to 137. Award: The Tribunal found that the employers had
correctly applied the terms of the provisional agreement.
Award No. 306 (23rd January). - Parties : Members of th Award No. 306 (23rd January). - Parties: Members of the
Condenser and Allied Spinners' and Manuacurares' Association: Condenser and Asceations affliated to the Cotton Spinners' and
members of Assiate and members of Associtions
Manufacturers Association ; Manufacturers' Association; and members of Associations
affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners ${ }^{\text {Ansocia- }}$
tions, Limited, and members of trade unions affiliated to the the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and
Twisters ; members of trade unions affliated to the National Twisters; members, of trade unions aniliated to the National
Assocition of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives; and members of trade unions affililited to to the Northern Counties
Textile Trades Federation in heyment of the above
employers. Claim: For an increase of 10 per cent. in current
 wages. Award: The Tr
present been established.
Award No. 309 (30th January).-Parties: Firms represented by
the United Kingom Joint Wages Baord of Employers for the
Vehicle Building Industry and members of the National Union Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Unio
of Vehicle Builders and members of the Amalgamated Society
W Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. Cllaim: For a
substantial increase in wages $A$ ward
 by 2 d . an hour and of adult female workers pro rata in accordance
with ormal practic. The Tribunal alsol laid down that the above
increasess should not in any way affect the basis for the calculation increases should not in any way affect the basis for temployed on
of the earnings of pieceworkers or of workers employed on
incentive bonus systens on any other system of payment by
results, that is to say, the increase arising from the award
 piecow, orkers or workers employed on incentive bonus systems or
on any other syster payment by results should not exceed the
increase applicable to timeworkers.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards Since the last issue of this GAzErre was prepared the National
Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued six awards, Arbitration Tribuunal (Northern Ireland) has issued six awards,
two of which are summarised below ; the others did not relate to
a substantial part of an industry Award No. 1023 an ind December). Parties: The Employers'
Side of the Joint Council Furniture Industry (Northern Ireland) ide of the Joint Council Furniture Industry (Northern Ireland
nd certain members of the trade unions represented on thade
Union Side of the Joint Counci. Matter in isispute . Whether the Union Side of the Joint Council. Matter in dispute. Whether the

 idd and the Trade Union Side of the Joint Council Furniture
nutustry Northen Irreland) but awarded that the presen supple-
nentary cost-of-living sliding scale shall be replaced by the
 1953, the amount of the supplementary cost-of-living allowance
to ob paid to adult male workers covered by the claim shall bee
to 8d. an hour, based on the Noverber, 1952 , index figure of 138 in
te Interim Index of Retail Prices; a and (b) thereatter the said supplementary cost-of-living allowance shall be calculated and paic
in accordance with a sliding scale, full particulars of which are
iven in the award. siven in the award.
Award No. 1025 (21st January).-Parties: The member firms of
the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association and certain
 Alliers Workers. Claim. For an increase of 12s. 6 . a a week, to operate on and from the first tay day in Noverber, 1952 . . A Avard
The Tribunal awarded that the present rate of wages of the workers The Tribunal awarded that the present rate of wages of the workers
to whom the claim relates shall be increased by 4 a week, with
effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issuedfive awards, Nos. 207 to 211 ,* Award No. 207 (3rd January).-Parties: The Association of
Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Board of Inland Revenue. Claim. For temporary allowances. Award: The Tribunal found
gainst the claim as set out in the Terms of Reference but in the against the claim as set out in the Terms of Reference, but in the
special circumstances of the case awarded that a single paymen of $£ 125$ be paid within three months of the date of the ayard
Sene
Seniol (Higher Grade).
 increase of salary scales with retrospective
Tribunal found against the claim. Award No. 209 (17th January)-Parties: The Staff Side and
the Official Side of the Central Whitley Committee for Rampton hed Moss Side Hospitals and Broadmoor Institution. Claim
and
Effectide dor Effective date of revised salary sceales. Award. The Tribunal
awarded that the revised scales of pay for the nursing staffs of the awarded
three State Institutions agreed upon between the two Sides of the
Central Whitley Committee for Rampton and Moss Side Hospitals Central Whitley Committee sholl take effect from 1st May, 1952.
and Broadmoor Institution shal Award No. 210 (19th January)- Parties : The Institution of
Professional Civil Servants and the Board of Inland Revenue Professional Increased salary sales with retrospective effect. Aevenue,
Clard.
The Tribunal awarded :-(a) That the salary scales for men in
 An of 60 to be paid after five years if the necessary legal qualiin
cation is obtained. ; and a ascond Special Increment of of $£ 95$


 apply; (c) that the above scales in so far as they amend existing
scales shall have effect from 1 It $J$ anuary, 1952. they exclude, and
shall be subject to, the Civil Service Pay Additions; (d) that the "corresponding po, the cits" privicipe shay Adil be applied in the
assimiation to the new scales of officers in post.
 Proessi. Increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award.
The Tribunal awarded, (a) that the salary scale of Staft Navigators




Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896 Industrial Court Awards
During January the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos.
2428 to 2434 , six of which are summarised below; the other award related to an individual employer.
Award No. 2428 (13th January).-Parties: The Trade Unions'
Side and the Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council of Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For a
increase in the lead rates of storemem employed by the War Office and the Air Ministry. Award. The Court found against the claim
and in favour of an offer made on 2? Th June, 195, by the Official
Side in ternect and in favour of an offier made on 27 th June, 1952 , by the Official
Side in respect of storemen enploy A. Reyal Amy
Ordnance Corps Establishments and Royal Electrical and MechaniOrdnance Corps Establishments and Royal Electrical and Mechani-
cal Enginers Establishments of the War Office and in respect of
leading storemen employed by the Air Ministry. The Court leading storemen em.
awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2429 (15th January).-Parties : The Trade Union
Side and the official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council
for act for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For a
locality or inconvenience allowance to be paid to industrial workers employed at hav. Dare amoor Prisen. te peaid to ind Avstrial workers
Ahe Court found
against the claim and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2430 (23rd January).-Parties: The Trade Union
Side and the Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council Claim: For trimmers employed in the foundries of H.M. Dock-

Award Noo. 2431 (23rd January)-Parties: The Employees' Side
and the Employers 'Side of the National Joint Industrial Counci for
 and Motor Omnibuses. Claim. To determine a difference
between the two itides of the council ras the the interretation of a
clause in the National Conditions Agreement of 12th March, 1947 . clause in the National Conditions Agreement of 12th March, 194 .
Award. The Court found in favour of the Trade Union Side
interpertation of the clause and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2432 (28th January).- Parties: The Chain Makers'
and Strikers Association and the Chain and Anchor Manufacturers Association Claim: For an increase in the piece prices
shhoun in Price Lists dated th July, 1955 Award . The Court
awarded that the piece prices shown in Price Lists dated 9th July,
and awarded that the piece prices shown in price Lists cated from the
1991, should be increased by 6 the per cent., with effect
beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the beginnin
award.
Award No. 2434 (28th January).-Parties: The Transport and
General Workers Union and the Stratord Market Tenants
Gescoist General workers C. Claim. For the establishment of a pitching
Assocition Limite.
payment at Stratord Market. Award: The Court, in the light of payment at Stratford Market. Award: The Court, in the ight or
all the circumstances attaching to Stratfor M Market as compared
and with those of the central L
and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration During January there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators
or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act,
1919.

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## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

## Notices of Proposals

During January notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposis to the Miniser of tabour and National Service were
issud by the followins wese Sack and Bae Wares Council (Great Britain).-Proposal S.B. (38)
 or male and fen
female workers.
 revised generail minimimum time rate
rates for male and female workers.
 of hol id payment of holiday remuneration.
 hinimum time rates and piece work hasis time rates for male and Corset Wages Conccil-Proposal K .(37), dated 1 16th January,
or finin revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis end female workers
Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal S. (42) dated 1 1oth January, for frxing reviseced general minimum time rates
and piee work basis time rates for male and female workers.
 time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female
workers workers. Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britian). -Proposal
R.(lo4), dated 23 23d January for fixing revised general minimum lime rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piec
rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

 Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales)--
Proososal H.M. (43), dated 3otin January, for fixing revised general Prinimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and
female worker Dress
Dressmaking and Womer's Light Clothing Wages Council
England and Wales). - Proposal W.D. (88), dated Soin Januart



## Wages Regulation Order

During January the Minister of Labour and Nationa Servie
made the following Wazes Resulation Orders givivg fitect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councis concerned :-
 January and erfective from 28th Janaury. This Ordere prescribes
revises general minimum time rates for male and female workers,-
See page 6 . Terise page 67
The Cotto

 prescribes
workers.

 payment for such holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945
Notices of Proposal
During January notice of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to to the Ministy of t Labour and National Insurane was proposas, to the Ministry of Labour an:-
given by the following Wages Councils :-


 General Waste. Materenals Reclamation Wagese Coumcil. - Proposal
N.I.W.R. (N.40), dated 9ti January, for requiring additional

Minstry of Labour Gazette. February, 1933
annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment
for such holilidyy.
Further information concerning the above proposals may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone
House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

## Wages Regulation Order

During January the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Wames Regulation Order* ${ }^{*}$ giving effect to the

 Order, 1933 N.I.B. .N. (N.165), dated 16th January and effective
as from 28 tht January. This Order prescribes incrases in general
minimum time rates for transport workers.-

Catering Wages Act, 1943
Notice of Proposal

During January notice of intention to submit to the Minister of
Labour and Natitional Sevvrice a wages regulation proposal was
issued by the following Wages Board :Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was
issued by the following Wages Board :Licensed Residential Establishment tand Licensed Restaurant Wages
BBaard. Proposal L.R.(15), dataded 13th January, for fixing revised
weekly minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the
Ministry of National Insurance and appointed by the Crown Ministry of National Insurance and appointed by the Crown
(see Section 43 ort the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42
sit
 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 whic
the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of che Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the
decision of the Tribunal was not unanimus decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.
Appeas the the Commisioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a persion whose right
to benentit io or may be, under the Fourth Schedule the 1946 cht
affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant
or the deceased was a member or by the claimant himslf. No
appeal
apay be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the
Commiscioner.
A recent decision of general interest is set out below.
A recent decision of general interest is set
Decision No. R(U) $40 / 52$ (18th December)



Decision of the Commissioner
2nd to 8th August, 1952, inclusive. 2nd to the August, 1952 , inclusive.
"The claimant is a builing operative and he appeals from the
decision of the local tribunal. The facts shew that he was employed decision of the local tribunal. The facts shew that he was employed
by a firm of builders and contrators untio cotober, 1955 , and by
another firm of builders and contractors from 29th October, 1951, by a firm of builders and contractors untio October,
another firm of buidders and contractors from 29th October, 1951,
until 25 th July, 1952 , when his employment was terminated until 2 2 th July, 1952, when his employment was terminated
is For the ourposes of receiving holidays wwith pay the claimant
is subject to the terms of an agreement for Holidays with Pay is subject to the terms of an agreement for Hoiliays win Pay
Scheme dated 28 Oth Octooer, 1942 (revised to inclue amendments
agreed up to and including 7 th April, 1952 . The Scheme under
 agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry
and of the Civil Enginering Construction Board. It therefore
applies to the claimant, and in so far as is material to this acse the applies to the claimant, and in so far as is material to this case the
Sheme provides for amounts to be crited in respect of holidays,
by credifing each operative covered by the Scheme with certain sums
 in respect of employment by the employer first employing him in
the calendar week begining 7 th April and by the employer first
emploving him in each subsequent calendar week with two shillings
 to operatives under the agreement are termed the 'accounting periods' and are periods or twelve calendar monthouting period
on the first Monday in April each year. The account
relevant to the holiday period st Aprit to sls December in each
and relevant to the holiday period 1 st Apriil to 31 st December in each
year is the accounting period commencing the first Monday in
April in the previous year. Each operative covered by the Scheme April in the previous year. Each operative covered by the scheme
is entitled to an annual holiday of six consecutive working days



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. all these are part of the one system Hitherto, you could only have multicopying OR visible records separately. Now, you can have both together-with the advantages of both and the savings of both.

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2. Signalling of information (pay
changes, holidays, sickness, etc.)
SECURITY of records.
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4. PROOF of posting, from TIME

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7. Proved figures available for posting
to the Nominal Ledger.
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which shall commence wherever possible at normal stopping time not considered a working day. The annual homentay, is tina
during the period between 1st April and 31st December each
 operatives the employer last employing the claimant decided that
the holiday hould buring the Aust Bank Holiday wek.
The holiday credits are made up as follows : a sum equivalent to The holiday credits are made up as follows : a sum equivalent to
the total amount of holiday credits made to the operative for the
relevant accounting period (as shewn on the operaites holiday
card) less the apro eleevan accounting period (as shewn on the operative's holididay
card) less the appropriate admimistrative charge for that period is
paid to the operative by the employer in whose employment he is paid to the operative by the employer in whose employment he is
at the date of the annual holiday. Anvual holidays cannot be
carried forward from one year to the next, hand no operative is carried forward from one year to the next, and no operative is
cligibe to receive in any year payment of holida credits except
those proper to the relevant accounting period for that year eligite to receive in any year payment of holiday credits except
hose proper to the relevant accounting period for that year
Each employer operating the Scheme immediately prior to the Each employer operating the Scheme immediately prior to the
commencement of the accuunting period each year obtains from
the Management Company a numbered holiday card in respect of
 ach operative in his employment, and the making of holiday
dredits is don oby employer, affining stamps in the space
provided therefor in the operatives' holiday cards.
"It was by virtue of this Scheme, the relevant provisions of which employment on 25 th July, 1952 , the sum of $\mathrm{E5} 5 \mathrm{~s}$. representing six
days' wages. The whole of this sum did not represent days, wages. The whole of this sum did not represent holiday
credits in respect of his last employment ending on 25 th July, 1952 , credirs in respect of his sast employment ending on 2 Sth July, 1952 ,
but represented the accumulated redits in respet of weeks of
employment during the accounting period April, 1951, to employment
April, 1952 .
"As the sum received by the claimant was received by him within
 as not unemployed during the period from terminated, and the therefore
inclusive. The authority for the decision of the insurance office was regulation $6(1)$ )(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment
and Sickness Benefi) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1237] as and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [s.
applied in Decision C.U. $72 / 48$ (reported).
"The claimant has submitted that it is is not reasonable to take into
account old credits not due from his last employer and to say that
those represent continuation of was those represent continuation of wages, but the local tribunal felt
bound to hold that an ancuumulated credit paid by the last employer bound to hol that an accumulated creair paid
(as was the case here) ameunted to a continud recipt of wages.
"The tribunal were som minded in view of what was said by the
Une
 page 47. The case to which that decision refers relates toa a claimant
whose circumstances were very similar to those of this claimant.
In that decision the Umpire said : a further question arises In that decision the Umpire said ... a further question arises
which is whether the claimant continued to recieve, notwith-
standing his employment had terminated, only the sum which he standing his employment had terminated, only the sum which he
received from the employer by whom he had ben employed top to,
or within a day or two of, the holiday, or whether he continued to or within a day or two of, the holiday, or whether he contitued to
receive $£ 2$. 9 . .d. .hich represented dhe acculated credit from
his last employer together with the sum received as an accumulated his last employer together with the sum received as an accuunulated
credit from a previous employer. The credits are payable (apart
from thutual agrement to te contray) and were paid at the
recognised summer holiday. The claimant's employment had from mutual agreement to the contrary) and were paid at the
recongised summer holiday. The claimants employment had
terminated a day or two befor that holiday. What he
continued to receive notwithstanding that his employment had continued to receive notwithstanding that his employment had
terminated was the sum of the accumulated creoits, namely
 had been subscribed by an employer other than his last employ
does not prevent the claimant continuing to receive $£ 29 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d.' "I respectuully agree with the reasoning of the Umpire in Case
No. 2677138 and consider, having regard the the terms of the agreement under which the claimant in this case received the sum
of $£ 5$ s. when his employment terminated and in view of the period
that elapsed between 25th that elapsed between 2sth July and the com mencement of the
agreed holiday, that the acumulated credit received by him was
亚 agreed holiday, that the accumulated credit received by him was
allocated to the holiday period which in this case was from 2nd to
8th August. In view of the principes enuciated in Decion
.
 to receive wages from 2nd to th th August, , ose the He was therefore
not unemployed during that period. For reasons stated I
must dismiss the appeal of the claimant."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which mentioned Statutory Instruments, relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour and National Service arecocerned, ither
directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory directly or in
Instruments.
The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britian) Wages
Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 22 ; price 4d. net, 5td. post
 free), dated 12th January,
Council (Great Brition) Wages Resulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953
No. 58 ; price 4d. net, 5 td. post free), dated 16th January The
The

 made by the Minister of Labour and Nat
Wages Councils Act, 1945.-See page 74.


Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1953 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net ; those in brackets include
postage.)
Accidents.- $(\mathrm{i})$ How they happen and How to prevent them at
Factories. Docks, Building Operations and Works. of EEsineering Aactories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Ensineering
Construction, Yolume 14 (New Series). January, 1953. Ministry
 Carerrs.-Choice of Careers. New Series. No. 37. The Welder
and Cutter. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. Census. of Production for 1948--Final Reports. (i) Mineral Oil
Refining. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10.d.). (ii) Wholesale Bottling. Price 2s. (2. It. Id.). (iii) Building and Contracting. (iven Non-Metaliferour
Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate). (v) Furnitur

 ments, etc. (xi) Rayon, Nylon etc. and Silk. Price 4s. (4s. 11 d. d .
cach. (xii) Radio and Telecommunications. (xii) Hardware, Hollow-
aare
 Census of Production for 1949.- Reports. (i) Volume 5. Metal
Goods (not elsewhere specified) and Precision Instruments, Jewellery
 Vehicles. (iii) $V$.
Board of Trade.
Coal- Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production,
Proceds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1952 . National Coal Board. Price 5d. ( 6 d d ).). See page 50 .
 Pensions.-Forces Family Pensions. Cmd. 8741. Ministry of
Defence. Price 4d. (5 5 d d .). Teachers.-Supply of Teachers in Scotland. Second Report of the
Departmental Comittee. Cmd. 8721 . Scottish Education

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and
Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-

 Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will
be held on 19th, 20 th and 21 st May, 1953 , at Doncaster only. The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on
20th May, 1953, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in July, 1953 . Intending candidates should apply after 24th February for the
necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an necessary ion fris, any of the above Certificates. The completed
examination for
applications should be returned to the sectery as soo as possible, and must in any case be received not later than
24th March. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames Hous
South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

- See foototete *in preceding column.


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## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st October, 1952

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[^0]:    For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.11 tons
    3. 17 tons in December, 1951 .
    The output per manted on the basis of all workers was 1,19 tons in December calcurated on the basis of all workers
    1952, and December, 1951, the figure was 1.21 months

[^1]:    

[^2]:    
    

