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CONTENTS

Pa	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH	
Special Articles:	Special Articles—continued:	Page
Earnings and Hours in April, 1953 30		
Review of Monthly Statistics 31		
Agricultural Wages in England and Wales 31		316
Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for 1951 31	3 continue of a continue of the continue of th	310
Amalgamation of Government Departments 31	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT ETC	318
Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 31	4 WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	329
Court of Inquiry into Dispute in Electrical Contracting Industry 31	Mysony Amore Co.	337
National Insurance: Functions of Local Advisory Committees; National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act,	Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc	338
1953; Industrial Injuries Scheme Transitional Regulations; Amendments to Conditions for Receipt of	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	342
Certain Benefits under Industrial Injuries Scheme 31 International Labour Organisation: Asian Regional		343
Conference	6 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	343

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

Earnings and Hours in April, 1953

N April, 1953, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the

generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1953). In the enquiry of April, 1953, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 600 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1953, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1953, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs shop assistants, and outworkers working at home or of part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown fire strike stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were

sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1953, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 64,400, of

which approximately 61,500 furnished returns suitable for which approximately 61,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was about 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these work-people. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enguiry. The proportions varied in the different industries earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others much less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1953, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 309 and 310, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1953, and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown. and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 311 and 312.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1953

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1953, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups and for the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April 102. This industries in April, 1953. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1953, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The earnings of these women averaged 50s. 11d. and the hours worked averaged 22 0. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of

100s. 3d. would have been altered by only 1d. (to 100s. 2d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1953*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers
Treatment of non-metal-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
liferous mining pro- ducts other than coal	189 11	88 8	93 7	62 6	163 7
Chemical and allied trades	186 1	83 7	100 9	62 11	163 1
Metal manufacture	205 4	85 8	101 9	64 0	191 11
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	196 4	73 8	107 8	65 11	171 10
Vehicles	204 8	71 5	115 3	72 10	184 3
Metal goods not else-				_ 12 10	10.
where specified	192 8	74 11	97 10	61 11	156 0
Precision instruments,	102 2	72 0	104 11	62.10	150 5
jewellery, etc	192 2	73 9	104 11 102 4	62 10 71 3	153 5 128 8
Leather, leather goods	111 9	80 1	102 4	11 3	120 0
and fur	173 3	75 5	94 2	59 6	134 9
Clothing	172 6	73 0	94 2 98 7	58 5	110 4
Food, drink and tobacco	167 1	71 8	94 2	59 10	133 5
Manufactures of wood and cork	179 7	75 9	102 8	58 0	154 4
Paper and printing	206 5	74 5	103 3	58 9	161 2
Other manufacturing in-			100	30	101 2
dustries	188 9	80 7	97 0	62 10	149 3
All manufacturing in-					
dustries	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
Mining and quarrying					
(excluding coal)	179 4	90 3	99 4	8	174 0
Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water	185 10 171 9	85 6 79 11	88 5 96 4	on con co	176 4
Fransport and communi-	1/1 9	19 11	96 4	3	165 9
cation (excluding rail-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	N CESSER	S PRESIDE		REDEAL STATE
ways, London Trans- port and British Road	SHEET STATE OF THE	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			
Services)	170 8	76 8	129 1	58 9	164 2
National and local	13.	70 0	129 1	30 9	104 2
government service	146 10	80 5	90 3	57 0	137 6
All the above, including		Total State of the			
manufacturing indus-	105 11	NEW 77813131	A SMALLS	Walley House	PROPERTY OF
tries¶	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 309 and 310 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1953

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1953, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 311 and 312. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1953

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
other than coal Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture	49·2 47·5 47·1	44·5 43·8 43·3	41·3 42·6 40·5	42·7 42·3 42·0	47·3 46·3 46·5
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	48·2 47·2	44·0 43·7	42·2 42·2	42·5 42·6	46·9 46·4
Metal goods not else- where specified	47.2	44.0	41.2	42.4	45.2
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. Textiles	46·1 48·1	43·4 44·9	41·8 42·4	42·9 43·1	44·5 44·7
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing	46.5	44·1 43·9	41·1 40·9	43·1 42·2	44·3 42·0
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork	48.5	44.5	43.2	43.2	46.3
Paper and printing Other manufacturing in-	46.7	43.9	42.6	42.8	45·2 45·7
All manufacturing in-				201211	desent.
dustries Mining and quarrying	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
(excluding coal) Building and contracting	48·6 48·8 47·8	44·9 46·3 44·3	42·6 38·8	8989	48·4 48·6
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road	47.8	44.3	40.5	\$	47.5
Services)	49.5	45.6	45.1	42-4	49.0
government service	45.7	43.6	40.4	40.6	44.9
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 311 and 312 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1953, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1953

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1953, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 311 and 312.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1953

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
liferous mining products	1.50		L'AMBLE .		
other than coal Chemical and allied trades	46.3	23.9	27.2	17.6	41.5
Metal manufacture	47.0	22.9	28.4	17.8	42.3
Engineering, shipbuilding	52.3	23.7	30.1	18.3	49.5
	48.9	20.1	30.6	10 6	44.0
	52.0	19.6	32.8	18.6	44.0
Metal goods not else-	32.0	19.0	37.0	20.5	47.7
where specified	49.0	20.4	28.5	17.5	41.4
Precision instruments.	45 0	20 7	20.3	17.3	41.4
jewellery, etc.	50.0	20.4	30-1	17.6	41-4
Textiles	44.3	21.4	29.0	19.8	34.5
Leather, leather goods			25 0	13.0	34:3
and fur	44.7	20.5	27.5	16.6	36.5
Clothing	46.3	20.0	28.9	16.6	31.5
Food, drink and tobacco	41.3	19.3	26.2	16.6	34.6
Manufactures of wood					
and cork	46.4	20.5	29.5	16.3	40.8
Paper and printing	53.0	20.3	29.1	16.5	42.8
Other manufacturing in-	The Part of the				
dustries	47.0	21.7	27.8	17.7	39.2
All manufacturing indus-	TO VEHICLES	W. 1999 (1999)		\$ \$50,100 mgs	C90.50 (2)
tries	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
Mining and quarrying	3 REPOR	150 HEED!	ALCOHOLD !	NO DEDICA	783 C. P. L.
(excluding coal)	44.3	24.1	28.0	8	43.1
Building and contracting	45.7	22.2	27.3	986	43.5
Gas, electricity and water	43.1	21.6	28.5	§	41.9
Transport and communi-	SHOUSER	303 .00	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000	2072 1 7 9 2
cation (excluding rail-	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 43 94	35 45756	Service Leve	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
ways, London Trans-			NOT THE PARTY		
port and British Road	11	20.6	NAME OF THE PARTY OF	100,000,00	30000000
Services)	41.4	20.2	34.3	16.6	40.2
	20.0	22 1	200	100	
	38.6	22.1	26.8	16.8	36.7
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	46.7	20.9	28.6	17.6	40.9

^{† ‡ § || ¶} See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1953, compared with Earlier Years

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1953

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and April, 1953, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

	Date			Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers
2500	100H	edano E yes		astuliti.	Averag	ge Weekly I	Barnings	
1938	October		.,	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3
1946	October			120 9	46 6	65 3	38 8	101 0
1947		-		123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	101 0
	October	8 3	2	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1948	April	20.00	To de	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
	October	101	9	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949				139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
	October			142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1950				145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
1051	October			150 5 160 2	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1951					66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
	October			166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1952			3000	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
1953	October			178 6 185 11	74 11	96 4 100 3	60 9	151 11
				Pe	rcentage In	acrease since	October,	STATE OF THE
75	ar .			Per cent.				
	October		1	75	78	101	109	90
1947	October			79	81	107	117	94
				86	99	114	136	103
(94	119	124	161	114
1948		Stale)		100	125			
1948	October	To all all		100	125	129	167	120
1948	October April			103	124	137	172	124
1948	October April October	To all all	::	103 107	124 130	137 142	172 179	124 129
1948 A 1949 A 1950 A	October April October April October	To all all	::::	103 107 111	124 130 136	137 142 148	172 179 180	124 129 133
1948 A 1949 A	October April October April October	To all all		103 107 111 118	124 130 136 144	137 142 148 154	172 179 180 189	124 129 133 140
1948 A 1949 A 1950 A 1951 A	October April October April October April October	To all all		103 107 111	124 130 136 144 157	137 142 148 154 169	172 179 180 189 202	124 129 133 140 156
1948 A 1949 A 1950 A	October April October April October April October	To all all		103 107 111 118 132	124 130 136 144	137 142 148 154	172 179 180 189 202 213	124 129 133 140 156 165
1948 A 1949 A 1950 A 1951 A	October April October April October April October April October	To all all		103 107 111 118 132 141	124 130 136 144 157 165	137 142 148 154 169 177	172 179 180 189 202	124 129 133 140 156

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 119 per cent. higher in April, 1953, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 196 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers.—The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 334 and 336), are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1953, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 152. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:—

100	D	ate		and)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947	April	No.		58 28	100	100	100	100
	October	2.00	SH'VEZI	23700	104	103	110	105
1948	April				109	108	121	110
	October		3		112	111	124	113
1949	April	-	S. 2010	STORY	113	115	125	115
	October				116	117	128	118
1950	April				118	120	130	120
	October				122	123	135	124
1951	April			500000	130	130	142	132
	October			3000	135	134	147	136
1952	April				141	137	151	
	October	-		ON THE	145	143	158	142
1953	April		40.33		151	149	163	147 152

The index of wage rates was 135 at April, 1953, showing a rise of 35 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 52 points in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that in the industries covered by the earnings enquiry the index was 136 at April, 1953, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and April, 1953.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1953, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October			47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1946	October			47-6	44-7	42.6	42.6	46.2
1947	April	300	19092	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
	October	00.66		46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948	April			46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
-00/200	October			46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949	April			46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
	October		4:1	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950	April			47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
100 A TO	October			47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951	April			47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
	October	2000		47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
1952	April		Charles !	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
	October	100	1 .0	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1953	April		1	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2

The next Table shows the average *hourly* earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October, 1938:—

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
		Che.			Averag	e Hourly l	Earnings	
1938	October	i.	1	d. 17·4	d. 6.8	d. 9.0	d. 5·0	d. 13·7
1946	October		0	30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26.2
1947	April	••	1	32.0	13-0	19.5	11.5	27.6
1948	October April		1::	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
	October			35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	30.2
1949	April			36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
1950	October April	**		36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
	October		1.8	37.9	17-2	23.6	15.0	32.7
1951	April October			40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35-3
1952	April	::	1:1	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
	October			44.9	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5
1953	April			46.7	20.9	28.6	17.6	40.9
				Pe	ercentage In	crease sinc	e October,	1938
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1946 1947	October April	. 1007		75	84	105	119	91
	October			84 90	92 108	117	131	101
1948	April		1	99	130	134	175	120
949	October April			104 107	136 135	140	182	126
	October	*	1:	110	141	147 152	184 192	131
950	April			114	146	157	192	139
951	October April	::	::	118 130	153 165	162 178	200	143
	October			140	174	189	214	158 168
	April			153	187	200	234	183
952	October		1000000	158	197	208	242	188

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. Since 1946, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938, and the proportion of women has continued at a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand the proportion of juvenile workers has declined and at April, 1953, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

Manufacturing Industries Only

The figures given in the Tables immediately preceding include all manufacturing industries but only a portion of the non-manufacturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries alone the figures of average earnings and hours at various dates from October, 1938, are as follows:—

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Dat	•		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Desi	AD TROUB	NEWS T	2300	N mag	Average	e Weekly	Earnings	
1938	October	•••	ens:	s. d. 70 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 50 4
946	October April			126 7 129 2	45 4 45 10	65 10 68 0	39 0 40 6	100 10 103 3
948	October April October			134 5 138 8 143 4	49 8 54 5 57 7	70 2 73 8 74 11	44 1 48 8	108 4 113 3
949	April October		::	145 1	56 11 58 4	77 7 7 7 7 9 3	49 10 50 8	116 10
950	April October			151 8	59 10	81 0 83 2	52 0 52 2 53 9	120 10
951	April October			165 0 172 1	64 3	87 11 90 7	56 4 58 4	127 5 134 2 139 10
952	April October			179 4 184 9	69 4	92 6 96 10	58 2	145 11 150 10
953	April		•••	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
				Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October, 1	938
946	October		1.0	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
947	April October			82 90	77 92	107	118 137	100
948	April October			96 102	110 122	124 128	162 168	115 125
949	April October	113		105	120 125	136 141	173	132 135
950	April October			114 121	131 140	147 153	180 181 189	140 145
951	April October			133	148 158	168 176	203 214	153 167
952	April October			153 161	168 182	182 195	214 213 229	178 190
953	April		-	171	191	208	239	200 210

* See footnote in the previous column.

^{*} The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

[†] Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 309 to 312, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 54s. 6d. in April, 1953, and the hours worked averaged 15·6.

[†] In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

[§] The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

^{||} So far as national government service is concerned, industrial employees have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

[¶] Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 310 and 312.

	Dat	•	100	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October			47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1946	October	TO BE		47-7	44.5	42.8	42.7	46.0
1947	April			46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
	October	10360		46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948	April			46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
	October			46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949	April			46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
	October			46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950	April			46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
	October			47.5	44.1	42-1	42.7	45.7
1951	April			47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
	October	1000		47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952	April	10		47-1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
	October			47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953	April		2.0	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Dat	e		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*				
					Average Hourly Earnings							
1938	October			d. 17·8	d. 6·8	d. 9·0	d. 5·0	d. 13·0				
1946	October			31.8	12.2	18-5	11.0	26.3				
1947	April October		::	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8				
1948	April October			35.9	15·0 15·8	21.2	13.8	30.3				
949	April	::	::	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.2				
950	October April	::	::	38 · 1	16·0 16·4	22.8	14.8	32·2 32·7				
951	October April		1::	39.6	16·9 17·5	23.7	15.1	33.5				
	October			43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8				
952	April October	• • •		45.7	19.0	27.7	16.8	38.9				
953	April			48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0				
				P	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938				
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
946	October			79	79	106	120	102				
947	April October			89	87	118	132	114				
948	April	::		102	101 121	124 136	152	124				
William Co.	0.1	and the same		100	100	130	1/0	133				

Increases in Wages since April, 1953

April October April October April October April October

1950

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since the last pay-week in April, 1953, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of these increases has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one-half of one per cent. during the four months May, 1953, to August, 1953, inclusive. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services: roadstone quarrying, brick-making, cotton spinning and weaving, carpet manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, baking, furniture manufacture, general printing, paper box manufacture, electricity supply, goods transport by road, and local authority services in Scotland.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertain-

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1953, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

ment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, coal mining, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from annual enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows :-

			-	Averag	e Wee	kly E	rning	S	
Date	Date							Women and Girls	
Half-yearly periods	1111	80.0	S.	d.	s.	d	S.	d.	
1947 April -1947 September		1000	97	7	62	d. 3 8 2	65	11	
1947 October-1948 March			104	4	67	8	70	5	
1948 April -1948 September		5	108	71	71	2	73	41	
1948 October-1949 March		100.	105	11	68	101	72	9	
1949 April -1949 September			114	9	77	0	76	6	
1949 October-1950 March			110	91	72	51	76	61	
1950 April -1950 September 1950 October-1951 March			115	51	77	101	75	31	
1951 April -1951 September			115	71	74 79	10	77 82	11	
1951 October–1952 March	1::		126	3½ 8	83	Ö	85	2± 5	
1952 April -1952 September			133	8	86	21	86	41	
1952 October-1953 March			132	81	84	31	90	4	
Yearly periods							Halp		
1947 April -1948 March			100	111	64	111	67	9	
1948 April -1949 March	250	20000	106	101	70	01	73	1	
1949 April -1950 March			112	91	74	81	76	6	
1950 April -1951 March	1.		115	61	76	41	76	71	
1951 April -1952 March			125	0	81	21	83	91	
1952 April -1953 March	1.		133	2	85	3	88	41	

These figures are inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.) and are net of deductions in respect of time lost due to sickness, etc.

Since March, 1953, certain increases in wages have been granted to workers in agriculture (see page 313 of this GAZETTE).

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles, but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 0d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 5d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 43s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953. For the week ended 26th April, 1952, the corresponding cash earnings were 40s. 6d.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 234s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953, and 222s. 10d. in the week ended 26th April, 1952.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 2nd May, 1953, averaged 246s. 1d. and in the corresponding week of 1952, 233s. 3d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (11s. 9d. in 1953 and 10s. 6d. in 1952) is not included in these figures.

An Agreement covering officials was made in August, 1952, with retrospective effect to November, 1951, but the figures for the week ended 26th April, 1952, have not been amended to take account of this Agreement.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 310 and 312 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last pay-week in April, 1953, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 205s. 5d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April-June, 1953, the average earnings were 209s. 5d. a

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TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1953

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1953

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

A 2 1 do 2	0 0			Num		age-earner irns receiv		by the	Av	Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1953					
Industry				Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†		
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying				5,026 13,137 3,511 7,269 6,477	248 490 256 336 380	25 42 5 29 598	- 3 - 5 56	5,299 13,672 3,772 7,639 7,511	s. d. 198 10 177 11 143 8 180 6 184 7	s. d. 97 6 89 2 65 5 94 7 99 9	s. d. - - 101 8	s. d.	8. d. 193 7 174 5 138 3 176 4 172 11		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Prod Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufac		her than	Coal	43,472 17,142 17,104 13,207 8,749 33,809	3,723 1,652 1,650 980 256 1,818	3,893 21,972 4,021 2,692 186 2,239	352 3,060 358 211 10 262	51,440 43,826 23,133 17,090 9,201 38,128	190 11 179 1 191 7 180 9 223 5 188 10	93 3 78 6 83 11 87 10 91 3 91 2	100 11 91 2 96 6 94 9 	73 7 60 10 56 9 56 9 74 4	176 3 122 11 165 4 160 4 216 9 178 1		
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet	100	2000	mery	12,608 83,522 6,810 18,174 11,092 10,603 16,269 13,029	287 3,486 400 473 495 718 687 439	40 12,450 7,236 8,977 2,865 7,184 793 1,732	3 1,359 1,076 694 316 1,408 25 150	12,938 101,040‡ 15,522 28,318 14,768 19,913 17,774 15,350	191 2 188 6 163 3 184 9 176 8 189 8 198 3 174 3	86 10 85 9 74 1 86 5 77 7 79 0 82 3 81 10	94 9 92 3 124 5 92 11 96 6 105 6 92 2	58 8 60 5 74 3 54 1 66 5	188 5 171 6 120 9 161 3 154 6 143 4 189 5 161 2		
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces§ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and r works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	olling i			17,622 157,526 61,898 9,920 11,333 26,539 59,274	461 10,229 5,005 852 919 1,432 2,220	172 6,009 6,493 1,492 409 2,231 6,628	7 170 523 162 13 77 293	18,262 173,934 73,919 12,426 12,674 30,279 68,415	207 2 217 1 194 9 188 3 206 7	91 1 90 2 78 5 83 7 90 7 84 0 85 0	103 3 100 4 80 7 104 4 104 5 107 1	59 8 - - 68 0	203 3 205 6 177 7 166 5 194 9		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Good Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Mires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gram Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods		es		139,459 60,950 16,727 11,165 37,097 16,235 37,004 32,836 41,627 334,168 68,590 22,717 18,151 20,207 8,185 5,848 36,486	17,332 10,429 2,358 1,164 4,920 1,337 3,910 1,586 3,979 37,379 9,731 1,279 1,264 2,088 526 134 4,550	1,788 747 819 320 4,156 1,513 4,103 9,161 1,221 41,228 21,814 10,776 11,259 19,747 10,731 2,420 18,825	140 54 41 6 6 165 31 233 126 37 2,212 1,335 672 713 1,248 1,180	158,719 72,180 19,945 12,655 46,338 19,116 45,250 43,709 46,864 416,778‡ 101,470 35,444 31,387 43,290 20,622 8,513 61,171	200 5 187 3 167 10 202 9 212 3 199 6 181 2 196 4 202 5 196 7 201 6 188 8 187 4 190 10 186 8 199 4 194 11	76 3 71 6 64 7 73 8 75 6 72 2 71 9 69 1 74 6 73 9 73 5 77 10 74 11 72 9 76 7 71 10	108 1 105 8 98 10 101 3 106 4 112 8 96 3 116 1 110 7 107 2 110 3 102 11 111 7 107 3 109 5 108 2	61 1 67 0 63 6 59 6 69 9 72 8 61 6	185 8 169 7 152 6 188 3 187 9 183 6 163 4 174 6 189 1 176 9 156 1 153 5 143 5 137 2 169 8		
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carrand Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	or Mot			161,448 57,498 3,098 60,596 95,245 50,355 10,313 20,712 2,113	11,553 11,150 835 11,985 7,993 2,777 1,770 2,404 454	14,610 2,531 143 2,674 7,991 14,443 262 530 1,073	742 141 17 158 254 808 12 55 128	188,353 71,320 4,093 75,413 111,483 68,383 12,357 23,701 3,768	227 4 162 7 153 3 162 2 226 0 208 10 191 6 202 10 175 1	85 11 62 9 60 1 62 6 76 4 77 6 71 3 81 9 71 0	123 7 100 9 100 2 113 8 117 5 110 1 93 2 93 11	76 10 66 3 79 1	210 0 144 7 131 7 143 11 206 10 182 8 172 5 187 9 135 8		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere speci Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	ified	::	::	16,599 12,873 19,281 17,482 12,516 14,379 72,560	1,518 1,163 1,592 1,091 1,133 1,359 6,051	7,647 8,815 2,402 3,638 14,632 6,243 29,112	680 586 113 341 2,027 497 2,596	26,444 23,437 23,388 22,552 30,308 22,550‡ 110,319	189 5 181 3 201 7 189 3 188 3 183 7 196 2	72 11 75 9 84 0 74 5 74 4 73 5 73 9	95 1 100 0 98 2 94 6 95 3 99 1 99 4	51 6 63 6 — 61 4 60 5 64 8 64 3	151 11 142 6 182 4 166 6 130 6 150 9 160 9		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instru Manufacture and Repair of Watches and C Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious M Musical Instruments	locke	etc.	::	26,367 3,787 5,789 2,610	3,411 397 492 504	12,018 2,953 3,609 423	961 351 557 32	42,757 7,488 10,447 3,569	194 10 185 3 190 1 185 7	75 3 72 0 69 9 67 9	108 11 113 5 89 6 102 0	66 9 63 4 57 11	158 3 145 3 142 7 157 11		
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc, Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	8:: :: :: ::			39,310 24,709 64,019 57,933 21,146 11,844 9,162 5,558	2,303 1,304 3,607 3,755 773 601 3,099 455	69,234 43,952 J13,186 65,531 7,679 16,274 21,853 7,231	5,936 3,660 9,596 9,154 845 2,029 5,067 711	117,303‡ 73,716‡ 191,019‡ 136,373 -30,443 30,748 39,181 13,955	165 7 166 11 166 1 181 3 188 4 177 0 141 9 156 7	94 6 83 7 90 7 81 10 88 3 80 10 63 6 80 7	103 2 110 11 106 2 102 5 106 6 113 11 78 7 94 0	80 11 76 4 79 0 76 0 70 8 75 8 58 5 69 5	122 10 127 7 124 8 133 7 161 11 135 1 89 6 117 3		

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being

‡ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

(59672)

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1953—continued

	Nui	mbers of w	vage-carne eturns rec	ers covere eived	d by the	Av	Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1953				
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2,978 17,978 3,303 8,153 3,155 2,743 36,840 7,181	605 1,523 362 1,016 255 378 2,454 540	5,221 43,778 3,759 8,042 7,628 8,788 13,831 3,360	943 10,133 467 2,633 1,257 2,062 1,469 248	73,412 7,891 19,844 12,295	218 5 168 11 188 5 169 0	s. d. 68 7 76 0 77 4 79 5 76 6 73 3 85 11 96 6	s. d. 88 8 112 2 89 9 106 9 96 5 95 3 96 6	58 1 67 7	s. d. 107 9 132 1 120 11 134 0 111 8 97 10 151 5 147 7	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	18,640 3,771 2,195	1,394 565 175	3,404 7,553 2,021	311 1,606 207	23,749 13,495 4,598	175 4 159 11 186 5	77 6 71 11	97 2 90 4 105 10	66 5 57 7 63 0	157 0 105 1 141 2	
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers All firms supplying returns	26,919 1,097 376 1,473 2,282 48 2,330 2,317 3,219 3,237 33,899 1,041 5,140	3,057 84 12 96 257 3 260 337 262 381 3,427 925 164 1,089	85,911 2,292 630 2,922 31,928 742 32,670 23,078 5,561 12,365 70 705 707	17,766 634 96 730 8,500 112 8,612 6,805 597 3,131 4,260 157 15	4,107 1,114 5,221	170 10 155 1 166 9	73 9	100 7 91 5 85 9 90 3 100 7 95 1 100 5 93 4 97 7 88 9 107 2 88 7 87 9	61 2 45 7 44 7 54 7 54 5 59 3 57 1 58 11 66 1	111 2 104 11 104 9 104 10 95 6 91 9 95 5 90 95 5 90 95 1 136 8 127 6 123 9 126 10	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	19,059 41,178 3,190 44,368 8,455 10,464 18,192 10,126 18,209 9,809 19,116 37,790 7,188 10,864 11,032	733 4,465 429 4,894 1,335 1,001 1,184 543 1,804 614 990 1,954 844 1,476 681	3,032 14,970 963 15,933 14,178 5,740 4,212 2,499 26,149 15,213 9,665 5,813 5,287 4,735 15,190	397 3,773 265 4,038 3,906 748 543 563 6,571 1,412 1,266 546 681 774 2,963	23,221 64,386 4,847 69,233 27,874 17,953 24,131 13,731 52,733 27,048 31,037 46,103 14,000 17,849 29,866	171 2 165 6 158 6 165 0 173 2 159 2 168 11 189 9 190 8 173 2 170 10 159 2 155 0 152 8	83 10 64 7 68 3 64 11 68 6 73 10 73 5 96 11 76 2 81 10 76 1 74 4 64 2 82 9	91 10 85 6 81 4 85 3 97 8 88 9 5 91 3 104 1 103 8 93 7 92 8 88 9 87 7 82 8 87 7 82 8 87 7 80 6 81 6	68 0 53 3 49 9 53 1 61 10 62 3 54 2 76 10 59 7 60 9 60 10 67 9 60 10 67 0	156 2 133 4 129 3 133 I 114 2 128 1 148 1 165 10 127 4 120 4 139 2 145 7 120 5 122 7	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	37,784 52,168 1,166 53,334 6,208 8,951 7,282	6,013 8,576 243 8,819 928 1,952 1,335	2,900 13,857 344 14,201 515 2,364 1,785	275 2,114 45 2,159 52 347 175	46,972 76,715 1,798 78,513 7,703 13,614 10,577	163 0 195 1 163 3 194 4 205 4 165 2 171 3	74 10 75 8 74 0 75 8 92 7 71 9 76 7	97 7 108 5 95 0 108 1 95 6 91 8 94 7	63 8 57 10 57 9 54 4	126 6 147 1 162 3 135 4 161 8 183 5 136 2 144 6	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	39,181 2,216 7,986 9,275 36,518 56,573	2,916 289 729 1,039 2,924 8,610	8,755 807 11,262 11,672 3,069 29,653	1,915 134 2,473 2,364 584 6,810	52,767 3,446 22,450 24,350 43,095 101,912‡	196 11 183 5 181 6 183 3 226 2 206 5	95 2 84 0 74 8 75 8 69 11 70 7	99 6 103 9 96 7 100 6 113 9 106 0	76 0 60 1 58 7 51 0 55 4	170 9 151 11 122 1 126 11 205 2 155 6	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36,626 6,329 2,998 4,192 2,543 17,005	1,438 327 398 612 342 1,163	13,081 932 3,742 6,292 2,995 11,275	942 79 669 1,066 344 1,284	52,087 7,667 7,807 12,162 6,224 30,727	195 11 181 10 159 4 171 6 175 6 188 2	85 11 83 1 72 5 77 2 77 8 79 0	102 9 95 2 90 1 93 6 97 9 95 4	65 2 	167 1 165 11 113 5 116 10 126 3	
Electric Wiring and Contracting	423,401 20,047 83,686	42,778 8,353 2,382	1,791 309 254	171 45 15	469,059‡ 28,757‡ 86,337	181 11 184 4 204 6	89 4 60 11 99 0	89 0 87 9 84 5	Ξ	173 1 147 3	
Electricity 1	97,639 09,022 25,764	4,809 6,333 381	2,182 3,058 225	11 20 9	104,641 118,433 26,379	173 2 173 8 156 10	85 7 74 8 90 4	92 10 98 9 81 3		201 3 167 6 166 5 155 2	
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) . 1 Goods Transport by Road§ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	46,695 18,826 23,532 62,369 18,459		26,449 276 567 845 2,598	20 25 9 39 219	176,187 19,859 24,863 67,605	164 2 172 8 181 5 183 1 172 10	76 10 77 1 80 7 74 8 80 7	136 7 92 5 87 2 106 2 92 1	- - - 57 4	158 6 167 11 176 2 175 1	
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)**	80,440 58,467		11,541 46,440	252 525	93,753	157 3 143 4	76 5 81 7	107 0 85 7	61 10 51 7	159 5 149 6 133 6	
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	15,647 3,872	3,079	53,326 7,458	7,178 1,157	79,230 12,824	15 6 7 16 6 9	67 5 73 3	82 9 90 11	53 4 59 7	94 1 110 6	

* †‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ Excluding British Road Services.

¶ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

¶ Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport.

** These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services †† Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1953

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

THE STATE OF THE S	la	rage numb	k in Apri	l, 1953, b	y the	Ave	k in April	ly earnings, , 1953, of t by the return	he wage-	earners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	42.2	Hours 44·4 46·7 41·3 45·7 43·9	Hours	Hours	Hours 47·3 49·8 42·1 49·8 45·7	d. 50·2 42·8 40·9 43·3 48·0	d. 26·4 22·9 19·0 24·8 27·3	d. 	d	d. 49·1 42·0 39·4 42·5 45·4
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	49·3 47·7 47·1 47·0	44·0 44·1 44·0 42·9 47·5 46·2	41·9 41·0 42·2 41·8 41·3	42·7 42·8 42·2 43·3 42·1	48·3 43·8 45·9 45·9 56·6 49·0	46·5 45·1 48·8 46·1 46·9 45·6	25·4 21·4 22·9 24·6 23·1 23·7	28·9 26·7 27·4 27·2 	20·7 17·1 16·1 15·7 ————————————————————————————————————	43·8 33·7 43·2 41·9 46·0 43·6
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.		45·6 43·5 42·8 43·0 44·5 43·9 44·7 44·8	42·3 42·3 43·1 42·9 42·6 44·0 42·7	41·8 41·7 42·8 42·4 42·7	48·4 46·2 43·9 45·8 46·8 46·2 48·5 47·7	47·3 48·2 42·6 46·9 44·2 46·2 48·8 43·1	22·9 23·7 20·8 24·1 20·9 21·6 22·1 21·9	26·9 26·2 34·6 26·0 27·2 28·8 25·9	16·8 17·4 20·8 15·3 18·7	46·7 44·5 33·0 42·2 39·6 37·2 46·9 40·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47·2 48·5 46·2 39·8 46·2 47·9 46·1	44·0 43·7 43·3 38·7 44·1 42·7 43·5	41·1 40·2 35·5 42·9 41·3 41·3	- 41·5 - 42·3	47·1 48·0 45·4 39·2 46·0 47·2 45·5	52·7 53·7 50·6 56·8 53·7 49·8 50·9	24·8 24·8 21·7 25·9 24·6	30·1 30·0 27·2 29·2 30·3 31·1	17·3 - 19·3	51·8 51·4 46·9 50·9 50·8 47·3 48·2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	48·8 48·7 45·9 49·9 46·9 46·8 50·6 48·2 49·1 48·3 47·3 47·3 47·3 47·2	44·8 44·2 44·0 44·3 43·4 42·6 41·2 44·7 44·7 44·7 44·5 42·7 43·4 43·5 42·7 43·9	43·7 41·3 41·9 42·7 42·2 40·8 42·9 42·0 42·5 42·3 42·3 42·3 41·7	41·6 42·8 41·3 42·9 43·1 42·1	48·3 48·0 45·5 49·2 47·0 46·3 45·2 45·7 49·9 47·1 46·2 44·6 44·9 44·4 43·9	49·3 46·1 43·9 48·8 53·0 47·4 50·3 48·0 48·0 48·9 49·0 48·9 49·0 48·4 47·4 52·5	20·4 19·4 17·6 20·0 20·9 20·3 19·7 20·1 20·0 20·1 20·3 21·5 21·1 20·9	29·7 30·7 28·3 28·5 30·4 32·0 28·3 32·7 30·9 30·6 31·1 29·2 31·2 31·0 32·2 30·3	17·6 18·8 17·8 17·3 19·5 19·5 19·5 17·5	46·1 42·4 40·2 45·9 47·6 43·4 45·8 42·7 40·5 41·2 38·3 37·1 46·4
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns. Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	46·3 46·3 46·2 46·3 49·3 47·1 48·6 48·7 46·9	43·1 44·2 44·2 44·2 43·2 42·8 43·4 44·9 43·7	42·1 42·1 42·1 42·1 42·9 42·1 42·8 40·3	42·3 — 43·3 42·8 —	45·8 45·8 45·5 45·8 48·4 45·8 47·7 48·1	58·9 42·1 39·8 42·0 55·0 53·2 47·3 50·0	23·9 17·0 16·3 17·0 21·2 21·7 19·7	35·2 28·7 28·6 31·8 33·5 30·9 27·7	21·8 18·4 22·2	55·0 37·9 34·7 37·7 51·3 47·9 43·4 46·8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	45·3 46·9 47·6 48·0 48·4 46·1 47·3	43·4 43·4 43·8 44·6 44·7 43·7 44·2	40·0 40·7 40·8 42·0 42·3 39·7 41·2	41·5 42·1 	43·6 44·3 46·6 46·8 44·9 44·1 45·4	50·2 46·4 50·8 47·3 46·7 47·8 49·8	20·2 20·9 23·0 20·0 20·0 20·2 20·0	28·5 29·5 28·9 27·0 27·0 29·9 28·9	14·9 18·1 16·7 17·0 18·5 18·2	36·4 41·8 38·6 47·0 42·7 34·9 41·0 42·5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	46·5 45·3 45·0 46·7	43·5 43·6 42·1 44·8	42·1 42·7 40·1 43·7	43·1 43·1 42·6	44·9 44·1 43·0 46·1	50·3 49·1 50·7 47·7	20·8 19·8 19·9 18·1	31·0 31·9 26·8 28·0	18·6 17·6 16·3	42·3 39·5 39·8 41·1
Cextiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute.	47·0 46·6 46·9 49·9 46·1 46·6 46·8 47·7	44·9 45·2 45·0 45·5 43·8 45·5 44·0 46·2	42·2 43·4 42·6 42·2 42·3 42·4 42·8 43·0	42·2 43·5 42·7 43·7 42·0 43·4 43·2 43·4	43·9 44·5 44·1 45·7 44·9 44·2 43·9 45·0	42·3 43·0 42·5 43·6 49·0 45·6 36·3 39·4	25·3 22·2 24·2 21·6 24·2 21·3 17·3 20·9	29·3 30·7 29·9 29·1 30·2 32·2 22·0 26·2	23·0 21·1 22·2 20·9 20·2 20·9 16·2 19·2	33·6 34·4 33·9 35·1 43·3 36·7 24·5 31·3

^{*}Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1953—continued

portions of skilled and unskilled workers, and to the	la	st pay-wee	er of hour ek in Apri vered by th	l, 1953, by	y the	Av	ek in Apr	rly earning il, 1953, of by the ret	the wage	-carners
recode erg the different industry and process committee and controlled and contro	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc, Other Textile Industries	Hours 49·6 45·4 46·7 46·9 48·4 50·5 50·0 47·9	Hours 44·0 44·9 44·6 44·3 45·6 44·9 45·5 43·5	Hours 42·3 42·2 41·0 42·7 42·2 41·0 42·8 40·8	Hours 42·8 43·2 43·1 42·4 43·2 42·7 43·4 42·2	Hours 44·7 43·2 43·7 44·5 44·0 43·2 47·8 45·5	d. 39·5 57·7 43·4 48·2 41·9 40·6 43·3 44·6	d. 18·7 20·3 20·8 21·5 20·1 19·6 22·7 26·6	d. 25·2 31·9 26·3 30·0 27·4 25·0 26·7 28·4	d. 17·1 20·4 18·2 19·7 18·6 16·3 18·7 21·9	d. 28.9 36.7 33.2 36.1 30.5 27.2 38.0 38.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	47·1 45·4 44·4	44·5 43·8	42·0 40·9 40·7	43·3 43·4 41·2	46·2 42·6 42·6	44·7 42·3 50·4	20·9 19·7	27·8 26·5 31·2	18·4 15·9 18·3	40·8 29·6 39·8
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	44·7 44·2 43·2 43·9 43·9 43·8 46·2 42·8 46·3 45·0 44·6 45·0	43·5 	40·9 41·1 41·1 41·1 40·5 40·3 40·5 40·8 40·8 40·8 40·8 40·8 40·8 40·8	42·5 42·8 41·6 41·6 41·6 41·6 41·6 43·7	41·9 42·2 42·0 42·1 40·9 41·5 40·3 41·7 43·5 44·7 44·3 44·6	48·9 46·4 43·1 45·6 48·9 41·2 48·1 40·8 47·5 37·2 39·8	20·3	29·5 26·7 25·0 26·4 29·8 28·3 29·8 27·5 30·3 26·3 30·8 24·3	17·3 12·8	31·8 29·8 29·9 29·9 28·0 27·3 28·0 26·2 35·5 27·4 37·7 34·2 33·5 34·1
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	48·8 48·8 48·9 48·8 49·7 48·3 50·8 48·9 48·4 47·0 46·6 47·4 46·3	44·4 44·5 44·0 44·4 45·2 44·6 44·4 44·7 44·4 45·6 45·3 43·9 44·1 44·9 44·5	42·2 43·7 42·9 43·7 43·3 42·7 43·0 43·2 43·8 42·4 42·7 42·8 41·9 44·1	42·3 43·2 43·0 43·1 42·9 43·1 43·1 43·7 42·5 42·7 42·8 42·3 43·1 44·2	47·6 46·9 47·0 46·9 45·2 46·0 48·9 47·4 45·6 46·3 46·3 44·8 45·5 44·9	42·1 40·7 38·9 40·6 41·9 39·5 39·5 39·9 46·6 46·8 42·9 40·6 39·9 38·6 44·8	22·7 17·4 18·6 17·5 18·2 19·9 19·8 20·0 21·7 20·8 20·2 17·1 22·3	26·1 23·5 22·8 23·4 27·1 25·5 28·9 28·4 26·5 26·0 24·7 24·6 23·7 29·0	19·3 14·8 13·9 14·7 17·2 17·4 15·1 21·4 16·4 17·2 17·1 18·0 19·2 16·9 18·2	39·4 34·1 33·0 34·1 30·3 43·3 42·0 33·5 32·4 36·1 37·7 32·3 32·3 33·8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	46·9 45·3 43·8 45·2 50·7 46·3 47·0	44·5 43·7 43·9 43·7 46·3 44·1 45·4	42·4 41·6 39·9 41·5 41·3 41·4 41·9	42·4 42·8 42·8 41·9	46·3 44·3 43·0 44·3 49·5 45·0 45·9	41·7 51·7 44·7 51·6 48·6 42·8 43·7	20·2 20·8 20·2 20·8 24·0 19·5 20·2	27·6 31·3 28·6 31·3 27·7 26·6 27·1	18·0 16·2 16·2 15·6	38·1 44·0 37·8 43·8 44·5 36·3 37·8
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	50·7 51·5 47·5 46·7 43·4 46·3	46·0 47·8 44·9 43·9 42·4 43·7	42·4 44·8 42·5 42·5 42·2 42·7	43·9 42·6 42·4 42·3 42·7	48·8 49·4 44·4 44·2 43·3 44·8	46·6 42·7 45·9 47·1 62·5 53·5	24·8 21·1 20·0 20·7 19·8 19·4	28·2 27·8 27·3 28·4 32·3 29·8	20·8 ————————————————————————————————————	42·0 36·9 33·0 34·5 56·9 41·7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48·5 49·4 46·1 47·2 45·8 48·0	44·2 44·1 44·2 44·7 42·4 45·5	42·2 43·4 41·4 42·1 42·2 41·2	43·1 	46·7 48·4 43·5 44·0 43·7 45·2	48·5 44·2 41·5 43·6 46·0 47·0	23·3 22·6 19·7 20·7 22·0 20·8	29·2 26·3 26·1 26·7 27·8 27·8	18·1 — 17·6 17·9 16·7 17·9	42·9 41·1 31·3 31·9 34·7 38·4
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	48·2 48·3 51·9	46·4 45·9 46·1	38·8 39·1 38·2		48·0 47·5 51·7	45·3 45·8 47·3	23·1 15·9 25·8	27·5 26·9 26·5	Mast order	43·3 37·2 46·7
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	47·7 47·9 47·3	44·1 44·4 44·7	39·4 41·2 38·0		47·4 47·6 47·2	43·6 43·5 39·8	23·3 20·2 24·3	28·3 28·8 25·7		42·4 42·0 39·4
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road; Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication	48·5 52·4 49·9 48·0 48·9	44·0 49·1 46·9 44·1 45·2	45·6 40·3 40·8 46·4 42·2	_ _ _ 42·1	48·0 52·1 49·6 47·7 47·9	40·6 39·5 43·6 45·8 42·4	21·0 18·8 20·6 20·3 21·4	35·9 27·5 25·6 27·5 26·2		39·6 38·7 42·6 44·0 39·9
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service**	46·4 45·5	43·6 43·6	44·0 39·4	42·9 38·2	46·0 44·5	40.7	21·0 22·5	29·2 26·1	17·3 16·2	39·0 36·0
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc	48·1 47·9	44·6 43·9	42·1 43·0	42·3 42·6	43·4 44·5	39·1 41·8	18·1 20·0	23·6 25·4	15·1 16·8	26·0 29·8

*† See footnotes on previous page.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day,

|| Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport.

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services as the single pulled in the figures for other industries and services ** Excluding police and fire service.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 318 to 336.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 24,000 (all females), the number at the end of the month being 22,214,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 10,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 9,000, and other industries and services an increase of 5,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 27,000 from 23,325,000 to 23,352,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 257,371 to 282,389 between 13th July and 10th August, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 15,305 to 11,147. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 11,188 among males and 9,672 among females.

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 136. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted

in an increase estimated at £337,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,307,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £21,000 for 98,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales, the cotton industry, and the iron and steel industry.

At 18th August, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), compared with 141 at 14th July and with 137 at 12th August, 1952. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, bacon, imported mutton, pork and canned ham. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, milk, home-killed beef and fish. There were also increases in rail and road passenger fares, mainly in the London area.

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 20,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 56,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 122, and, in addition, 10 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of electricians and mates employed in various districts of England and Wales. and mates employed in various districts of England and Wales.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 31st July, with effect from 17th August, 1953, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 21 years and over from 113s. to 120s. a week in all districts. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 9s. a week to 158s. for men 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 9s. to 145s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds, For men in or mainly as norsemen, and by 9s. to 149s, for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 86s. to 91s. a week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 86s. does not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 81s. to 85s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. an hour. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21, in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, holidays with pay, public holidays, or the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, but the values fixed for board or individual meals supplied to a worker are increased by varying amounts.

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1951

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1951 has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

Numbers of Mines and Inspections

During 1951 the number of mines at work under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, was 1,577, of which 1,423 were producing coal; the other mines produced stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay. Of those producing coal, 1,000 were worked by the National Coal Board and the remainder under licence from the Board. The average number of persons employed in 1951 at all mines under the Act is provisionally given as 726,000, and the number of man-shifts worked as 181 · 2 million, compared with 724,500 and 177 · 6 million, respectively. in 1950. respectively, in 1950.

The total number of inspections made during 1951 was 28,684, comprising 19,184 below ground and 9,500 surface inspections. Of the inspections made below ground, 15,353 were made on day shift, 2,255 on afternoon shift and 1,576 on night shift. The corresponding numbers of surface inspections were 8,070, 1,305, and 125. Complete inspection of 851 mines was made during the year. Statutory inspections made in 1951 by examiners appointed on behalf of workmen under the Coal Mines Act numbered 4,744 at 532 mines. In addition, H.M. Inspectors received reports of 4,072 inspections made at 867 mines by Safety Board examiners.

Accidents

In 1951 there was a reduction, compared with 1950, from 493 to 487 in the number of persons killed and from 2,020 to 1,942 in the number seriously injured. A major disaster occurred during the year at Easington Colliery, Durham, and caused the death of 81 persons. Nevertheless, the Report says, the total killed and seriously injured in 1951 from all causes constituted a new low record for a year of full employment. The death rate per 100,000 man-shifts worked fell from 0.28 in 1950 to 0.27 in 1951. The number of fatalities underground rose from 447 in 1950 to 448 in 1951; the number of fatalities at the surface fell from 46 to 39. For the purpose of these figures a person is included as "killed" if he dies as a result of the accident within a period of one

year and one day from the date of the accident and as "reportably injured" when any accident occurs which either (a) causes any fracture of the head or of any limb, or any dislocation of a limb, or any serious personal injury; or (b) is caused by explosion of gas or coal dust or any explosive, or by electricity, or by overwinding. There was a slight reduction, from 237,800 in 1950 to 234,400 in 1951, in the number of persons injured in minor accidents, i.e., accidents not immediately reportable but causing disablement for more than three days. As the number of persons employed during 1951 was slightly higher than in the previous year the improvement in the safety record was, in fact, better than the figures for minor accidents indicate, but, the Report states, it remains true that, as in the previous year, there was one accident for every three persons employed.

The greatest single cause of accidents continued in 1951 to be falls of ground, which accounted for 198 fatalities and 733 cases of serious injury, compared with 186 and 716 in the previous year. The Report states that 1951 was the first year since 1940 in which The Report states that 1951 was the first year since 1940 in which there was an increase over the previous year in the total number of persons killed and seriously injured by falls of ground. The increase was, however, proportional to that in coal output. The numbers of persons killed and seriously injured in accidents occurring in connection with underground haulage and transport were 88 and 461 respectively, a decrease of about 10 per cent. compared with 1950. Explosions and fires in 1951 caused 100 deaths, including the 81 persons killed in the Easington Colliery disaster. The continued high incidence of fires at belt conveyors (15 in 1951) is described in the Report as disturbing. There was a decrease in the number of accidents arising from the use of explosives, but the increased usage of explosives was greater proportionately than the increase in coal output. It is considered that more shots are being fired than are necessary and H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines again urges that a determined effort should be made to reduce the use of explosives by better supervision and control of shot firing, by taking more advantage of alternative blasting reduce the use of explosives by better supervision and control of shot firing, by taking more advantage of alternative blasting devices, and by the adoption, wherever practicable, of methods of working coal without firing explosive charges. The Report refers to the Coal Mines (Explosives) Order, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 390), and to a detailed explanatory memorandum, "Handbook on Shot Firing in Coal Mines", published by the National Coal Board, which explains

the legal requirements and gives advice covering the whole range of the shot firer's duties. A number of accidents and their causes are described in the Report.

At the end of 1951 there were 52 Preliminary Training Schemes, for persons under 18 years of age, working on a full-time course of 16 weeks. As a result of past experience amendments were made to the syllabuses and arrangements and facilities were improved. First aid and fire-fighting were included in many of the courses. Preliminary training for adults, for a period of at least three weeks, continued to be given at Adult Training Centres. New entrants who received preliminary training during the year numbered 30,548, comprising 12,717 juveniles and 17,831 adults. Training at the coal-face was given to 15,175 persons, compared with 13,820 in 1950. Of the trainees at the coal-face, about 4,800 were trained on fully reserved faces and 10,300 on parts of production faces set aside for training purposes. Since January, 1947, when the Training Regulations came into force, more than 67,000 persons have received training at the coal-face in at least one operation. There was an increase in 1951, compared with the previous year, in the number who received training on parts of production faces, and the Report draws attention to the far more favourable conditions for safe and efficient training which fully reserved faces provide. During their training period or the first six months of their employment at collieries prior to commencing an approved preliminary training course for week below ground eits preserved acces During their training period or the first six months of their employment at collieries prior to commencing an approved preliminary training course for work below ground, six persons were killed and 47 were seriously injured, compared with five and 38 in 1950. About one-half of these accidents were, after investigation, regarded as avoidable by ordinary caution, and 87 per cent. could have been prevented by greater care, attention to statutory requirements, and a higher standard of plant maintenance.

Health in Mines

Inspectors of Mines continued to study developments and improvements in methods of dust control during the year and pressed for the adoption of those methods which had been found effective. Considerable progress was made, particularly in the North-Eastern, Scotland and Northern Divisions, in preventing and suppressing dust at the coal-face. At the end of the year, of about 190 miles of coal-face considered to require treatment, a total of 140 miles had been provided with the necessary equipment.

Other matters concerning health with which the Report deals are medical services and facilities for dealing with sick and injured persons, improvements in surface treatment accommodation, first aid facilities below ground, and the scheme for administering morphia. Statistics are given in the Report of the numbers of cases of pneumoconiosis under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, during 1950 and 1951. Of a total for the two years of 6,782 men diagnosed under the Industrial Injuries Scheme as having pneumoconiosis, 45 per cent, were Injuries Scheme as having pneumoconiosis, 45 per cent. were awarded disablement assessments of 10 per cent. or less, 41 per cent. were awarded assessments of 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. and 14 per cent. assessments of 50 per cent. or more. About one-half of the men concerned continued to work in the mines.

Appendices to the Report contain statistical tables, graphs, diagrams, and other relevant information.

AMALGAMATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

On 1st August Her Majesty in Council made the Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Pensions) Order, 1953, providing for the amalgamation of the Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of National Insurance under a Minister to be styled the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. Provision is also made in the Order for certain functions relating to medical and surgical treatment and the provision of appliances, vehicles, etc., previously

FINGER-FIT KEYS speed her work BYRON BUSINESS MACHINES, NOTTINGHAM. 'Phone 73061 performed by the Minister of Pensions in England, Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland, to be transferred to the Minister of Health, and in Scotland to the Secretary of State. The Order came into operation on 31st August.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Civil Aviation) Order, 1953, also made by Her Majesty in Council on 1st August, makes provision for the amalgamation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation with the Ministry of Transport under the Minister of Transport, who is to be styled the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. The combined Ministry is to be known as the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The Order is to come into operation on 1st October

Each of these Orders empowers the Minister concerned to appoint two Parliamentary Secretaries and contains other provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of functions.

Copies of the Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Pensions) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1198) and of the Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Civil Aviation) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1204) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

EMERGENCY LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953

Under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953,* which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, certain of the Defence Regulations have been permanently enacted. The Regulations concerned are set out in Schedules to the Act, which also contain a list of enactments repealed and Defence Regulations revoked on permanent provision being made by the Act.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the appointment of a Court of Inquiry, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between members of the National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union, and to report. The members of the Court are Mr. John Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C. (Chairman), Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E., and Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft. The hearings, which were in public, commenced in London on Thursday, 17th September.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Functions of Local Advisory Committees

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Local Advisory Committees) Amendment Regulations, 1953. These Regulations will widen the scope of the Local Advisory Committees, of which there are over 200 throughout the country. Under existing Regulations, made in 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268) Local Advisory Committees can only deal with National Insurance matters, but under the recent National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953 (see below) their functions can be extended by Regulations to cover questions concerning the administration of the Industrial Injuries scheme.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The National Insurance Advisory Committee will consider written representations on these Regulations. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, and should be received not later than 28th September.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953

On 31st July the Royal Assent was given to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953,† which, it was provided, should come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Minister of National Insurance. In the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953 (Commencement) Order, 1953, made by the Minister of National Insurance on 1st August, the Minister appointed 26th August, 1953, as the date on which the Act came into force.

The Act makes a number of changes in the scheme of insurance against industrial injuries which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The 1946 Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 214) replaced the Workmen's Compensation Act by a new system of

* 1 and 2 Eliz. 2. Ch. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 11d. post † 1 and 2 Eliz, 2. Ch. 43. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (71d. post free). compensation for accidents at work and for "prescribed" industrial diseases. Compensation under the new system took the form of State-administered insurance benefits. Injury benefit could be paid for a limited period during incapacity for work, and might be followed by disablement benefit, which might be either a pension or a gratuity, and which depended on a medical assessment of the disablement and not on loss of earnings. The basic benefit could be supplemented by certain allowances. The main change made by the 1953 Act is a relaxation of the conditions for the payment of disablement benefit. Under the original scheme disablement benefit could only be paid if the disablement resulting from the accident or industrial disease was "substantial", i.e., assessed by a medical board at 20 per cent. or more, or likely to be permanent, or in some circumstances both substantial and permanent. From 26th August, 1953, under the new Act the benefit may be paid wherever the disablement is assessed at one per cent. or more, whether it is permanent or not. Those persons who have already had claims rejected because their disablement was neither permanent nor substantial may claim benefit from 26th August if there is still some disablement remaining. This change does not affect the special rules relating to persons suffering from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis.

The Act also makes the hospital treatment allowance available

byssinosis.

The Act also makes the hospital treatment allowance available to persons awarded disablement gratuities as well as to disablement pensioners; removes a technical difficulty which at present prevents disablement benefit from being paid in certain cases from the date when injury benefit stops; enables industrial death benefit to be paid at the higher rate of 37s. a week, instead of 20s. a week, to certain widows whose husbands died as the result of an industrial accident or disease and who are aged between 40 and 50 when they cease to be entitled to an allowance for a child; and makes some minor changes in the system of adjudication. In addition, the Act gives the Minister power to make regulations for certain purposes, including (a) bringing into the scheme some classes of persons employed on board certain foreign ships and aircraft; and (b) making dependants' allowances available to certain unemployable persons who have been receiving workmen's compensation for injuries sustained before the Industrial Injuries Act came into force in 1948.

There is no increase in contributions under the Act.

Industrial Injuries Scheme Transitional Regulations

On 1st August the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Regulations, 1953. These Regulations, which came into operation on 7th August, make provision for dealing with transitional cases affected by the changes in the conditions for disablement benefit made by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953 (see above). They also contain amendments, consequential on the passing of the 1953 Act, of Regulations made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 1227) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

Amendments to Conditions for Receipt of Certain Benefits under the Industrial Injuries Scheme

Injuries Scheme

On 26th August the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1953.

The Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd September, make changes in the conditions for the receipt of certain benefits under the Industrial Injuries scheme. They provide for the extension, from three to six months, of the period of trial employment in a man's regular occupation (or work of an equivalent standard) which can be ignored in deciding whether he satisfies the conditions for the receipt of special hardship allowance. They also provide that, as from 2nd September, dependants' allowances will be payable to certain unemployable persons who have been receiving workmen's compensation for injuries sustained before 5th July, 1948, and that police and firemen who were injured before 5th July, 1948, and were awarded injury pensions, will be able to qualify for constant attendance allowance.

Other provisions of the Regulations prescribe the circumstances in which, for various purposes of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, persons shall be treated as incapable of work, and the circumstances in which days shall not be treated as days of incapacity; there are special provisions about night workers, including a provision as to the day which is in certain cases to be treated as the day of the accident. The effect of these provisions, which are made under powers conferred by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953 (see page 314), is to bring into alignment with the general National Insurance scheme the provisions of the Industrial Injuries scheme with regard to persons deemed incapable of work, days of incapacity, and night workers. The Regulations also add home confinement grant to the list of personal benefits to be disregarded when adjusting dependency benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act, 1946.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 1314) can be purchased from H.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 1314) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

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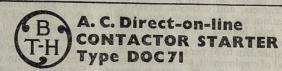
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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Asian Regional Conference

An Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation opened in Tokyo, Japan, on 14th September and is expected to continue until 26th September. The delegates from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are as follows:—Government delegates: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. Mark Dalcour Tennant, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Substitute Government delegate and adviser: Mr. Noel Duncan Watson, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

Employers' delegate: Mr. Ernest Meredyth Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E., Secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation. Workers' delegate: Mr. Douglas Smith Tennant, C.B.E., General Secretary of Navigators' and Engineer Officers' Union. The delegates are accompanied by advisers

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:-

Problems of wage policy in Asian countries.
 Workers' housing problems in Asian countries.
 Measures for the protection of young workers in Asian countries, including vocational guidance and training.

The agenda also includes a Report of the Director-General, which contains a survey of the technical assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation in Asia.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Paid Holidays in Denmark

New legislation with effect from 1st April, 1953, has been enacted in Denmark respecting the paid annual holidays of workers. Its purpose is to revise the existing statutory provisions regarding holidays, so as to bring them into line with more recent arrangements that have been developed as a result of the conclusion on 19th March, 1952, of the two-year "Blanket Agreement" between the employers' and workers' organisations, whereby paid holidays for most workers have been granted on a more generous scale than that established by the Holidays Act of 13th April, 1938 (an account of which was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 304). This Act, now formally repealed, provided for the grant of two weeks' paid annual holiday to the general body of workers at the rate of one working day for every month's service in any undertaking during the preceding year, taken for the purpose essing the holiday entitlement as running from 1st April to

Under the terms of the 1952-1954 Blanket Agreement, the general body of workers have now secured the right to a third week's holiday, in addition to the annual holiday period of two weeks established by the 1938 Act, and to holiday pay equivalent to 6½ per cent. instead of 4½ per cent. * of earnings during the qualifying period of employment. The new Holidays Act incorporates these more liberal provisions as regards holidays, whilst otherwise retaining the general features of the earlier legislation, including the method of assessing holiday entitlement in a given year on the basis of work performed during the preceding year, reckoned from 1st April to 31st March. As before, the new Act applies in principle to all workers, manual and non-manual, with the exception of certain categories, e.g., permanent State employees, apprentices and learners, and domestic servants, who are subject to special and learners, and domestic servants, who are subject to special legislation, and the workers now have the right to one and a half days' paid holiday for each month of service performed in any undertaking during the preceding qualifying year, and to holiday pay equivalent to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of earnings during a similar qualifying period of employment, exclusive of any part of the wage or any wage supplement that is not liable to income tax. For qualifying periods of less than one month, the worker is entitled to a proportionate amount of paid holiday.

On certain points of detail a number of changes have been made by the new Act. Thus, the minimum period of employment with the same employer (six days for industrial workers and 25 days for agricultural workers) that was formerly required before a worker became entitled to qualify for a paid holiday has been abolished, and the right to a paid holiday now starts with the commencement of employment. Workers may also qualify for holiday pay during periods of absence due to sickness up to three months in a year, provided that they have been employed for at least a year by the same undertaking. Where the sickness was due to an accident at work the right to holiday pay during a similar period of absence applies if the worker has been employed by the same undertaking for not less than six days prior to the accident.

The principle that the holiday shall be granted as a continuous period between the dates 2nd May and 30th September remains unchanged, where the holiday entitlement on the basis of the preceding year's employment is 12 days or less. Where the holiday entitlement exceeds 12 days, any days in excess of 12 may be granted outside these recognised holiday months, but should in principle outside these recognised nonday months, but should in principle be granted as a continuous period. Agricultural workers may be required to take their holidays in two continuous periods of six days, one of which must fall within the recognised holiday period, and the remainder in single days, or otherwise, at the discretion of the

The first grant of holidays under the new legislation will take place in the year 1954, on the basis of the entitlement acquired in respect of employment during the qualifying year 1953–1954. By express provision a limited category of workers employed by the month will be able to claim 18 days' paid holiday from 1st April, 1953, provided that they have been employed by the same firm since 1st April, 1952, but until 31st March, 1954, the 1938 Act will continue to express the statutory holiday entitlement of the convent continue to govern the statutory holiday entitlement of the general body of workers, although in practice the longer holiday will be

granted to most categories under the terms of the 1952-1954 collective agreements which led up to the new legislation.

The Apprentices Act of 7th May, 1937, and the Masters and Servants Act of 6th May, 1921, have been amended so as to bring their provisions generally into line with the 1953 holidays

Rates of Wages in France in April, 1953

Statistics of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers in France are collected in the course of an enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment which is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The latest available report on the enquiry relates to 1st April, 1953. For the purposes of this enquiry the Ministry's Labour Inspection organisation obtained returns from about 28,500 undertakings with at least ten wage-earners each and employing in the aggregate about four million workers, or approximately 72 per cent. of the staff of all the undertakings in the industrial groups covered. The enquiry did not extend to agriculture or the public services, and did not take account of isolated workers or domestic staff. The information collected related to the basic wages of male and female time-workers 18 years of age and basic wages of male and female time-workers 18 years of age and

At the date of the enquiry the decree of 10th September, 1951, which raised the minimum hourly rate of wages in the Paris region from 87 francs to 100 francs (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 428) was still in force without amendment.

The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at 1st April, 1953, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the quarterly enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not un which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (i.e., the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of 3.75, 7.50, 11.25 and 13.50 per cent., respectively. The report of the enquiry gives, in addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. All the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not presently industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry, the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 44.9 hours.

abbertaines reche	2000	Men			Women	
Industrial Group	Un- skilled	Semi- skilled	Skilled	Un- skilled	Semi- skilled	Skilled
Zone A	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Metal Production	116.6	136.7	157.0	113.9	134-1	HOMEON:
Engineering and Electrical	124.2	144.5	168.7	115.0	130.5	155.0
Glass	118.5	144.1	168.9	111.5	122.8	150.6
Pottery and Building	703 67		Minor I	The second	CONT. 1275	A POSTO
Materials	108.6	124.5	138 - 4	102.2	116.8	130.8
Building and Public Works Chemicals and Rubber	119.5	141.8	159·2 146·1	110.5	123.5	133.7
Chemicals and Rubber Agricultural Produce and	111.3	130.9	140.1	110.2	123.3	133.1
Food Industries	115.0	133-2	146.9	108.5	125.0	138.9
Textiles	116.3	135.0	155.5	107.9	122.8	137.2
Clothing	112.8	147-2	163.5	104.5	122.8	137.4
Leather and Skins	114-2	143 - 1	165.7	109.9	132-4	149.8
Wood and Furniture	118.7	144.7	162.5	110.1	130.6	143.6
Paper and Cardboard	114.2	140.4	165.5	107.9	123 - 4	138 · 1
Printing, etc	132.5	174.0	200 - 7	114.6	139.9	160.6
Miscellaneous Industries	119.2	144.3	172.5	107 · 1	127 - 7	149.5
Transport*	117.4	135.0	151 - 8	A STATE OF	30.00	ALTONO DE
Agricultural and Food	119.0	133 - 2	150.9	109.9	121.5	132.0
Other	119.8	140.9	158.3	110.4	128 - 1	138.9
Entertainment	120.3	158 - 3	180.5	108 - 1	127.6	150
Health	113.7	132.6	148.2	105.2	115.6	127 - 1
General Averages—		201.4	2000			315303
7 A	119.8	142.3	164.0	110.0	127.9	143 - 1
,, B	105.9	124.1	139.0	100 - 1	115.5	126.1
" c	100.0	115.4	130-1	96.3	106.9	117.0
" D	95.1	109.5	122.0	91.3	101.0	108-7
" E	91.3	105.3	116.6	89.0	97.5	105 - 1

^{*}Under the 1950-52 Blanket Agreement the statutory holiday pay of 4 per cent.

* Excluding the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer and the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens.

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1953 there was an increase of 1·0 per cent. in hourly wage rates. Index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, are given in the report of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each enquiry since 1st January, 1946. The index figure for all workers was 486 at 1st April, 1953, compared with 481 at 1st January, 1953, and 475 at 1st April, 1952. The corresponding figures for men were 474, 469 and 461; for women they were 515, 512 and 508. The average hourly rate for women, which was 15 per cent. below that for men at the beginning of 1946, increased more rapidly than that for men until 1951, but recent enquiries have shown a tendency for men's rates to increase faster than those for women. At 1st April, 1953, the rates for men were 8·2 per cent. higher than those for women. The average rates for skilled workers are compared in the report with those for unskilled workers. Average rates for skilled workers, which were 53 per cent. above those for unskilled workers at 1st January, 1946, were only 31 per cent. above the level for unskilled workers at 1st April, 1953. There has, however, been a tendency over the last few years for the difference in rates to increase.

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1953 there

Wage Changes in Collective Agreements in Canada, 1952

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette* summarises the results for 1952 of a continuing study of collective agreements which is carried out by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent collective agreements provide for changes in wages. In 1952 the Department received a total of 2,244 current agreements, of which 1,795, covering nearly 580,000 workers, were found to contain sufficient data for analysis.

Of the 1,795 collective agreements analysed, 1,714, or 95 per Of the 1,795 collective agreements analysed, 1,714, or 95 per cent., contained provision for wage changes. Increases in wages were received by 542,000, or 94 per cent., of the workers covered by these agreements. The agreements provided for several different types of wage settlement, but in the main group, consisting of 1,545 agreements, provision was made for a single wage increase. In an additional 168 agreements, provision was made for bargaining a series of increases to take place periodically over the term of the agreement, a practice which, it is stated, has become more common in recent years. The remaining agreements specified no change in in recent years. The remaining agreements specified no change in wages, or, in one case only, a reduction.

The 1,545 agreements which provided for a single wage increase covered about 467,000 workers. Of these workers, the largest single group received increases of between 10 and 14.9 cents an hour. This group comprised about 168,000 workers, or about hour. This group comprised about 168,000 workers, or about one-third of the total number of workers who received a single one-third of the total number of workers who received a single wage increase, the same proportion within this range as was shown by the results of the survey for 1951. The results for 1952 indicated, however, that, on the average, the wage advances were of smaller dimensions than in 1951, but the report notes that, for several reasons, the surveys are not strictly comparable from year to year. In 1952 the second largest group of workers, numbering over 120,000, received increases of between 5 and 9.9 cents an hour. Agreements covering about 86,000 workers provided for increases ranging from 15 to 19.9 cents. In some industries wage increases differed from the general pattern. In manufacturing, slightly more workers received increases of between 5 and 9.9 cents an hour than in the 10 to 14.9 cents range. In the construction and public utilities industry groups the majority of wage settlements provided for increases of between 15 and 19.9 cents.

The 168 agreements which provided for more than one wage increase during the year covered 75,000 workers, employed mainly in manufacturing industries and in mining. The analysis showed that, taking into account the total amount of increase which became effective during the year, about one-third of the workers, as in the case of those receiving a single wage increase, received increases ranging from 10 to 14.9 cents. an hour.

Other changes provided in collective agreements which may have affected the wage settlement included changes in working hours, paid holidays, overtime, cost-of-living bonus plans, and many other items. In addition to general wage increases, some agreements contained "escalator" clauses under which wages were to be changed in accordance with variations in the cost-of-living index. The largest group of these agreements affected workers whose wagerate increases were within the 5 to 9.9 cents an hour range: but The largest group of these agreements affected workers whose wage-rate increases were within the 5 to 9.9 cents an hour range; but about one-third of the workers in the category of 20 to 24.9 cents an hour increase were covered by cost-of-living clauses. These clauses, it is considered, may have resulted in a slight downward pressure on wages, as the cost-of-living index declined gradually during 1952. In 281 agreements, covering 63,000 workers, pro-vision was made for reductions in hours of work; the largest group of these workers received wage increases ranging from 5 to 9.9 cents an hour. Hours of work were extended in three agreements.

Employment in Factories in India in 1950

An article published by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India in the issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* for May, 1953, contains statistics of the average daily employment in factories registered under the Factories Act in India. The statistics were compiled from returns received from the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, and the Centrally Administered States

of Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Annual returns are collected from establishments by the State Authorities, who furnish consolidated returns to the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour. The returns are rendered in accordance with the requirements of the Factories Act, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 415), which amended and consolidated legislation regulating labour in factories. The Act came into force in 1949, but the registration of factories under the Act could not, the article states, be completed during that year. The full effects of the extended statistical coverage made possible by the 1948 Act could, therefore, be seen only in the statistics relating to 1950, which are now available. Earlier legislation had referred to factories with 20 or more workers in the statistics relating to 1950, which are now available. Earlier legislation had referred to factories with 20 or more workers in which power-driven manufacturing processes were employed. The scope of the term "factory" was extended by the Act of 1948 to include premises in which 10 or more workers are employed and in which a manufacturing process is ordinarily being carried on with the aid of power, as well as premises in which 20 or more workers are employed and in which a manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power. Provision exists for special notification of other premises in certain circumstances, but the returns from which the employment statistics were compiled were furnished mainly by the registered factories within the scope of this definition. Of a known total of 22,705 such factories, information was available from 19,571. Owing to the definition of "worker" adopted in the Act, salaried and supervisory staff connected with manufacturing processes may be included in the figures of employment furnished, but the figures relate mainly to wage-earners.

The following Table gives figures of employment furnished by registered factories, as above defined, showing, by industry and by sex and age-group, the average daily number of workers employed.

Industry	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Girls under 18	Total
Processes allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	48,310	34,750	356	285	83,701
Products of Petroleum and Coal	12,194	578	7	11	12,790
Non-metallic Mineral Products (other than Petroleum and Coal)	88,312	14,225	2,842	599	105,978
Chemical and Chemical Products	54,077	7,423	916	1,254	The state of
Basic Metal Industries	86,944	6,374	395	25	63,670 93,738
Manufacture of Metal Products (other than Machinery and Trans- port Equipment)	50,950	1,355	1,158	32	53,495
Manufacture of Machin- ery (except Electrical)	92,193	1.011	1,163	7	
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	10000		A Charles	der mande the thirt	94,374
Textiles	25,548 912,008	491	27	-	26,066
Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel, and Made-up Textile Goods	8,322	102,089	5,681	461	1,020,239
Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	12,267	544	649	13	13,473
Food (except Beverages)	257,681	57,369	3,113	1,247	319,410
Beverages	5,483	61	35		5,579
Tobacco	61,184	41,938	3,437	1.742	108,301
Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	19,466	1,777	560	151	21,954
Furniture and Fixtures	6,036	94	577	87	6,794
Paper and Paper Products	18,899	1,054	45	1	19,999
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	67,870	- 225	1,152	43	69,290
Rubber and Rubber Products	20,138	443	237	11	20,829
Transport Equipment	178,850	581	1,858	5	181,294
Electricity, Gas and Steam	21,755	179	55	3	
Water and Sanitary Ser- vices	3,762	72	18		21,989
Other Industries and Ser-			16		3,852
vices	108,762	3,142	1,067	65	113,036
Total	2,161,011	275,811	25,413	6,045	2,468,280

The largest number of factory workers, accounting for about 41 per cent. of the total, were employed in the textiles industry group. The next largest group of workers, accounting for about 13 per cent. of total employment, was employed in the food (excluding beverages) group of industries. The number of women and girls represented about 11·4 per cent. of total factory employment. Separate figures given in the report for children, *i.e.*, young persons who had not reached their fifteenth birthday, showed that they represented 0·31 per cent. of the total number of factory workers. The children (5,896 boys and 1,868 girls) were employed mainly in the food, tobacco, textiles, non-metallic mineral products, and chemicals industry groups.

The figures of working strength were analysed to show the size-ranges in the various industries of the establishments submitting returns. Of 34 establishments each employing 5,000 or more workers, 21 were in the textiles industry group. Of a total of 478 establishments in the size-range 1,000 to 5,000, 308 were also in the textiles industry. The majority of establishments were in the smaller size-ranges, and 95 per cent. of the total number of working factories employed less than 500 workers each.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

					Page		Pag
Employment in Great Britain in July, 1953:						Unemployment at 10th August, 1953—continued	
General Summary					318	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	32
General Man-power Position					318	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	32
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment					318		32
Industrial Analysis				1004	318	I at any Thomas and the second of the second	
Unemployment at 10th August, 1953:							
Summary for Great Britain	AT DOTE		BAR E	TOUR	321	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	32
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom:	Regio	nal Ar	nalysis		321	Work of Appointments Services	32
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	101981	1100	97 32 3		322	Coal Mining, Employment in July	32
Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1953					322	Employment Overseas	32

Employment in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* rose by 27,000, (2,000 men and 25,000 women) during July.

The strength of the Forces remained unchanged at 865,000. Ex-Service men and women on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month numbered approximately 6,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th August was 293,500, including 11,100 temporarily stopped. The total represented an increase of 20,900 compared with the number of registered unemployed at 13th July. This increase was mainly due to the number of young persons registering for employment at the conclusion of the summer school-leaving term. Of the total, 121,200 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. The August unemployment figure represented 1·4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1·3 per cent. in July and 1·9 per cent. in August, 1952.

During July, the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 24,000—all women.

In the basic industries employment rose by 10,000, principally due to a seasonal increase in agriculture. There was a fall of 1,800 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

There was a rise of 9,000 in the manufacturing industries. The main increase was a rise of 12,000 in the food, drink and tobacco group (largely seasonal), which was partially offset by a decrease of 5,000 in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments.

Employment in building and contracting declined by 8,000 during the month.

There were seasonal rises of 8,000 in the distributive trades and 6,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group—mainly in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1952 and the end of July, 1953, and in recent months are shown in the following Table:—

Thousands												
	End- 1952	End- May, 1953	End- June, 1953	End- July, 1953	Change during July, 1953							
Total Working Population* Men Women	23,292 15,873 7,419	23,325 15,867 7,458	23,325 15,862 7,463	23,352 15,864 7,488	+27 + 2 +25							
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	872 848 24	867 843 24	865 841 24	865 841 24	4::							
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	5	4	5	6	+ 1							
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,019 14,767 7,252	22,167 14,836 7,331	22,190 14,841 7,349	22,214 14,841 7,373	+24 +24							
Registered Unemployed†:— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	430 396 34	310 287 23	282 265 17	280 267 13	- 2 + 2 - 4							

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

ARRESTORNO EXTRACTOR TOO	FO 16199	01.98	Jest Chiego	s 10 7	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- 1952	End- May, 1953	End- June, 1953	End- July, 1953	Change during July, 1953
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	876	877	876	874	- 2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(720) 375	(721) 373	(720) 373	(718) 373	(- 2)
Agriculture and Fishing	1,729 1,052	1,723 1,087	1,726 1,092	1,728 1,102	+ 2 +10
Number in Basic Industries	4,032	4,060	4,067	4,077	+10
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	485 559 1,112 2,558 950 683 850 1,486	488 543 1,120 2,533 980 704 862 1,494	489 541 1,121 2,525 979 701 872 1,495	491 540 1,121 2,520 978* 699 884 1,499	+ 2 - 1 - 5 - 1 - 2 + 12 + 4
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,683	8,724	8,723	8,732	+ 9
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,392 2,645	1,447 2,638	1,448 2,641	1,440 2,649	- 8 + 8
Miscellaneous Services	3,939	3,976	3,991	3,997	+ 6
National Government Service Local Government Service	601 727	597 725	595 725	594 725	- 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,019	22,167	22,190	22,214	+24

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

- Chend	(Thousan	ds)	M. Pa-	- Line	Total							
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	Fem End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
8.765 2.797 3.000 3.700	1952	May, 1953	June, 1953	July, 1953	1952	May, 1953	June, 1953	July, 1953	1952	May, 1953	June, 1953	July, 1953
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	780.0	780 · 7	779 · 7	777 · 9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	794-3	795.0	794.0	792 · 2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	247·4 77·4 33·4 29·4 19·5 14·1 73·6	247·8 78·1 32·5 29·6 19·2 14·2 74·2	248·2 78·2 32·5 29·7 19·3 14·3 74·2	249·1 78·3 32·4 29·9 19·4 14·3 74·8	81·3 8·6 44·7 10·8 5·6 1·2 10·4	81·1 8·7 44·3 10·8 5·7 1·2 10·4	80·9 8·7 44·0 10·8 5·9 1·2 10·3	81·1 8·7 44·1 10·9 6·0 1·2 10·2	328·7 86·0 78·1 40·2 25·1 15·3 84·0	328·9 86·8 76·8 40·4 24·9 15·4 84·6	329·1 86·9 76·5 40·5 25·2 15·5 84·5	330·2 87·0 76·5 40·8 25·4 15·5
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	346·6 17·6 163·2 20·3 32·9 26·7 28·8 30·9 26·2	349·2 17·9 164·5 20·2 33·3 27·1 28·6 32·0 25·6	349·5 17·9 165·0 20·1 33·2 27·1 28·5 32·2 25·5	350·9 17·9 165·9 20·2 33·1 27·2 28·6 32·4 25·6	136·6 0·4 48·0 26·5 17·7 10·6 19·3 6·1 8·0	137·2 0·4 47·8 26·5 18·2 11·2 19·1 6·2 7·8	137·4 0·4 47·8 26·7 18·1 11·2 19·2 6·2 7·8	138·2 0·4 47·9 27·1 18·0 11·3 19·5 6·2 7·8	483·2 18·0 211·2 46·8 50·6 37·3 48·1 37·0 34·2	486·4 18·3 212·3 46·7 51·5 38·3 47·7 38·2 33·4	486·9 18·3 212·8 46·8 51·3 38·3 47·7 38·4 33·3	85·0 489·1 18·3 213·8 47·3 51·1 38·5 48·1 38·6 33·4
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	493·3 22·3 200·7 110·4 15·9 18·5 38·6 86·9	479 · 7 22 · 4 201 · 4 106 · 1 11 · 7 18 · 0 38 · 4 81 · 7	478·0 22·4 201·1 105·6 11·3 17·9 38·2 81·5	476·8 22·4 200·8 104·9 11·3 17·9 38·0 81·5	65·1 0·6 18·7 16·0 3·0 1·2 7·4 18·2	62·4 0·6 18·9 15·5 2·0 1·2 7·1 17·1	62·1 0·6 18·9 15·4 1·8 1·2 7·0 17·2	62·2 0·6 18·9 15·4 1·8 1·2 7·0 17·3	558·4 22·9 219·4 126·4 18·9 19·7 46·0 105·1	542·1 23·0 220·3 121·6 13·7 19·2 45·5 98·8	540·1 23·0 220·0 121·0 13·1 19·1 45·2 98·7	539·0 23·0 219·7 120·3 13·1 19·1 45·0 98·8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Goods Other Electrical Goods	1,498 · 1 201 · 4 71 · 8 35 · 0 27 · 3 82 · 6 21 · 2 59 · 3 46 · 5 73 · 1 504 · 1 132 · 5 40 · 0 33 · 4 55 · 1 17 · 6 10 · 9 86 · 3	1,489·5 201·6 72·3 35·1 27·3 81·4 20·8 56·4 46·4 72·8 502·1 132·4 38·4 32·7 56·5 17·3 10·6 85·4	1,485·1 200·4 72·1 34·8 27·3 80·9 20·8 56·1 46·3 73·0 500·6 132·2 37·9 32·5 56·9 11·4 685·3	1,483 · 0 200 · 4 71 · 9 34 · 9 27 · 3 80 · 3 20 · 7 55 · 8 46 · 3 73 · 0 500 · 0 132 · 1 37 · 6 32 · 3 57 · 1 17 · 5 10 · 6 85 · 2	402.6 8.8 4.4 4.9 2.8 18.5 3.3 10.7 13.0 6.4 110.8 43.1 22.8 22.1 45.3 21.3 21.3	394·3 8·8 4·6 4·8 2·8 17·5 3·3 10·0 13·0 6·4 108·9 42·1 21·5 21·2 47·5 20·3 7·7 53·9	393·3 8·9 4·4 4·8 2·8 17·3 3·3 9·9 13·0 6·4 108·4 120·9 21·1 20·9 48·3 20·0 8·0 53·9	391 · 9 8 · 9 4 · 4 4 · 8 2 · 8 17 · 1 3 · 3 9 · 8 12 · 9 6 · 4 107 · 9 20 · 6 48 · 5 19 · 9 8 · 2 8 · 2 5 · 4 10 · 9 20 · 6 4 · 5 10 · 9 20 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 6 6 · 6 6 · 6 7 · 6 7 · 6 8 · 6	1,900 · 7 210 · 2 76 · 2 39 · 9 30 · 1 101 · 1 24 · 5 70 · 0 59 · 5 79 · 5 614 · 9 175 · 6 62 · 8 55 · 5 100 · 4 38 · 9 19 · 1 142 · 5	1,883 · 8 210 · 4 76-9 39 · 9 30 · 1 98 · 9 24 · 1 66 · 4 79 · 2 611 · 0 174 · 5 59 · 9 53 · 9 104 · 0 37 · 6 18 · 3 139 · 3	1,878 · 4 209 · 3 76 · 5 39 · 6 30 · 1 98 · 2 24 · 1 66 · 0 59 · 3 79 · 4 609 · 0 174 · 1 53 · 4 105 · 2 37 · 4 18 · 6 139 · 2	1,874.9 209.3 76.3 39.7 30.1 97.4 24.0 65.6 59.2 79.4 607.9 173.6 58.5 52.9 105.6 37.4 18.8 139.2
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages	922·6 252·1 224·3	929·2 250·2 221·7	929·7 250·2 220·3	930·2 249·3 220·6	155·5 43·8 32·9	156·6 43·3 33·6	157·2 43·4 33·7	157·2 43·1 34·3	1,078·1 295·9 257·2	1,085·8 293·5 255·3	1,086·9 293·6 254·0	1,087 · 4 292 · 4 254 · 9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	175·2 105·2 59·3	184·4 105·1 59·5	185·6 105·9 59·3	186·5 106·0 59·3	31·0 36·5 2·4	32·3 35·9 2·4	32·4 36·2 2·4	32·3 36·1 2·3	206·2 141·7 61·7	216·7 141·0 61·9	218·0 142·1 61·7	218 · 8 142 · 1 61 · 6
Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	78·3 5·2	23·0 80·2 5·1	22·9 80·4 5·1	22·9 80·5 5·1	2·5 3·9 2·5	2·5 3·9 2·7	3·9 2·7	2·5 3·9 2·7	25·5 82·2 7·7	25·5 84·1 7·8	25·4 84·3 7·8	25 · 4 84 · 4 7 · 8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	315·2 28·8 22·8 34·4 29·0 26·5 31·2 142·5	308·5 27·3 22·0 33·9 28·0 26·4 29·7 141·2	306·9 27·1 21·8 33·7 27·8 26·4 29·3 140·8	306·1 26·9 21·6 33·5 27·6 26·4 29·4 140·7	172·7 18·4 18·7 5·8 9·7 28·2 15·7 76·2	170·4 17·5 17·6 5·7 9·3 30·0 14·6 75·7	170·3 17·5 17·3 5·7 9·4 30·3 14·5 75·6	169 · 9 17 · 4 17 · 1 5 · 6 9 · 3 30 · 4 14 · 6 75 · 5	487·9 47·2 41·5 40·2 38·7 54·7 46·9 218·7	478·9 44·8 39·6 39·6 37·3 56·4 44·3 216·9	477·2 44·6 39·1 39·4 37·2 56·7 43·8 216·4	476·0 44·3 38·7 39·1 36·9 56·8 44·0 216·2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	82·9 53·2 8·4 14·8 6·5	82.6 53.4 8.4 14.5 6.3	82·5 53·4 8·3 14·4 6·4	82·5 53·4 8·2 14·4 6·5	47.6 27.5 7.0 11.3 1.8	48·2 28·3 7·0 11·1 1·8	48·0 28·3 7·0 10·9 1·8	47·9 28·2 7·0 10·9 1·8	130·5 80·7 15·4 26·1 8·3	130·8 81·7 15·4 25·6 8·1	130·5 81·7 15·3 25·3 8·2	130 · 4 81 · 6 15 · 2 25 · 3 8 · 3
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	393.9 55.0 39.7 90.4 26.2 19.7 4.8 7.7 5.5 33.0 4.6 12.9 7.3 8.3 61.0 17.8	402·1 55·6 40·5 92·8 20·3 4·6 7·9 5·5 33·7 4·6 13·5 7·3 8·7 61·7 17·6	402·3 55·7 40·6 92·9 27·8 20·4 4·5 7·9 5·5 7·3 8·9 61·5 17·5	402.6 55.9 40.6 93.0 27.6 20.4 4.5 7.9 5.5 33.8 4.6 13.5 7.3 8.9 61.7	547·3 99·7 81·1 116·1 9·8 30·4 8·3 11·0 86·1 5·4 14·9 15·8 17·9 30·5 11·4	568·4 102·5 83·4 122·8 10·5 31·7 7·5 11·3 9·2 91·1 5·4 15·6 16·6 18·3 31·2 11·3	567·4 102·4 83·5 122·9 10·4 31·7 7·2 211·3 9·2 90·9 5·4 15·6 16·6 18·0 31·1 11·2	566·7 102·9 83·3 122·4 10·1 31·7 7·1 11·2 9·3 90·8 5·4 15·8 16·6 17·9 31·1 11·1	941·2 154·7 120·8 206·5 36·0 50·1 13·1 18·7 14·4 119·1 10·0 27·8 23·1 26·2 91·5 29·2	970·5 158·1 123·9 215·6 38·3 52·0 12·1 19·2 14·7 124·8 10·0 29·1 23·9 27·0 92·9 28·9	969·7 158·1 124·1 215·8 38·2 52·1 11·7 19·2 14·7 124·6 10·0 29·1 23·9 26·9 92·6 28·7	969 · 3 158 · 8 123 · 9 215 · 4 37 · 7 52 · 1 11 · 6 19 · 1 14 · 8 124 · 6 10 · 0 29 · 3 26 · 8 92 · 8 28 · 8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	43·4 28·4 10·0 5·0	43·9 28·6 10·2 5·1	43·9 28·6 10·2 5·1	43·9 28·6 10·2 5·1	29·5 7·8 16·2 5·5	30·3 7·8 16·9 5·6	30·3 7·8 16·9 5·6	30·4 7·8 17·0 5·6	72·9 36·2 26·2 10·5	74·2 36·4 27·1 10·7	74·2 36·4 27·1 10·7	74 · 3 36 · 4 27 · 2 10 · 3
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	183·7 72·9 10·8 8·3 7·5 8·5 58·6 17·1	186·6 73·7 11·0 8·6 7·6 8·6 60·3 16·8	186·3 73·6 10·9 8·6 7·6 8·6 60·3 16·7	186·4 73·9 10·9 8·6 7·6 .8·6 60·1 16·7	450·7 196·3 83·1 62·7 13·6 30·4 61·0 3·6	469·9 203·0 86·5 66·0 14·3 31·6 64·9 3·6	466.6 201.5 85.4 65.6 14.2 31.5 64.8 3.6	464·4 200·6 84·5 65·3 14·2 31·6 64·6 3·6	634·4 269·2 93·9 71·0 21·1 38·9 119·6 20·7	656·5 276·7 97·5 74·6 21·9 40·2 125·2 20·4	652.9 275.1 96.3 74.2 21.8 40.1 125.1 20.3	650 · 1 274 · 2 95 · 73 · 2 21 · 40 · 1 124 · 20 · 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	475·0 32·9 112·2 18·0 24·0 39·5 16·8 30·8 21·1 43·7 72·6 16·0 27·6 19·8	478·3 32·5 111·9 18·9 24·7 42·6 14·3 33·5 20·6 43·1 72·1 15·9 28·6 19·6	481·3 32·4 112·5 19·0 24·7 42·7 14·3 33·9 21·6 43·1 72·4 716·0 28·9 19·8	485.6 32.5 113.1 19.1 24.5 42.8 14.4 34.1 24.0 43.4 72.7 16.1 29.1 19.8	350·7 7·9 82·2 31·0 14·9 17·0 4·8 54·4 42·2 30·0 17·6 11·5 14·5 22·7	359·7 8·1 81·9 33·6 14·9 19·5 4·9 59·1 41·0 28·9 17·5 11·5 16·1 22·7	366·4 8·1 82·1 33·6 15·1 19·3 4·9 59·7 45·0 29·6 17·4 11·7 17·0 22·9	374·1 8·2 81·6 34·1 15·2 19·4 4·9 59·6 52·2 30·0 17·6 11·8 16·6 22·9	825·7 40·8 194·4 49·0 38·9 56·5 21·6 85·2 63·3 73·7 90·2 27·5 42·1 42·5	838·0 40·6 193·8 52·5 39·6 62·1 19·2 92·6 61·6 72·0 89·6 27·4 44·7 42·3	847·7 40·5 194·6 52·6 39·8 62·0 19·2 93·6 66·6 72·7	859 · 40 · 194 · 53 · 39 · 62 · 19 · 93 · 76 · 73 · 90 · 27 ·

(59672)

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

^{*} Cotton—283,000. Wool—219,000. Other textiles—476,000.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

		M	lales			Fen	nales			Total			
Industry	End- 1952	End- May, 1953	End- June, 1953	End- July, 1953	End- 1952	End- May, 1953	End- June, 1953	End- July, 1953	End- 1952	End- May, 1953	End- June, 1953	End- July, 1953	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	229·2	230·4	229·4	229·5	58·2	58·2	58·1	58·3	287·4	288·6	287·5	287 · 8	
	82·1	82·9	83·2	83·5	11·3	11·6	11·6	11·7	93·4	94·5	94·8	95 · 2	
	97·7	96·9	96·2	96·1	33·0	32·6	32·5	32·5	130·7	129·5	128·7	128 · 6	
	14·0	15·3	14·8	14·7	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·3	16·4	17·7	17·1	17 · 0	
	20·3	20·2	20·2	20·2	6·4	6·5	6·5	6·6	26·7	26·7	26·7	26 · 8	
	15·1	15·1	15·0	15·0	5·1	5·1	5·2	5·2	20·2	20·2	20·2	20 · 2	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	321·5	324·0	324·8	325·3	181·3	182·3	183·0	183·7	502·8	506·3	507·8	509 · 0	
	57·6	58·7	59·0	59·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	18·0	75·2	76·6	77·0	77 · 2	
	3·7	3·7	3·6	3·6	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·6	5·1	5·2	5·2	5 · 2	
	17·8	18·2	18·4	18·6	26·0	27·4	27·9	28·3	43·8	45·6	46·3	46 · 9	
	17·1	17·4	17·4	17·4	25·3	25·6	25·6	26·0	42·4	43·0	43·0	43 · 4	
	84·9	86·1	86·7	86·9	21·5	21·9	22·0	22·0	106·4	108·0	108·7	108 · 9	
	140·4	139·9	139·7	139·6	89·5	88·0	87·9	87·8	229·9	227·9	227·6	227 · 4	
Other Manufacturing Industries	147·1	147·5	147·9	148·2	104·0	105·1	105·8	106·2	251·1	252·6	253·7	254·4	
	68·7	69·2	69·5	69·6	34·7	35·3	35·6	35·5	103·4	104·5	105·1	105·1	
	11·3	11·4	11·4	11·4	3·0	3·3	3·4	3·4	14·3	14·7	14·8	14·8	
	8·2	8·3	8·2	8·2	7·7	8·1	8·1	8·1	15·9	16·4	16·3	16·3	
	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·5	17·5	18·0	18·4	18·7	27·7	28·4	28·9	29·2	
	4·8	4·4	4·4	4·4	7·3	6·8	7·0	7·1	12·1	11·2	11·4	11·5	
	7·3	7·4	7·6	7·6	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	9·3	9·4	9·6	9·6	
	36·6	36·4	36·3	36·5	31·8	31·6	31·3	31·4	68·4	68·0	67·6	67·9	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,699 · 9	5,699 · 3	5,695 · 8	5,700 · 1	2,783 · 1	2,824 - 1	2,826 · 8	2,832 · 2	8,483 . 0	8,523 - 4	8,522 · 6	8,532 - 3	
Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,217·4	1,272·0	1,272·6	1,264·7	44·2	44·3	44·2	44·2	1,261·6	1,316·3	1,316·8	1,308 · 9	
	1,157·7	1,211·8	1,212·8	1,204·8	36·3	36·3	36·3	36·3	1,194·0	1,248·1	1,249·1	1,241 · 1	
	59·7	60·2	59·8	59·9	7·9	8·0	7·9	7·9	67·6	68·2	67·7	67 · 8	
Gas, Electricity and Water	337·5	335·0	334·6	334·6	37·8	37·5	37·7	37·8	375·3	372·5	372·3	372 · 4	
	136·9	134·1	133·7	133·5	13·6	13·4	13·6	13·6	150·5	147·5	147·3	147 · 1	
	168·4	168·5	168·6	168·8	22·5	22·4	22·4	22·5	190·9	190·9	191·0	191 · 3	
	32·2	32·4	32·3	32·3	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	33·9	34·1	34·0	34 · 0	
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	228·3	228·3	228·9	229·4	50·0	49·9	50·4	50·8	278·3	278·2	279·3	280 · 2	
	21·5	23·5	24·6	24·9	2·2	2·6	2·7	2·7	23·7	26·1	27·3	27 · 6	
	156·9	152·1	152·0	152·3	14·4	13·9	13·9	13·7	171·3	166·0	165·9	166 · 0	
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	1,092·9 114·2 68·7 118·9 298·0 157·1 318·3 17·7	1,089·9 112·0 69·5 120·4 297·9 156·8 315·9 17·4	1,088·3 110·7 69·4 120·7 297·4 156·4 315·7 18·0	1,090 · 6 110 · 6 69 · 6 121 · 1 298 · 4 156 · 2 316 · 7 18 · 0	1,079·2 31·2 27·3 54·8 280·3 95·3 559·1 31·2	31·3 27·6 55·8 283·6 95·5 548·0 33·9	31.0 27.7 55.8 285.8 95.6 550.0 33.9	30·9 27·6 56·0 287·6 95·2 554·0 34·2	2,172·1 145·4 96·0 173·7 578·3 252·4 877·4 48·9	2,165·6 143·3 97·1 176·2 581·5 252·3 863·9 51·3	2,168·1 141·7 97·1 176·5 583·2 252·0 865·7 51·9	2,176·1 141·5 97·2 177·1 586·0 251·4 870·7 52·2	
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58·8	55·7	55·4	55·3	75·3	74·7	75·2	75·3	134·1	130·4	130·6	130 · 6	
	36·1	38·9	40·6	39·5	40·3	41·6	41·5	41·7	76·4	80·5	82·1	81 · 2	
	173·4	179·1	181·6	182·5	463·6	482·2	495·2	499·4	637·0	661·3	676·8	681 · 9	
	31·4	32·0	32·1	32·5	104·6	107·1	106·9	107·8	136·0	139·1	139·0	140 · 3	
	10·5	10·9	10·9	11·0	27·9	30·2	30·4	30·4	38·4	41·1	41·3	41 · 4	



LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

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

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

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Unemployment at 10th August, 1953

Fre - Differ	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th July 10th August	173,301 173,606	6,424 17,307	86,701 86,176	6,250 16,447	272,676 293,536
Decrease (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 305	+ 10,883	- 525	+ 10,197	+ 20,860

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 10th August represented 1·4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th July

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

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including	Casuals)	20.00			
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total		
Men 18 and over	42,247	40,135	85,002	167,384	6,222	173,606		
Boys under 18 Women 18 and	9,464	6,426	1,314	17,204	103	17,307		
over Girls under 18	25,692 8,649	21,834 6,695	34,046 885	81,572 16,229	4,604 218	86,176 16,447		
Total	86,052	75,090	121,247	282,389	11,147	293,536		

The total of 293,536 includes 45,693 married women.

The total of 253,536 includes 45,093 inarried wollen. The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th August, 1953, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 13th July, 1953, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next

page.		-		1		
		Wholly U (including	nemployed g Casuals)			1 (66) (66)
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	yed nore in 2 eks not ore in 8		Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
17-300 1-605200 1	1.62	TENTE	М	lales	42.	
London and South-		13/6		100000	1	2/01
Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3.983	9,095 1,639 1,652 2,389 2,968 1,185 3,016 8,526 4,402 7,791 3,898	13,873 2,679 2,567 4,075 3,852 1,927 5,511 14,658 8,247 19,702 9,225	34,584 6,598 6,304 8,841 10,803 4,999 12,095 31,902 16,300 35,535 16,627	1,016 69 17 66 897 229 787 859 498 932 955	35,600 6,667 6,321 8,907 11,700 5,228 12,882 32,761 16,798 36,467 17,582
Great Britain	51,711	46,561	86,316	184,588	6,325	190,913
	000 JOS	0,125 e	Fem	ales	Inches Inches	deliga.
London and South- Eastern	8,372 1,583 1,584 1,510 2,397 1,471 2,415 5,896 2,696 4,547 1,870	4,476 1,077 1,254 1,367 2,099 789 1,746 5,572 3,508 4,186 2,455	3,044 799 1,001 1,644 2,263 545 1,960 6,733 3,876 9,634 3,432	15,892 3,459 3,839 4,521 6,759 2,805 6,121 18,201 10,080 18,367 7,757	462 71 53 99 410 161 383 1,485 277 1,180 241	16,354 3,530 3,892 4,620 7,169 2,966 6,504 19,686 10,357 19,547 7,998
Great Britain	34,341	28,529	34,931	97,801	4,822	102,623
			Т	'otal	diament.	Vis taval?
London and South-Eastern	19,988 3,863 3,669 3,887 6,380 3,358 5,983 14,614 6,347 12,589 5,374	13,571 2,716 2,906 3,756 5,067 1,974 4,762 14,098 7,910 11,977 6,353	16,917 3,478 3,568 5,719 6,115 2,472 7,471 21,391 12,123 29,336 12,657	50,476 10,057 10,143 13,362 17,562 7,804 18,216 50,103 26,380 53,902 24,384	1,478 140 70 165 1,307 390 1,170 2,344 775 2,112 1,196	51,954 10,197 10,213 13,527 18,869 8,194 19,386 52,447 27,155 56,014 25,580
Great Britain	86,052	75,090	121,247	282,389	11,147	293,536

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner oth Augus	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
Campanage Co.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	2000				F250000			
Eastern	35,600	16,354	51,954	1.1	0.8	1.0		
Eastern	6,667	3,530	10,197	0.9	1.0	0.9		
Southern	6,321	3,892	10,213	1.0	1.2	1.1		
South-Western	8,907	4,620	13,527	1.2	1.4	1.3		
Midland	11,700	7,169	18,869	0.9	1.0	0.9		
North-Midland	5,228	2.966	8,194	0.5	0.7	0.6		
East and West Ridings	12,882	6,504	19,386	1.1	1.1	1.1		
North-Western	32,761	19,686	52,447	1.8	1.8	1.8		
Northern	16,798	10,357	27,155	1.9	2.9	2.2		
Scotland	36,467	19,547	56,014	2.6	2.7	2.7		
Wales	17,582	7,998	25,580	2.6	3.2	2.8		
Great Britain	190,913	102,623	293,536	1.4	1.4	1.4		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th August, 1953, was 327,280, including 196,279 men, 19,008 boys, 94,601 women and 17,392 girls. Of the total, 314,873 (including 4,071 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,407 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their

former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 10th August, 1953, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	W	holly Unem	ployed (inch	iding Casua	ls)
London and South-					aromy)4
Eastern	31,512 5,870	3,072 728	13,274	2,618 763	50,476 10,057
Southern	5,648	656	2,696 2,971 4,047	868	10,143
South-Western Midland	8,278	563	4,047	474	10,143 13,362 17,562 7,804
North-Midland	4,455	1,135 544	2.134	1,163 671	7.804
North-Midland	10,899	544 1,196 4,050	4,822	1,299 2,799 2,219 1,857	18,216
North-Western	27,852	4,050	15,402	2,799	50,103
Scotland	The state of the s		16,510	1.857	53,902
Wales			5,596 2,134 4,822 15,402 7,861 16,510 6,259	1,498	7,804 18,216 50,103 26,380 53,902 24,384
Great Britain	167,384	17,204	81,572	16,229	282,389
Northern Ireland	22,425	1,683	7,527	849	32,484
United Kingdom	189,809	18,887	89,099	17,078	314,873
	Fig. 1 3	Temp	orarily Stop	ped	tationing t
London and South-			1		Comments.
Eastern	997	19	439	23	1,478
Eastern Southern	69	-	71 53	- Lyuid	140
South-Western	65	1	92	7	165
Midland	879	18	395	15 6	1,307 390
North-Midland E. & W. Ridings	226 777	10	155	36	1,170
North-Western	844	15	1,437	48	2,344
Northern Scotland	490 910	8 22	253 1,141	24 39	775 2,112
Wales	948	7	221	20	1,196
Great Britain	6,222	103	4,604	218	11,147
Northern Ireland	248	18	898	96	1,260
United Kingdom	6,470	121	5,502	314	12,407
	1 101	Total Regi	stered as Ur	nemployed	Yari - West Acumengs
London and South-				NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE PARTY OF THE P
Eastern	32,509 5,939	3,091 728	13,713 2,767 3,024 4,139 5,991 2,289 5,169 16,839 8,114	2,641 763	51,954 10,197 10,213 13,527 18,869
Southern	5,665	656	3,024	868	10,197
South-Western	5,665 8,343 10,547 4,681	564 1,153	4,139	481	13,527
Midland	10,547	1,153	2,991	1,178 677	18,869
North-Midland E. & W. Ridings	11,676	547 1,206 4,065 2,015	5,169	1,335	19,386
North-Western	28,696	4,065	16,839	1,335 2,847 2,243 1,896	52,447
Northern Scotland	34,325		8,114 17,651	1,896	56.014
Wales	11,676 28,696 14,783 34,325 16,442	1,140	6,480	1,518	8,194 19,386 52,447 27,155 56,014 25,580
Great Britain	173,606	17,307	86,176	16,447	293,536
Northern Ireland	22,673	1,701	8,425	945	33,744
United Kingdom	196,279	19,008	94,601	17,392	327,280

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th August, 1953, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th July, 1953.

			Persons of August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals	
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 13th July, 1953	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	32,509	13,713	5,732	51,954	+ 2,202	
County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	15,671 143 183 1,653 404 916 358 229 329 278 486 85 356 410 724 597 703 434	5,453 62 92 637 381 319 214 116 147 311 78 153 170 263 266 292 119	869 5 24 222 181 183 165 26 181 13 201 117 85 93 50 116 136 117 117	21,993 210 299 2,512 966 1,418 737 389 626 438 998 280 594 673 1,037 979 1,111 588	- 1,479 + 40 + 37 + 90 + 217 + 140 + 133 + 8 + 105 - 31 + 257 + 102 + 71 + 15 - 60 - 72 - 77 - 57	
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	5,939	2,767	1,491	10,197	+ 1,762	
	85	77	77	239	+ 76	
	112	69	12	193	- 5	
	322	105	32	459	+ 4	
	91	42	76	209	+ 68	
	746	152	14	912	+ 70	
	648	231	208	1,087	+ 202	
	152	111	16	279	+ 39	
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	5,665	3,024	1,524	10,213	+ 1,114	
	575	157	35	767	- 5	
	159	124	50	333	+ 56	
	1,243	843	252	2,338	+ 100	
	308	197	85	590	+ 109	
	140	66	29	235	- 22	
	866	402	209	1,477	+ 57	
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	8,343	4,139	1,045	13,527	+ 943	
	2,086	898	114	3,098	+ 106	
	351	268	48	667	+ 61	
	144	92	9	245	+ 16	
	1,052	1,005	154	2,211	+ 79	
	93	137	16	246	+ 23	
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	10,547	5,991	2,331	18,869	+ 701	
	3,169	1,551	471	5,191	- 187	
	61	62	1	124	+ 13	
	650	204	102	956	+ 147	
	148	64	73	285	+ 59	
	299	190	159	648	+ 93	
	825	214	80	1,119	- 380	
	555	454	200	1,209	+ 105	
	255	203	32	490	+ 8	
	719	417	39	1,175	- 46	
	183	73	3	259	+ 14	
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	4,681	2,289	1,224	8,194	+ 1,060	
	309	87	127	523	- 20	
	339	150	20	509	+ 134	
	585	138	276	999	+ 36	
	398	181	16	595	+ 55	
	156	34	14	204	- 9	
	77	79	33	189	+ 42	
	160	85	84	329	+ 49	
	1,014	320	94	1,428	+ 145	
	88	82	56	226	- 3	
	44	70	34	148	+ 28	
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	11,676	5,169	2,541	19,386	+ 1,821	
	284	114	80	478	+ 68	
	675	189	85	949	- 17	
	183	39	9	231	+ 61	
	389	445	54	888	+ 113	
	172	53	23	248	+ 34	
	210	69	—	279	- 43	
	2,672	1,094	219	3,985	+ 177	
	2,408	692	184	3,284	- 101	
	170	140	109	419	+ 115	
	1,776	656	262	2,694	+ 243	
	173	115	59	347	+ 48	
	295	55	138	488	+ 123	
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	28,696	16,839	6,912	52,447	+ 3,837	
	160	198	18	376	- 80	
	214	75	79	368	+ 26	
	255	394	144	793	+ 185	
	832	761	224	1,817	+ 187	
	342	300	91	733	+ 78	
	561	212	41	814	- 9	
	542	176	260	978	+ 26	
	378	225	8	611	+ 53	
	86	120	20	226	+ 63	
	131	154	23	308	+ 41	
	11,344	4,301	1,985	17,630	+ 1,090	
	3,993	1,347	951	6,291	+ 452	
Royton)	649	489	37	1,175	- 74	
	411	336	105	852	+ 69	
	241	105	122	468	+ 62	
	491	859	100	1,450	+ 94	
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	945	305	55	1,305	- 21	
	484	259	387	1,130	+ 280	
	553	428	126	1,107	+ 126	
	355	541	82	978	+ 66	
	570	366	58	994	- 132	

			Persons of August,		Dec	+) or . (-) otals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	pare 1: J	com- d with 3th uly, 953
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	14,783 193 238 892 533 444	8,114 259 220 447 525 458	4,258 67 35 405 156 24	27,155 519 493 1,744 1,214 926	++++	3,923 82 91 457 167 7
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	502 2,380 1,090 331 2,003	595 1,134 389 411 940	360 989 119 210 550	1,457 4,503 1,598 952 3,493	++1++	314 986 102 222 402
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	34,325 1,435 252 1,623 3,406 12,296 1,048 975 625	17,651 529 128 454 960 4,915 1,288 793 241	4,038 112 18 88 390 938 211 222 71	56,014 2,076 398 2,165 4,756 18,149 2,547 1,990 937	+ + + + + + +	1,247 94 37 27 31 841 105 96 37
Wales	16,442 1,913 757 564 1,333 1,931	6,480 384 297 240 474 610	2,658 279 137 134 177 86	25,580 2,576 1,191 938 1,984 2,627	++++	2,250 328 177 6 220 10
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	22,673 7,528 2,813	8,425 3,643 562	2,646 596 350	33,744 11,767 3,725		994 582 13

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1953

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

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

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th July, 1953 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 851,690, compared with 856,612

at 20th April, 1953.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th August, 1953, was 50,777, of whom 44,481 were males and 6,296 were females. The total included 24,340 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 26,437 who had not served. served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

MARIE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment: Ex-Service Others	21,766 17,108	174 5,535	21,940 22,643
Total	38,874	5,709	44,583
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other			
than under special conditions:* Ex-Service	2,390 3,217	10 577	2,400 3,794
Total	5,607	587	6,194
Grand Total	44,481	6,296	50,777

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February to 31st July, 1953, was 63,936, including 54,082 men, 8,443 women and 1,411 young

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 10th August, 1953, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their

Real Congress of the Congress	Great Britain Wholly				United Kingdom					
Industry	Unemp	oloyed iding	Tempo			Total			(all classes)	
ELEA TOTAL CONT. OF STR. CONT.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,666 4,422 311 1,933	1,436 1,388 44 4	543 26 — 517	207 207 — —	7,209 4,448 311 2,450	1,643 1,595 44 4	8,852 6,043 355 2,454	10,797 7,845 430 2,522	1,744 1,694 44 6	12,541 9,539 474 2,528
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,072 1,417 23 340 60 115 117	185 131 — 6 — 3 45	13 11 2 — —		2,085 1,428 25 340 60 115 117	185 131 — 6 — 3 45	2,270 1,559 25 346 60 118 162	2,467 1,484 29 587 60 183 124	188 131 — 7 — 5 45	2,655 1,615 29 594 60 188 169
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,831 820 399 327 296 47 942	1,145 246 245 312 180 7 155	27 2 11 2 2 - 10	28 4 15 5 1 —	2,858 822 410 329 298 47 952	1,173 250 260 317 181 7 158	4,031 - 1,072 - 670 - 646 - 479 - 54 1,110	3,153 924 433 334 307 56 1,099	1,196 251 277 319 181 7 161	4,349 1,175 710 653 488 63 1,260
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks	2,904 79 1,267 101 483	1,943 7 565 251 385	14 -5 2	14 -9 -	2,918 79 1,272 103 484	1,957 7 574 251 385	4,875 86 1,846 354 869	3,044 79 1,354 108 484	2,002 9 594 252 387	5,046 88 1,948 360 871
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	247 199 215 313 4,206	144 463 27 101 1,111	1 1 -4 1,830	-3 -2 169	248 200 215 317 6,036	144 466 27 103 1,280	392 666 242 420 7,316	249 213 232 325 6,159	146 484 27 103 1,280	395 697 259 428 7,439
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	100 1,283 1,279 302 76 337 829	209 383 171 20 81 243	1 640 430 399 179 167 14	8 79 75 — 5 2	101 1,923 1,709 701 255 504 843	217 462 246 20 86 245	2,140 2,171 947 275 590 1,088	117 1,963 1,748 705 256 507 863	217 462 246 20 86 245	2,180 2,210 951 276 593 1,108
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	17,165 6,535 571 243 158 343 98 475 418 930 5,171 581 220 373 108 112 573	4,793 295 53 35 11 110 7 125 152 63 1,418 413 306 262 488 217 148 690	418 174 5 29 1 — 117 3 3 73 4 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 3	109 8 	17,583 6,709 576 272 159 343 98 592 421 933 5,244 585 228 221 375 109 112 576	4,902 303 53 35 11 110 7 199 152 63 1,425 417 308 263 495 218 148 695	22,485 7,012 629 307 170 453 105 791 573 996 6,669 1,002 566 484 870 327 260 1,271	18,880 7,373 612 279 167 348 98 749 952 5,582 593 261 222 399 113 114 589	5,003 305 53 35 11 111 7 234 154 63 1,448 427 308 263 514 218 149 703	23,883 7,678 665 314 178 459 105 983 583 1,015 7,030 1,020 569 485 913 331 263 1,292
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5,604 1,949 1,864 685 546 71 179 233 77	1,193 391 250 193 278 1 16	61 35 7 5 6 — 2 5 1	21 9 1 - 8 - - - 3	5,665 1,984 1,871 690 552 71 181 238 78	1,214 400 251 193 286 1 16	6,879 2,384 2,122 883 838 72 197 249 134	6,027 2,079 2,053 740 575 72 182 240 86	1,262 408 267 209 286 1 16	7,289 2,487 2,320 949 861 73 198 251
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,428 324 204 248 233 255 210 1,954	2,686 257 319 27 152 512 162 1,257	717 287 224 34 111 17 16 28	391 38 198 6 23 29 4 93	4,145 611 428 282 344 272 226 1,982	3,077 295 517 33 175 541 166 1,350	7,222 906 945 315 519 813 392 3,332	4,268 615 436 311 348 273 232 2,053	3,109 298 518 33 175 551 167 1,367	7,377 913 954 344 523 824 399 3,420
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	680 350 137 115 78	429 207 134 63 25	36 10 2 20 4	- 4 - 2 - 2	716 360 139 135 82	433 209 134 65 25	1,149 569 273 200 107	737 373 145 136 83	450 221 136 68 25	1,187 594 281 204 108
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,372 540 267 610 267 105 95 325 91 142 18 64 55 142 467 184	4,580 854 513 574 197 209 241 168 282 518 26 154 74 358 260 152	532 152 35 30 6 9 2 5 5 26 — 1 — 2 232 27	1,140 316 328 96 — 30 20 3 23 48 9 12 21 177 30	3,904 692 302 640 273 114 97 330 96 168 18 65 55 144 699 211	5,720 1,170 841 670 197 239 261 171 305 566 35 166 35 163 437 182	9,624 1,862 1,143 1,310 470 353 358 501 401 734 53 231 150 529 1,136 393	5,346 698 303 653 313 129 1,191 331 127 192 18 75 59 161 882 214	8,388 1,179 845 711 235 258 2,288 206 474 602 44 208 95 546 514 183	13,734 1,877 1,148 1,364 548 387 3,479 537 601 794 62 283 154 707 1,396 397

^{*}The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 10th August, 1953, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Wh Unemp (inclu	iding	Tempo		n	Total			nited Kingd (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	430 240 130 60	308 111 163 34	59 36 1 22	18 7 4 7	489 276 131 82	326 118 167 41	815 394 298 123	509 286 141 82	349 123 185 41	858 409 326 123
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	2,831 1,811 138 46 54 81	3,799 1,992 688 420 117 259	564 513 9 8 29	630 310 160 52 14 47	3,395 2,324 147 46 62 81	4,429 2,302 848 472 131 306	7,824 4,626 995 518 193 387	3,649 2,416 158 78 65 101	5,691 2,507 945 1,178 133 522 385	9,340 4,923 1,103 1,256 198 623 737 500
Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	398 6,310 260 1,873 299 254 460 194 294 561 610 595 153 409 348	18 6,459 147 1,343 611 356 286 130 603 1,265 644 297 194 337 246	5 79 1 23 20 13 - 1 1 4 4 - 2	303 2 46 46 42 5 — 19 102 26 4 2 5 4	403 6,389 261 1,896 319 267 460 194 295 562 624 599 153 411 348	20 6,762 149 1,389 657 398 291 130 622 1,367 670 301 196 342 250	423 13,151 410 3,285 976 665 751 324 917 1,929 1,294 900 349 753 598	479 7,104 295 2,076 326 334 543 201 306 732 663 614 190 460 364	21 7,572 154 1,453 687 407 357 130 628 1,846 673 302 200 350 385	14,676 449 3,529 1,013 741 900 331 934 2,578 1,336 916 390 810 749
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,393 1,047 1,699 153 307 187	779 182 394 21 125 57	591 15 536 2 17 21	67 4 33 — 10 20	3,984 1,062 2,235 155 324 208	846 186 427 21 135 77	4,830 1,248 2,662 176 459 285	4,314 1,202 2,372 168 352 220	860 189 433 21 137 80	5,174 1,391 2,805 189 489 300
Paper and Printing	1,684 400 26 149	1,610 255 18 327	33 24 —	58 22 — 13	1,717 424 26 150	1,668 277 18 340	3,385 701 44 490	1,811 439 26 163	1,737 281 18 375	3,548 720 44 538
specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries	106 298 705 1,887	206 71 733 1,644	2 - 6 58	1 18 65	108 298 711 1,945	210 72 751 1,709	318 370 1,462 3,654	109 327 747 2,067	214 80 769 1,737	323 407 1,516 3,804
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	721 136 95 148 69 191 527	479 37 90 371 99 26 542	40 1 11 1 2 - 3	5 2 12 11 8 - 27	761 137 106 149 71 191 530	484 39 102 382 107 26 569	1,245 176 208 531 178 217 1,099	776 140 111 161 71 192 616	485 40 107 388 107 26 584	1,261 180 218 549 178 218 1,200
Building and Contracting	30,790 19,468 856 10,466	291 198 41 52	99 52 6 41	12 3 9 —	30,889 19,520 862 10,507	303 201 50 52	31,192 19,721 912 10,559	37,341 23,881 1,036 12,424	328 211 61 56	37,669 24,092 1,097 12,480
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,199 1,164 791 244	149 67 79 3	21 9 6 6		2,220 1,173 797 250	149 67 79 3	2,369 1,240 876 253	2,509 1,239 971 299	153 68 82 3	2,662 1,307 1,053 302
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	16,654 2,712 1,183 378 1,927 5,105 1,547 614 143 2,060 323 662	1,785 241 735 9 70 78 24 14 27 472 68 47	275 1 6 3 15 205 8 7 — 2 8 20	23 -5 - 6 1 - 1 9 - 1	16,929 2,713 1,189 381 1,942 5,310 1,555 621 143 2,062 331 682	1,808 241 740 9 70 84 25 14 28 481 68 48	18,737 2,954 1,929 390 2,012 5,394 1,580 635 171 2,543 399 730	19,114 2,896 1,318 434 2,202 5,745 2,481 641 148 2,218 335 696	1,852 246 751 9 71 84 25 15 31 503 69 48	20,966 3,142 2,069 443 2,273 5,829 2,506 656 179 2,721 404 744
Distributive Trades	14,666 2,103 1,735 1,476 3,318 1,803 3,911 320	11,828 212 308 480 3,743 791 5,847 447	95 13 9 5 24 17 27	242 3 9 13 62 24 124	14,761 2,116 1,744 1,481 3,342 1,820 3,938 320	12,070 215 317 493 3,805 815 5,971 454	26,831 2,331 2,061 1,974 7,147 2,635 9,909	16,626 2,425 1,977 1,795 3,867 1,925 4,274	12,944 293 342 542 4,026 866 6,373 502	29,570 2,718 2,319 2,337 7,893 2,791 10,647 865
Newspapers	1,361 14,017	680	10	62	1,371	684	2,055	1,476 15,765	716	2,192 19,846
National Government Service	6,186 7,831 3,826	2,417 1,266 6,129	19 115 33	14 48 250	6,205 7,946 3,859	2,431 1,314 6,379	8,636 9,260 10,238	6,951 8,814 4,146	2,703 1,378 6,912	9,654 10,192 11,058
Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	132 1,107 114 1,249 116 1,108	1,900 146 3,632 43 314	13 14 1 3	215 	134 1,120 114 1,263 117 1,111	100 2,115 146 3,658 45 315	234 3,235 260 4,921 162 1,426	144 1,215 120 1,372 137 1,158	103 2,353 180 3,905 50 321	3,568 300 5,277 187 1,479
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	13,966 2,378 1,662 6,831 558 181 178 194 728 1,256	21,655 1,569 677 12,123 1,445 401 210 1,764 3,054 412	83 14 11 26 3 1 2 - 14 12	1,005 59 15 770 20 4 3 5 112 17	14,049 2,392 1,673 6,857 561 182 180 194 742 1,268	22,660 1,628 692 12,893 1,465 405 213 1,769 3,166 429	36,709 4,020 2,365 19,750 2,026 587 393 1,963 3,908 1,697	15,025 2,515 1,830 7,316 596 202 203 198 796 1,369	24,076 1,678 704 13,433 1,575 427 231 2,061 3,508 459	39,101 4,193 2,534 20,749 2,171 629 434 2,259 4,304 1,828
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,366 18,280 184,588	341 17,160 97,801	6,325	4,822	3,366 18,280 190,913	341 17,160 102,623	3,707 35,440 293,536	3,602 19,351 215,287	358 18,005 111,993	3,960 37,356 327,280

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,699 males and 245 females in Great Britain and 3,810 males and 261 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 1st July and 29th July, 1953, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and the period in question.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1953

	1st .	eks ended July, 53	Four wer 29th 19	Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec.,		
the off and the sale	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1952, to 29th July, 1953 (32 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	147,537 9,386	122,215 48,765	129,280 16,303	121,549 49,901	1,097,394 133,270	
over	70,998 10,072	96,735 57,853	64,089 18,704	89,993 59,485	529,194 146,579	
Total	237,993	325,568	228,376	320,928	1,906,437	

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 29th July, 1953, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 29th July, 1953.

Laborator Communication of the			s during fou d 29th July,			Nu	mber of Vac	cancies rema 29th July, 19	ining unfille	d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	1,868	788	2,200	104	4,960	7,309	1,756	695	244	10,004
	812	720	59	23	1,614	4,217	1,302	23	30	5,572
	238	684	9	4	935	3,443	1,151	10	16	4,620
Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	3,449	466	829	277	5,021	2,059	1,356	1,538	1,279	6,232
	3,466	210	1,966	422	6,064	3,168	606	1,534	1,142	6,450
	4,122	363	402	110	4,997	3,164	1,461	342	209	5,176
	12,487	1,743	3,608	728	18,566	17,550	5,044	4,059	2,011	28,664
	3,683	220	106	12	4,021	2,662	381	19	12	3,074
	7,068	1,337	1,449	410	10,264	11,930	3,898	2,124	1,181	19,133
	1,736	186	2,053	306	4,281	2,958	765	1,916	818	6,457
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Fextiles Cotton Wool	6,552	1,034	1,281	313	9,180	13,082	2,609	1,304	684	17,679
	2,746	497	1,570	362	5,175	2,251	1,641	1,606	1,249	6,747
	426	154	438	127	1,145	917	602	552	492	2,563
	2,930	526	2,821	1,437	7,714	2,344	2,862	8,540	7,564	21,310
	717	124	865	334	2,040	902	747	3,386	1,817	6,852
	795	134	653	236	1,818	547	848	1,995	1,686	5,076
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	323	95	218	105	741	254	402	680	662	1,998
	810	324	2,562	1,935	5,631	1,333	2,454	15,378	10,927	30,092
	6,705	1,068	7,632	1,648	17,053	2,189	1,562	3,271	2,897	9,919
	2,114	810	558	167	3,649	1,766	1,894	861	664	5,185
	1,168	337	1,242	783	3,530	1,182	1,119	1,198	2,691	6,190
	900	128	873	422	2,323	460	418	790	1,348	3,016
	268	209	369	361	1,207	722	701	408	1,343	3,174
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,834	238	1,629	402	4,103	1,062	590	1,505	1,046	4,203
	42,752	1,931	174	165	45,022	22,203	3,783	218	279	26,483
	30,658	1,483	112	102	32,355	17,947	3,096	134	172	21,349
Gas, Electricity and Water Fransport and Communication Distributive Trades Fransurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,693	71	106	45	2,915	1,489	319	70	115	1,993
	8,963	904	1,229	258	11,354	15,065	2,938	1,404	551	19,958
	7,300	2,704	7,634	5,904	23,542	6,481	10,988	10,010	14,467	41,946
	362	75	333	396	1,166	849	649	575	933	3,006
	6,415	241	1,490	307	8,453	6,094	595	1,634	738	9,061
	2,116	69	975	176	3,336	3,399	202	897	411	4,909
	4,299	172	515	131	5,117	2,695	393	737	327	4,152
Professional Services	1,345	244	3,812	724	6,125	1,471	1,510	5,888	1,940	10,809
	7,638	760	20,296	1,962	30,656	4,050	1,859	27,108	6,671	39,688
	863	171	1,039	126	2,199	419	448	935	243	2,045
	5,237	210	14,046	702	20,195	2,259	592	15,208	1,788	19,847
	695	249	2,068	509	3,521	318	344	2,718	1,822	5,202
Grand Total	129,280	16,303	64,089	18,704	228,376	121,549	49,901	89,993	59,485	320,928

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 29th July, 1953, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the

Region		M 18 and	en d over		bys er 18		men d over		Girls under 18		otal
		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		34,575 8,458 7,080 7,190 12,940 9,367 9,600 17,359 7,668 8,469 6,574	24,737 9,903 9,384 8,893 15,143 11,854 8,976 13,489 5,838 8,353 4,979	3,584 785 562 621 1,431 653 1,318 2,752 848 2,595 1,154	12,340 3,391 2,480 2,209 6,027 6,014 5,603 5,470 2,246 2,924 1,197	17,863 3,694 3,117 2,847 4,499 3,858 5,596 10,558 3,542 5,756 2,759	30,554 6,042 4,608 4,418 6,897 6,437 6,841 14,211 3,068 5,074 1,843	3,576 920 857 832 1,595 879 1,371 3,315 1,154 3,058 1,147	15,305 3,704 2,496 3,211 5,260 6,946 6,687 6,867 3,243 4,630 1,136	59,598 13,857 11,616 11,490 20,465 14,757 17,885 33,984 13,212 19,878 11,634	82,936 23,040 18,968 18,731 33,327 31,251 28,107 40,037 14,395 20,981 9,155
Great Britain	 	129,280	121,549	16,303	49,901	64,089	89,993	18,704	59,485	228,376	320,928

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 27th June, 1953, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 27th June, 1953

Industry	men	per of Ents per apployed aing of p	100 at	Los en	nber of ges and ses per aployed aing of p	other 100 at	Industry	mer	er of Entransis per la ployed ning of p	100 at	Los:	ber of les and of ses per ployed ing of p	ther 100 at
105 105	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	meraphysical to greathern our	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.1	Textiles	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted	3·1 2·2 3·2	3·5 2·4 4·1	3·4 2·4 3·7	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	3·6 2·3 4·0	3.4
ing Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than Containers)	2.4	3.1	2·8 3·0	2.5	3.9	3.3	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.6
Glass Containers	3.4	8.1	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	2·1 1·9 4·4	2·4 2·8 5·0	2·3 2·4 4·7	1·6 4·3 3·8	2·5 6·2 5·3	2·1 5·5 4·6
Manufactures	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4·9 3·1	3.7	Rope, Twine and Net	2·9 1·9 1·6	4·1 2·7 1·9	3·7 2·5 1·8	2·3 1·8 1·8	3.6	3.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.9	7 8	2.3	相 相 相		7.7	Carpets	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9 2.2 2.8	1·8 1·9 2·7
Works Chemicals and Dyes	1·4 2·0 2·0	0.8	1·4 2·2 3·6	1·3 1·8 2·3	2.7	1·3 1·9 3·3	Made-up Textiles	4·6 1·9 3·1	4·3 2·5 3·4	4·4 2·1 3·2	3·8 2·2 3·4	6·1 2·8 4·0	5·5 2·4 3·6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	1.2	2·7 4·7 2·7 3·4	1·7 2·6 2·7	1.7	4·1 2·2 3·2	1.9							
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1·7 1·7 2·2	4·1 2·0 2·6	2·7 1·8 2·2	1·9 1·2 2·5	3·8 1·3 2·7	2·7 1·2 2·6	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	3.1	2.3	2·0 1·9	3.4	2.5
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.3	Leather Goods	1.8	3.3	2.8	1.8	2·8 3·5 4·1	2·1 3·0 3·7
Blast Furnaces	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	Clothing	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.2
etc	1.7	1·8 3·1 2·6	1·7 2·4 1·7	1·8 2·7 5·0	2·0 3·5 13·4	1.8	Tailoring Dressmaking	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.6
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes	1·5 1·3 1·7	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.5	6·0 2·2 2·3	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.2	2.9	2·3 2·9 2·3	2.1	3.6	3.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.2	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·0 1·9 2·2	2·5 2·6 4·0	2·4 2·3 2·6	1·6 1·9 2·6	2·9 2·7 4·4	3·5 2·9 2·7 2·3 3·0
Engineering and Electrical Goods Marine Engineering	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.6	1.3	2.6	一部 一路 西蒙 有	28	60 by	Gellerin.	BAR T	100.39	
Agricultural Machinery	2.3	4.3	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.2	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	3.6	3.5	4.8	3.0	4·7 3·5	3·7 2·6
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.5	2·2 3·1 2·2 2·6	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.3	Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.3	6.6	4.4	2·4 3·8 3·6	4·5 6·4	4·0 5·4
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.6	2·2 2·6 1·8	1.7	2.2	3.6	1.6	Meat and Meat Products	2·9 3·9 3·0	5·4 4·6 7·4	3·9 4·1 4·0	3·0 3·7 2·8	4·2 5·4 6·8	3.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.8	2.4	2·9 1·9 1·6	2·6 2·1 1·6	3·6 2·5 2·2 2·9 2·4	2·6 2·3 1·8	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc	8.0	5.7	5·3 12·5 4·7	3.5	4·8 5·1	4·0 5·4 3·5 4·2 3·7 4·3 3·8 2·5 3·2
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.5	1.9	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3·1 2·4 3·4	7·5 4·4 5·0	4·7 2·8 4·1	3·0 2·0 3·0	5·0 4·9 3·4	3.8
paratus	2.9	5.7	4.1	2.3	4.0	3.1	Other Drink Industries	4.6	10·6 3·1	6.7	3.5	5.0	4.0
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	2·3 2·0 2·4	2·7 6·8 3·3	2·5 3·9 2·8	1·9 1·7 2·6	4·0 2·9 3·3	3·0 2·2 2·9	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.4
Vehicles	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2·7 3·3 3·0	3·6 3·4 4·1	2·9 3·3 3·2	6.4	5·7 4·4	3·5 6·3 3·4
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	2.1	3.8	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.8	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.6	4.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.3	2.5	3.7	1.6	3.8	2.9	Paper and Printing	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.9
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	0·5 1·4 1·5	1.4	0·6 1·4 1·5	0·9 1·8 1·2	2.7	0·9 1·9 1·2	Paper and Board	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.5		1.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.2	1.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	Wallpaper	1.9	3.6	5.4	3.2	2·5 2·5 4·3 3·4	3.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.2	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.0
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	1·5 1·6 1·4	1.8	1.7	2·4 2·7 2·1 2·5 2·9	3.5	3.0	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.9	5.1	3.8	2.7	4.5	3.4
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	1·7 2·9 1·9	3·4 5·5 2·7	2·1 4·3 2·1	2·5 2·9 3·2	2·6 4·7 3·3	2·6 3·9 3·2	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	2.8	4.7	3.4	2.4	3.8	2·8 2·8 3·5
Other Metal Industries	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.4	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports	1.9	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.0	PACE NO.
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.5	Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	3.7	7.8	6.9	3.1	5·8 5·7	4.8
ments Watches and Clocks	2.1	3.3	2·5 2·2 2·0 3·0	2.0	3.3	2·4 2·3 2·9 2·1	Films	5·7 2·7	2.6	5·2 3·2	3·1 3·0	3.9	3.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc	1.6	2.5	3.0	2·1 2·1 2·0	4.0	2.9	All the above Industries	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.7

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th August, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 21st July, 1953, and 19th August, 1952. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

1	n	ou	sa	n	as	
933	(0)		199	100	70	

	Nu	mbers of	Insured Work o	Persons . wing to	Absent f	rom
Region	E Bours	Sickness	20601753	Ind	ustrial I	njury
row solution gallies -aquitochia kina regita in -aquitochia kina regita in	18th Aug., 1953	21st July, 1953	19th Aug., 1952	18th Aug., 1953	21st July, 1953	19th Aug., 1952
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	81·7 66·9 37·9 31·9 44·7 71·4 50·1 75·0 137·1 59·9 105·2 56·5	82·1 67·4 38·0 32·2 44·8 72·4 50·6 76·3 135·5 60·3 100·6 55·8	78·8 62·9 34·9 30·0 43·0 66·5 47·3 70·6 124·4 57·2 96·4 52·6	2.6 2.6 1.6 1.2 1.8 3.7 5.0 8.3 6.4 7.9 9.0 7.0	3·5 3·1 1·6 1·2 2·0 4·3 5·6 8·4 6·6 7·1 7·9 7·2	3·3 2·9 1·4 1·3 1·8 3·7 4·7 7·3 6·2 7·0 6·6
Total, Great Britain	818 - 1	816.0	764 - 5	57.0	58.6	53 · 1

Separate figures for insured males and females for 18th August, 1953, are given below.

Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ckness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury			
Valenting in the street	Males	Females	Males	Females		
London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	48·9 44·2 26·5 22·4 31·5 47·9 36·1 52·2 80·2 43·8 66·5 42·7	32·8 22·7 11·4 9·5 13·2 23·4 14·0 22·8 56·9 16·0 38·7 13·7	2·0 2·2 1·4 1·0 1·6 3·2 4·6 5·0 7·2 7·8 6·5	0.6 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.7 1.3 0.7 1.1		
Total, Great Britain	543 · 1	274.9	49.9	7.2		

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 3.7 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 4.8 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

* *

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments

Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th August was 5,135*; this figure included 3,823 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,312 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th July and 10th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 14th July	•	THE REAL PROPERTY.	00977215 88848161	POPE N	4,065
,,	notified during period				.586	433
,,	filled during period		•			119
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	No.	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mar.		416
,,	unfilled at 10th August					3,963

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th August was 12,852†, consisting of 11,667 men and 1,185 women. The registrants included 8,283 who were in employment, and 4,569 who had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th August.

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

Appointments Office	In Emp	oloyment	Unem	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	edul ville
London Northern Scottish	4,454 2,233 939	461 94 102	3,184 613 244	390 83 55	8,489 3,023 1,340
Total†	7,626	657	4,041	528	12,852

During the period 14th July to 10th August, 1953, there were new registrations by 971 men and 159 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,466 men and 196 women were withdrawn.

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

acancies	outstanding at 14th July			Men‡ 1,659	Women 186
,, tool	notified during period		0.0	571	65
,,	cancelled or withdrawn du	iring p	eriod	370	29
,,	filled during period			188	42
,,,	unfilled at 10th August	200	· · ·	1,672	180

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 17th February to 10th August were 1,144 for men and 184 for women, which included 35 filled by registered disabled men and 45 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 500 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 202 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† Excluding 105 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,066 who are also registered at Employment Exchanges because they are in receipt of unemployment benefit or seeking the Local Offices' assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 1st August was 718,700, compared with 720,200 for the five weeks ended 4th July, and 719,400 for the four weeks ended 2nd August, 1952.

The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 496,000 in July, 634,800 in June, and 568,300 in July, 1952; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

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

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

District1	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-)† compared with the average for						
o Spring advided ber	books during 4 weeks ended 1st August, 1953		eeks ended th July, 1953	4 weeks ended 2nd August, 1952				
Northumberland	43,100	0.062			900			
Cumberland	5,800	_	100	-	200			
Ourham	105,000		400	2	2,200			
South and West Yorkshire	141,400	-	200	+	700			
North Derbyshire	39,000	-	100	+	400			
Nottinghamshire	47,300	1000		+	1,000			
South Derbyshire and Leices-		CHEST OF		FEET 20				
tershire	14,700	HENE		2000	Fig. 100 Fig.			
Lancashire and Cheshire	51,600	W- 7	300	V- 2	300			
North Wales	9,300	-	100	0.00				
North Staffordshire	20,500			+	100			
Cannock Chase	16,200	30.0	10.037 953	+	100			
South Staffordshire, Worcester-		NEW YORK		185				
shire and Shropshire	5,700	2386	See water	13 16 5				
Warwickshire	16,300	199		+	400			
South Wales and Monmouth-	12-24-3							
shire	104,600	-	300	+	200			
Forest of Dean and Somerset	6,200	294 3		-	100			
Kent	6,400	-		2000	***			
Total and Wales	633,100	100	1,500	Test Col	800			
England and Wales	033,100		1,500		300			
Scotland	85,600	100	14.1 20	are the				
Great Britain	718,700	2	1,500	1	800			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 2,190 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,700; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,510. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.97 in July, 4.74 in June, and 4.87 in July, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.40, 5.14 and 5.28. Information is given in the Table below regarding absentees in

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

-	July, 1953	June, 1953	July, 1952
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary	6·34	6·83	9·05
	8·21	8·18	6·75
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	4·58	5·00	6·63
	6·91	7·01	5·87

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.12 tons in July, compared with 3.11 tons in the previous month and 3.13 tons in July, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.16 tons in July; for June, 1953, and July, 1952, the figures were 1.19 tons and 1.16 tons, respectively.

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

†" No change " is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in March was $1\cdot 1$ per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.0 per cent. lower than in March, 1952.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.1 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.0 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1952.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 330,559 in February, compared with 321,521 in the previous month and 323,904 in February, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 496,758, 474,792 and 507,893. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exhanges as unemployed were 12,926 at the end of February, compared with 12,667 at the end of the previous month and 10,952 at the end of February, 1952.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,361,000. This was 0.7 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 4.1 per cent. higher than for June, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 10.7 per cent. compared with June, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 1,562,000, compared with 1,306,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1.818,000 at the middle of June, 1952.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 159,277, of whom 60,074 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 179,464 and 67,013 at the beginning of the previous month and 110,506 and 36,103 at the beginning of July, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 1,012,516, compared with 1,073,272 at the end of the previous month and 1,155,456 at the end of July, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 225,251, 238,929, and 276,043.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd August was 53,331, compared with 56,609 at 25th July and 47,805 at 23rd August, 1952.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 2,225,203, of whom 1,317,857 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,253,129, including 1,346,980 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1952, it was 2,106,043, including 1,277,690 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 77,262, compared with 86,023 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 15,451 at 30th June, compared with 17,314 at 31st May.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 96,905 at the end of May, compared with 107,491 at the end of the previous month and 106,108 at the end of May, 1952.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labou Index of Rates of Wages	·		Page 329 334 335	U.K. Index of Retail Prices Retail Prices Overseas	2000 A	:	10 90	ocia te antipod tea	9 .:	Page 336 336
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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £337,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,307,000 workpropple, and in a decrease of about £21,000 for 98,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in agriculture in England and Wales, the cotton industry, and the iron and steel industry. Others receiving increases included workers employed in leather production, glass container manufacture, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, coal distribution in England and Wales, co-operative laundries, and wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture. The decrease, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers engaged in boot and shoe manufacture.

The minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased by 7s. a week for men and by 5s. for women. In the cotton industry there was an increase of 5 per cent. on the current wages. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.

In the leather producing industry there was an increase of 1d. an hour in the basic rates for adult timeworkers and in the hourly bonus payable to adult pieceworkers. In glass container manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 1d. an hour for men and by 3d. for women. In the soap, candle and edible fat manufacturing industry there were increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men and of 4s. for women. Adult workpeople employed in coal distribution in various districts in England and Wales received an increase in minimum rates of 3s. a week. For workpeople employed in co-operative laundries there were increases of 5s. 9d. a week for men and of 4s. 6d. for women. In the wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacturing industry the national minimum rates were increased by 11d. an hour for men and by 1d. for women.

Of the total increase of £337,000, about £215,000 resulted from Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act or the Wages Councils Act; about £90,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £14,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial

Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £11,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-August, 1953

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1953, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	689,000	£ 217,900
Mining and Quarrying	461,000	129,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	401,000	129,000
ducts other than Coal	213,000	44,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	94,500	20,300
Metal Manufacture	179,000	13,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	23,000	4,400
Vehicles	31,000	12,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	60,000	17,100
Textiles	580,500	151,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	27,000	4,400
Clothing	396,500	143,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	198,000	46,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	167,000	23,700
Paper and Printing	227,000	47,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	12,500	3,200
Building and Contracting	1,115,000	390,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	121,500	38,500
Transport and Communication	364,000	101,800
Distributive Trades	373,500	85,400
Public Administration	510,000	101,900
Miscellaneous Services	162,500	50,400
Total	6,005,500	1,647,300

In the corresponding months of 1952 there was a net increase of £2,463,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,212,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st October, 1952," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Note at which and of Change Classes of Workpeople		Particulars of Change			
Agriculture England and Wales (1) (203)		17 Aug.	Workpeople employed in agriculture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and of 120s. a week, youths and boys 56s. at 15 years, rising to 105s. at 20 a under 21; women 21 and over 91s., girls 49s. at 15, rising to 85s. at 18 a under 21.			
	Holland division of Lincolnshire (1)	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- men	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 158s. a week, youths and boys 74s. at 15 rising to 139s. at 20 and under 21.‡			
	do.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle- men, milkmen and shep- herds	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of 8s. for those 20 and under 21. Minimum rates after change: 145s. a week at 21 and over, 127s. at 20 and under 21.‡			
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire (1) (203)	do.	Female workers employed in agriculture	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, of 5s, for those 18 and under 21, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 years and over 85s. a week girls 46s. at 15, rising to 80s. at 18 and under 21.‡			
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	Beginning of pay week containing 17 Aug.	Adult male forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increase of 7s. a week for men 21 years and over. Rates after change include forest workers—men 21 years and over, Grade III (ordinary workers) 122s. a week, Grade II 125s. 6d., Grade I 129s.			
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	3 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 4.8d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 8.4d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.			
Other a 12 g	North Lincolnshire 2 Aug. Ironstone miners men		Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for boys under 18.			

*The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of either short-time or of overtime.

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See article on page 313 of this GAZETTE.

| Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and at different mines on tonnage rates.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 3.76d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 7.8d. to 7s. 8.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 1.88d.) for boys under 18.†
yuthor sol to	South and West Durham	3 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.) for boys under 18.‡
Make tensive go react ealists go and sid physical to horpe again 7.00 to latent	Great Britain (12)	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such materials	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic rates for men, other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 9d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 2s. 10d. an hour, class 2 2s. 9d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11¾d., over 12 tons 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d.; watchmen—class 1 18s. a shift, class 2 17s.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (19)	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1¼d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers flat increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 years and over—2s. 9¾d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 25s. 2d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 11¾d., over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 0¾d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 1¾d., over 12 tons gross lader weight 3s. 2¾d.; youths and boys 1s. 5d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 6¼d. at 20; female workers 1s. 5d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 1d. at 18 and over
20 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	England and Wales (22)	do.	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 9¾d. an hour, hand moulders and kiln setters 3s. 0¾d., machine operatives (breakers, grinding and grading machines, power-driven brick machines and brick presses) 2s. 11¾d., kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work 25s. 2d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 11½d. an hour, over 2 tons and up to 3½ tons 3s. 0¾d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 1¾d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 2¾d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 1d.
600 / 200 mm m	Great Britain (23)	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making salt glazed ware and sanitary pipes	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¼d. for women 20 years or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—minimum rate 2s. 9¾d. an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boiler firement employed on continuous shift work 25s. 2d. a shift, kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 24s. 6d. youths and boys 1s. 5d. an hour at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 6¼d. at 20; women 20 years and over 2s. 2¼d., girls 1s. 3½d. at 16 years and under rising to 2s. 0¼d. at 19.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 1d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 11d., bevellers silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 10d., 3s. 8d., (lead light workers, Scotland 3s. 11d.) silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 3s. 7d. 3s. 5d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 6d., 3s. 4d., leaded ligh cementers and packers 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., general labourers, loaders, sand washers and cleaners-up—London 3s. 4d., Provincial (including Liverpoo area) 3s. 2d.; women 20 years and over 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger workers. Minimum hourly rates after change for dayworkers London district—the rates paid in other districts, plus 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for male 18 years and over, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for females 18 years and over, and 1d. for worker under 18 years; other districts—men 21 years and over, founders, gasmaker and furnacemen 2s. 10d. or 2s. 11d., according to melting capacity of furnace boilermen or stokers and batch mixers 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., sorters 2s. 10d., Lister o similar truck drivers 2s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. general labourers 2s. 9d., youths and boy 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls 1s. 1\(\frac{3}{2}\)d at 15, rising to 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 21 and over.
General Stoneware Manufacture	England and Scot- land (24)	Second pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in standard minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour for male and femal workers 18 years and over, and of ½d. for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: bigware throwers and bigware turners (over 10 quart sizes) 3s. 4d. an hour, general throwers (over 40 oz. sizes) 3s. 1d. skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 2s. 11¾d., unskilled men 21 and over 2s. 8d.; kiln firemen and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 164s. 6d. for a week of 56 hours; youths and boys 1s. an hour at 15 years, rising to 2s. 1¼d. at 20 years; women 20 years and over 1s. 9½d.; girls 11½d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 8d. at 19 years.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)§	L nave leve Last reduce endersour	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hou (1s. 5.02d. to 1s. 5.2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.975d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (1s. 0.76d. to 1s. 0.9d.) for youth 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (8.51d. to 8.6d.) fo boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week beginning 27 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Class "A firms 131s. 6d. a week, Class "B" 126s. 6d.; women 20 and over—Class "A" 91s., Class "B" 90s.; youths and boys Class "A" 47s. at 15 rising to 110s. at 20, Class "B" 47s. to 109s.; girls Class "A" 47s. a 15, rising to 88s. at 19, Class "B" 47s. to 87s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)		Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·3d. a shi (10s. 4·8d. to 10s. 6·1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hou (1s. 5·02d. to 1s. 5·2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for wome and youths employed on men's work, by 0·975d. a shift (7s. 9·6d. to 7s. 10·575d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (1s. 0·76d. to 1s. 0·9d.) for youth 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and b 0·65d. a shift (5s. 2·4d. to 5s. 3·05d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (8·51d. to 8·6d for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shi (10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual

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

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

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

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

|| These increases were awarded in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain* (41)	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a sh (10s. 4·8d. to 10s. 6·1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975 (7s. 9·6d. to 7s. 10·575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, as by 0·65d. (5s. 2·4d. to 5s. 3·05d.) for those under 18.
-mi is bolitesia dana ediptor : 100 bolitizana AC in A bris narrosa : 107 bellikena AC is	Great Britain‡ (41)	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a sh (10s. 4·8d. to 10s. 6·1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an ho (1s. 5·02d. to 1s. 5·2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, 0·975d. a shift (7s. 9·6d. to 7s. 10·575d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (1s. 0·76d. 1s. 0·9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. a sh (5s. 2·4d. to 5s. 3·05d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (8·51d. to 8·6d.) for the under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0·18d. an ho (1s. 5·02d. to 1s. 5·2d.) for craftsmen, by 0·14d. (1s. 0·76d. to 1s. 0·9 for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0·09d. (8·51d. to 8·6d.) for apprenticular 18.
to rem bee proved	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a st (9s. 3·8d. to 9s. 5·1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, 0·975d. (6s. 11·85d. to 7s. 0·825d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0·65d. (4s. 7·9d. to 4s. 8·55d.) for youths under 18.
men confectioners add or (34s, 10s, add or (39s, 10s), years and over- mount 24s, 24s, and 25s, 24s,	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 8.4d. skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 2.4d. to 7s. 3.6d. for other men) for men a women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 4.2d. or 3s. 7.8d.) for those under 18.
hms 15 resource toll structure M. Service structure tollowing structure tollowing structure tollowing	Midlands and parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages. previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a st (10s. 7·4d. to 10s. 8·7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·97. (7s. 11·55d. to 8s. 0·525d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·6. (5s. 3·7d. to 5s. 4·35d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	2 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a st (10s. 4·8d. to 10s. 6·1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically replace male labour, by 0·975d. (7s. 9·6d. to 7s. 10·575d.) for youths and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0·65d. (5s. 2·10·55. 3·05d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 7.56d. to 10s. 8.72 for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 1.036d. to 7s. 1.809d.) for youths 18 and under and by 0.58d. (5s. 3.78d. to 5s. 4.36d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a sh (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975 (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, a by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for those under 18.
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (204)	10 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than home workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years over; of 1½d. for female chargehands and other female workers 18 years over, of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time r for female workers. General minimum time rates after change included men 21 years or over 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 2d. an hour, according to occupating female chargehands 2s. 1½d., other women 18 years or over 1s. 10c piecework basis time rate for female workers 2s. 0½d.
Iron, Steel and Non- Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (65)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 3 Aug.	Adult male transport workers	Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after chang light lorry drivers of vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capaci 12s. a week, heavy lorry drivers of vehicles of over 2 tons carrying capaci 129s.; drivers in the London Metropolitan Police district receive 5s. about these rates.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (71–73)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 3 Aug.	Workpeople employed in cotton spinning, doubling and weaving establishments, except skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.	Increase of 5 per cent. on current wages.
charge include a min below 1500 cm de constant c	ash was an a am and has restroyed a manustate 1951 store framew 1951 store restricted to the an	do.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians, loom fitters and apprentice maintenance workers employed on maintenance work in cotton spinning and weaving establishments	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour (7s. 6d. a week of 45 hour for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentic Rate after change for men 21 years and over 165s. a week.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juvenile Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men years and over 120s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 90s. 3d., cutting and stitching 82s.
Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire¶ (90)	First full pay week in Aug.	Transport workers	Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanical vehic 120s. to 128s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statute attendants and mates 118s., one-horse drivers 119s., teamsmen 124s.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (20 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) in the percentage addition properties on all time and piece rates.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase† of 2 per cent. (38 to 40 per cent.) in the percentage addition to ba wage rates.

* These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

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

† This increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

**Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Leather Production	Great Britain (95)	First full working week com- mencing after 28 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic time work rates of 1d. an hour for men 21 years and over and for women 20 and over, and of varying amounts for juveniles; increase of 1d. an hour (from 2d. to 3d. an hour) in the existing hourly bonus payable to adult pieceworkers, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to juvenile pieceworkers. Basic time work rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. 2d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s., unskilled 2s. 11d., Provinces and Scotland 3s., 2s. 10d., 2s. 9d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 5½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 5½d.; Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1½d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1½d.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley) (105)	First pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers	Decreases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in	Decrease* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices, making a total addition of $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for male workers and $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for female workers.
	Transvorse, irotama A all List of the co- co, is of the color of		industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture:—† Timeworkers	Decreases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 49s. at 15, rising to 130s. at 21 and over; female workers 49s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 20 and over.
Baking	Leicester (110-111)	First full pay week after 31 July	Pieceworkers Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, of 1s. 11d. or 2s. 10½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d. or 2s. 10½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 144s. 7d. a week, first hands 138s. 10d. or 136s. 10d., second hands 137s. 10d. or 135s. 10d., table hands 131s. 10d. or 129s. 10d., workers in unspecified occupations 121s. 10d.; women 21 years and over—forewomen 104s. 2½d., single hands 97s. 2½d., confectioners 93s. 2½d., workers in unspecified occupations 87s. 2½d.
otto o and the otto of the otto of the otto otto otto otto otto otto otto	Manchester area (110–111)	First pay day following 31 July	do.	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of ¾d. or ½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for a 46-hour week: men—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 154s. 3½d., first hands and single hands 145s. 8d., second hands, doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 143s. 9d., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 138s., charge hands (packing and dispatch dept.) 136s. 1d., stokers 132s. 3d., other male workers 52s. 3d. (for 44 hours) at 15, rising to 130s. 4d. at 21 and over; women—forewomen 108s. 3½d., charge hands (other than packing and dispatch dept.) 103s. 6d., single hands 101s. 7d., confectioners 50s. 5d. (for 44 hours) at 15, rising to 97s. 9d. at 21 and over, other female workers 50s. 5d. to 92s., charge hands (packing and dispatch dept.) 95s. 10d.‡
	Liverpool, Birken- head and District (110-111)	First full pay period ending after 31 July	Workpeople employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries	Increases of 4s. 1d. or 4s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners 151s. 7d. a week, foremen bakers 149s. 7d., first hands 145s. 6d., second hands 143s. 6d., confectioners or table hands 137s. 5d., workers in unspecified occupations 129s. 4d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 101s. 10d., single hands 94s. 10d., confectioners 91s. 4d., workers in unspecified occupations 84s. 4d.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in factory bakeries	Increases in basic rates of amounts varying from 6s. to 6s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 153s. 4d. a week, first hands 144s. 8d., second hands 142s. 9d., confectioners or table hands 137s., workers in unspecified occupations 129s. 4d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 101s. 10d., single hands 94s. 10d., confectioners 91s. 4d., workers in unspecified occupations 84s. 4d.
	Southern Counties of England§ (110–111)	31 July or beginning of first full pay period thereafter	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 11d. or 1s. 11d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, area A 146s. 1d. a week, area B 150s. 1d., first hands 137s. 3d., 141s. 3d., second hands 135s. 2d., 139s. 2d., table hands and confectioners 129s. 4d., 133s. 4d., workers in unspecified occupations 122s. 4d., 126s. 4d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 97s. 7d., 101s. 7d., single hands 92s. 7d., 96s. 7d., confectioners 90s. 7d., 94s. 7d., workers in unspecified occupations 84s. 7d., 88s. 7d.
	Northern Counties of England§ (110-111)	31 July	do.	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 8d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 9d. or 1s. 10d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 150s. a week, first hands 141s., second hands 139s., confectioners or table hands 133s., workers in unspecified occupations 126s; women 21 years and over—forewomen 106s. 5d., single hands 97s. 5d., confectioners 95s. 5d., workers in unspecified occupations 89s. 5d.
	Midland Counties of England§ (110-111)	First full pay period after 31 July	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 10½d. or 1s. 11d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, area A 146s. 3d. a week, area B 150s. 3d., first hands 137s. 3d., 141s. 3d., second hands 135s. 3d., 139s. 3d., table hands and confectioners 129s. 3d., 133s. 3d., workers in unspecified occupations 122s. 3d., 126s. 3d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 102s. 7d., 106s. 7d., single hands 93s. 7d., 97s. 7d., confectioners 91s. 7d., 95s. 7d., workers in unspecified occupations 85s. 7d., 89s. 7d.
the matther as	North-Eastern Counties of England§ (110–111)	31 July	do.	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 10½d. or 1s. 11d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 150s. 3d. a week, first hands 141s. 3d., second hands 139s. 3d., confectioners or table hands 133s. 3d., workers in unspecified occupations 126s. 3d.; women 21 years and over—forewomen 106s. 7d., single hands 97s. 7d., confectioners 95s. 7d., workers in unspecified occupations 89s. 7d.
	North-West Area§ (110–111)	Pay day in week com- mencing 27 July	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 10½d. or 1s. 11d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 153s. 6½d. a week, first hands 144s. 11d., second hands 143s., confectioners or table hands 137s. 3d., workers in unspecified occupations 129s. 7d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 107s. 8d., single hands 100s. 11d., confectioners 97s. 1d., workers in unspecified occupations 91s. 4d.

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

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

‡ These increases applied to workers employed by members of the Manchester Area Bakers' Association.

§ These increases applied to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Southern, Northern, Midland, North-Eastern and North-Western Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Corn Trade	Great Britain (108)	3 Aug.	Transport workers (except drivers of horse drawn vehicles)	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of "C" licensed vehicles (other than drivers of steam wagons and tractors), London area 126s. to 141s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Grade 1 areas 121s. to 136s., Grade 2 117s. to 132s., statutory attendants and mates (except mates on steam wagons) 123s., 120s., 116s., according to grade; drivers of steam wagons or tractors in the London area 133s. to 141s., according to carrying capacity of vehicles, mates 125s.
Wood Box and Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimum rates after change include: men—sawyers and machinists 3s. 4d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 3d., labourers 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., labourers 2s. $0\frac{3}{2}$ d.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent.) for timeworkers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 2s. 11d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 8d., labourers 2s. 6d., women 19 or over 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., plus 10 per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (62s. to 63s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (41s. 4d. to 42s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (44s. to 44s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. 4d. to 29s. 8d.) at under 21.
Goods Transport by Road	Scotland	First full pay period after 31 July	Men and youths employed by general road haulage contractors	Increases of 3s. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. to 2s., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change: men—one-horse drivers 122s. a week (6s. a week extra, or proportionately for shorter periods, when driving a pair of horses), youths 48s. 6d. at 16 years, rising to 88s. 6d. at 20 and under 21 years.
	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	31 July or beginning of first full pay period thereafter	Drivers, etc., of mechanically propelled vehicles employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls) and on journey work outside the above radius	Increases of 3s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of a corresponding amount for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton and under 121s. a week, over 1 ton and up to 2 tons 124s., over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 126s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 128s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 132s., over 12 tons and up to 15 tons 136s., over 15 tons 140s.; secondmen 122s.; stand trailermen 124s.; trailermen 115s.; workpeople engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of 1 ton and under 121s., over 1 ton and up to 5 tons 124s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 128s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 132s., over 12 tons and up to 15 tons 136s.,
N SON IN		7.75	Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	over 15 tons 140s; secondmen 120s. Increases of 3s. a week of 44 hours for seniors and 1s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 126s. a week, one-horse drivers 119s., juniors 64s. or 70s. 6d., according to type of vehicle or district, steering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.
esparow II.A ea	Metropolitan Area	First full pay period after 31 July	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen	Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 127s. a week, single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 123s.
	Great Britain (168)	31 July	Bankstaffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increase of 3s. a week for men 21 years and over. Rates after change: unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan area 123s. a week, Grade 1 areas 120s., Grade 2 areas 116s., semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and storage of loads 126s., 122s., 118s., fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for, accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and storage of goods 129s., 124s., 120s.
Coal Distribution	Lancashire and Cheshire (includ- ing part of Derby- shire) (172)	First full pay week following 31 July	Transport and other workers	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: one-horse carters, Grades 1 and 2 areas 119s. a week, drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 123s., Grade 2 areas 119s., over 2 tons and up to and including 5 tons 124s., 120s., over 5 tons 128s., 124s., carriers-off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dropmen 120s., 116s.; coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. above minimum rates.
tel to the second secon	Yorkshire Region (172)	31 July	do. January of the state of the	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade A areas 122s. 6d. a week, Grade B areas 118s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 124s., 120s., over 5 tons 128s., 124s., one-horse drivers 120s., 116s., two-horse drivers 124s., 120s., coal yard and drop workers, carriers-off, fillers and other workers including lorry drivers on provisional licence during training 117s. 6d., 113s. 6d.; coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. a week above minimum rates.
	North - Midland Region (172)	First full pay period following 31 July	Motor roundsmen and other manual workers	Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: motor roundsmen, Grade 1 areas 127s. a week, Grade 2 areas 121s. 6d., horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 120s., 116s.
	Eastern Region (172)	31 July	Transport workers and loaders	Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: lorry drivers 123s. a week, horsemen, loaders and other workers 119s.
	Midland Region (172)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change include: motor roundsmen 21 years and over, Grade 1 areas 128s. a week, Grade 2 areas 122s. 6d., horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 18 years and over
	Northern Region (172)	do.	Report of the National Council (Chairman	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: motor drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, Grade 1 areas 121s. a week, Grade 2 areas 117s., over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 124s., 120s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 128s., 124s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 132s., 128s., over 12 tons 136s., 132s., horsemen (all areas) 120s., other workers 120s., 116s.
The state of the s	Southern Region (173)	do.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over and for bag-fillers and mates 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons, Group A areas 124s. a week, Group B areas 120s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 128s., 124s., over 8 tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 132s., 128s., over 12 tons gross laden weight 136s., 132s., lorry drivers' mates 21 years and over, yardmen, horse carmen, bag-fillers and loaders 19 years and over 120s., 116s.; leading hands to receive 5s. a week above bag-fillers' and loaders' rates.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople		Particulars of Change
Coal Distribution (continued)	South-Eastern Region (172)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 July	Transport workers		Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 120s. a week, Grade 2 areas 116s., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 124s., 120s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 128s., 124s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 132s., 128s., over 12 tons 136s., 132s., coal-yard workers, coal porters, horse carmen, mates and mates who act as coal porters 120s., 116s.
	South-Western Region (173)	31 July	do.	10.0	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of up to and including 4 tons carrying capacity, X areas 123s. 6d. a week, Y areas 120s., over 4 and up to and including 6 tons 130s., 126s., over 6 tons 132s., 128s., horse carters 122s., 118s., yard-men and other workers 120s., 116s.
	South and West Wales (173)	do.	do.		Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, Grade 1 areas 121s. a week, Grade 2 areas 117s., over 1 and up to and including 3½ tons 124s., 120s., over 3½ and up to and including 12 tons 132s., 128s., over 12 tons 136s., 132s., mates 120s., 116s., one-horse drivers (all areas) 117s., two-horse drivers 122s.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland	27 July	Male shift workers		New rates fixed as follows:—3d. an hour in addition to the appropriate minimum rate for all time worked by workers employed on a shift commencing not earlier than 6 a.m. and finishing not later than 10 p.m. on any day; the appropriate minimum rate increased by twenty per cent. for workers employed on a shift commencing not later than 10 p.m. on one day and finishing not later than 6 a.m. on the following day.*
Entertainment	Scotland	Beginning of the 1953/4 playing season†	Professional footballers		New minimum retaining wages awarded as follows: "A" Division, full-time players £7 a week, part-time players £5; "B" Division £3.
Laundering	Great Britain	24 Aug.	Workpeople employed in cooperative laundries	co-	Increases of 5s. 9d. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—London 133s. a week, Provinces 125s.; women—London (21 and over) 95s. 3d., Provinces (20 and over) 89s. 3d.

*These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 301 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. †These rates were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 28th October, 1952, and took effect from 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 the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.*

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947 December	. 103	103	106	103
December 1949	. 107	109	110	107
December	. 109	112	113	109
December	. 113	116	118	114
December		130	132	126
March	128	131 132	134 138	128 129
September	122	135 138	141 143	131 134
January	124	138 138	143 144	134 135
March April	134	139	145 145	135 135 135
May	134	139	145 145	135 135
July	134	140 141	146 147	136 136

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

Publications on Youth Employment

Juvenile Employment Service

Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Report of the National Youth Employment $(2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.)$

Youth Employment, 1948

Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.) Youth Employment Service

Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B.) 1945. 2s. 0d. Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1947-50. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1½d.)

> Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord 4d. (5½d.) Piercy, C.B.E.) 1951.

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses on page 343 or through any bookseller

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 122. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 132 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 20,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during August was about 56,000.

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

The residence of the same		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers involved in	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Engineering Building and Con-	2 2	92	94 5	12,900 1,000	29,000 5,000	
tracting	-	8 4	9 4	2,400 1,000	11,000 3,000	
tries and services	5	15	20	2,300	8,000	
Total, August, 1953	10	122	132	19,600	56,000	
Total, July, 1953	17	86	103	15,200	32,000	
Total, August, 1952	23	152	175	44,900	167,000	

Of the total of 56,000 days lost in August, 49,000 were lost by 18,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 17,600 were directly involved and 1,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 7,000 days lost by 800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 111 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 48, directly involving 4,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 30, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 5, directly involving 500 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 122 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 6, directly involving 2,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 47, directly involving 4,400 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 13, directly involving 2,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 50, directly involving 6,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1953 AND 1952

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

in the Loadon	Januar	y to Augus	st, 1953	January to August, 1952			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For-				anciests.	000	4.000	
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	802	106,900†	267,000	811	900 151,200†	4,000	
Other Mining and	802	100,9001	267,000	011	131,200	337,000	
Quarrying	3	100	1	5	400	2,000	
Treatment of	Isval son	or solf and	SEE SEE LINE	STITLE TO	CI SOUTH	Post front	
Non-Metalli-	W # 30	2011 0000	28 bass	Chico es	15375/42	al Wheel	
ferous Mining	2000	000	0.000	10	500	0 000	
Products	8	800	2,000	12	600	2,000	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	100	İ	7	1,900	6,000	
Metal Manufac-	2	100	+1.00%	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	1,900	0,000	
ture	15	2,400	17,000	27	4,100	23,000	
Shipbuilding and							
Ship Repairing	34 27	6,800	62,000	44	10,600	78,000	
Engineering	27	7,100	39,000	45	20,500	167,000	
Vehicles	22	17,200	255,000	37	38,000	428,000	
Other Metal In- dustries	7	900	12,000	9	1,700	15,000	
Textiles	2	900	9,000	3	400	13,000	
Leather, etc	_ ~	-	-,000	1	±	Ha single	
Clothing	13	8,000	7,000	9	600	1,000	
Food, Drink and			STATE OF THE PARTY	700			
Tobacco	4	100	1,000	11	1,100	8,000	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	13	700	6,000	13	1,600	22,000	
Paper and Printing		700	0,000	6	1,500	35,000	
Other Manufac-	STATE OF THE STATE				1,500	33,000	
turing Industries	7	1,700	6,000	4	3,000	15,000	
Building and	NICKE STATE						
Contracting	42	6,000	22,000	68	17,800	111,000	
Gas, Electricity		200	1 000	7	900	10,000	
and Water	3 46	300 13,600	1,000 26,000	37	8,800	10,000 26,000	
Transport, etc Distributive	40	13,000	20,000	31	0,000	20,000	
Trades	3	±	±	9	3,200	20,000	
Other Services	4	800	2,000	9	1,300	6,000	
Total	1,057	174,400†	734,000	1,173§	270,100†	1,336,000	

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1953, through stoppages which began in that period was 707,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 170,600. In addition, 27,000 days were lost by 3,800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
772 10 72 1 100 1 100 1 100 1	Directly	Directly In-directly		Ended	Margarian Aspertment Broad Contracts Appendix Assert Food Wadder of According	THE RESTRICT OF THE RESTREE OF THE PROPERTY OF	
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers—Bathgate (one colliery)	1,430	-	10 Aug.	15 Aug.	Allegation by screen workers that coal contained too much dirt and stone	Work resumed unconditionally.	
Colliery workers—Edlington (one colliery)	1,570	300	26 Aug.	31 Aug.	Refusal of permission to fire shots into loose coal to break up the larger lumps	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Engineering:— Machine shop and other workers employed in crankshaft manufac- ture—Sheffield (one firm)	600		25 Aug.	10 Sept.	The engagement of a new worker before the settlement of earlier disputes concerning piecework prices and the dismissal of 12 workers	Work resumed.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians and mates—Various districts in England and Wales (various firms)	1,780¶		24 Aug.¶	Marin Mills	To support a claim for an increase in wages	[The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquiry to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 314 of this GAZETTE).]	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers and conductors— Coventry	820		15 Aug.**	of - 10	Introduction of new operating schedules	No settlement reported.	

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1953 was approximately 82,000, and in the corresponding period in 1952 was approximately 119,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 145,000 and 236,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

| Work was resumed on 31st August, but the stoppage recommenced on the night-shift of 31st August/1st September. The number of workers involved increased during the early part of September.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th AUGUST, 1953

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

At 18th August, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 14th July and with 137 at 12th August, 1952. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, bacon, imported mutton, pork and canned ham. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, milk, home-killed beef and fish. There were also increases in rail and road passenger fares, mainly in the London

increases in rail and road passenger fares, mainly in the London area.

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

price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th AUGUST, 1953

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 18th August, 1953, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

		INDEX FIGURE FOR						
		GROU	P	1	8TH A	UGUST,	1953 V	VEIGHT
				(15t	h Janu	ary, 195	2 = 100)	
I.	Food	83	1.000.0		900,0	111.7	2. 366	399
II.	Rent and	rates	900.1		002	108.8		72
III.	Clothing	N.	1.12000		13,600	95.4		98
IV.	Fuel and	light				105.8	2441.0	66
V.	Househo	ld dura	ble goo	ods	908.	95.2		62
VI.	Miscellar	neous g	oods			100.0		44
VII.	Services				201-101	109.0		91
VIII.	Alcoholic	drink			-	101-4		78
IX.	Tobacco					100.3		90
								-
		All ite	ms	Stant.	· ·	105.9	Sobre Top	1,000
								The same of

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

As from 1st August potatoes of the 1953 crop became subject to price control and the average price at 18th August was substantially lower than the average level of prices at 14th July. There was also a substantial fall in the average price of cooking apples and there were reductions in the prices of cabbages and some other green vegetables. The average prices of bacon, canned ham, pork and imported mutton were also lower than they had been a month earlier, following reductions in the maximum permitted prices of these items. These reductions were partly offset by a seasonal increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. a pint in the price of milk and increases in the average prices of eggs, home-killed beef and some kinds of fish. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by nearly 2 per cent. and the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 18th August, compared with 114 at 14th July.

Among the items included in the services group, the principal changes between 14th July and 18th August were increases in rail and road passenger fares, more particularly in the London area. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by nearly 1 per cent. and the index figure was 109 at 18th August, compared with 108 at 14th July.

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, fuel and light, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 109, 95, 106, 95, 100, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as =100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different

weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 18th August, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 105-9. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 18th August, 1953, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January,	1952 (17th	
June, 1947 = 100)		132.5
All items index at 18th August,	1953 (15th	
January, 1952 = 100)		105.9
:. All items index at 18th August	, 1953 (17th	105.9
June, 1947 = 100)		132·5×
	The Company of the Company	100
	- 140.3 taker	20 1/0

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	182		171	1 _3	1	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	1000	20-5	100-100	2 3

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 343 of this GAZETTE.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Pisa (1) or Fall (

Finland All Items Food France (Paris) All Idems Food Germany (Federal Area All Items Food Italy (large towns) All Items Food Norway All Items All Items	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
	is given		Month before	Year before				
European Countries		I bac so	Cocupation (Compar				
Belgium All Items*	1936–38 = 100 June, 1953	414 393	+ 2 + 3	+ 1 + 3				
Denmark All Items	1935 = 100 July, 1953 Oct., 1951 = 100	219	Nil†	- 1				
All Items	July, 1953 (end)	103‡ 109‡	Nil + 1	+ 2 + 2				
France (Paris) All Items	"1949 "= 100" June, 1953	145·4 140·6	- 0·1 - 0·3	+ 2.3 + 3.6				
Germany (Federal Area	1950 = 100 July, 1953	108	Nil	- 1				
Italy (large towns)	1938 = 1 June, 1953	113 57·18	+ 1 + 0.16	+ 1 + 1.59				
Food Norway	1949 = 100	67.88	+ 0.29	+ 2.22				
	June, 1953 (middle)	135 148	+ Nil	+ 4 + 5				
	1949 = 100			Distable 1				
Food	June, 1953 (beginning) "1944"= 100"	114·9 111·4	+ 0.5 + 1.3	- 1·1 - 4·3				
All Items Food	Mar., 1953	136 132	Nil + 1	Nil + 8				
India (Bombay)	July, 1933- June, 1934 = 100	262	Method b	Core				
All Items	May, 1953	363 456	+ 4 + 5	+24 +40				
(9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 May, 1953	190 · 7	+ 0.8	+ 7.2				
Food United States All Items	1947-49 = 100 June, 1953	223 · 1	+ 2.3 + 0.5	+12.9				
Food	, , ,,	113.7	+ 1.6	- 0.9				

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

					Page								Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents		 		TO DECEMBE	 337	Vocational and Disabled Training							227
Industrial Diseases	Size -	 	 	1 1000	 337	Industrial Rehabilitation	40013	BEHOW.	Materia	Estaga	经处理	Englas	337
											653 SKIP	\$255255V	

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 114, compared with 117 in the previous month and 81 in August, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 2 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 16 in the previous month and 7 in August, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1953.

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Act: Underground
Under Coal Mines Act: Underground
Underground
Surface
Metalliferous Mines
Quarries
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 30 Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass. 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 4 Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 3 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Factories Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass
tery and Glass 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 3 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Refining 6 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 3 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc
Building, Boilermaking, etc. 7 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- Building, Boilermaking, 7 Mechanics
etc
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- Shunters
Carriages, Motor and Porters
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- Shunters
Other Vehicles and Air- Shunters
craft Manufacture 1 Other Grades 2
Shipbuilding 3 Contractors' Servants Other Metal Trades
Other Metal Trades
Cotton TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 11
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
Other Textile Manufacture 2 Total (excluding Seamen) 114
Textile Printing, Bleaching —
and Dyeing 1 Seamen
Tanning, Currying, etc Trading Vessels 2
Food and Drink 1 Fishing Vessels
General Woodwork and
Furniture 4 TOTAL, SEAMEN 2
Paper, Printing, etc 1
Rubber Trades Total (including Seamen) 116
Gas Works 1

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during August under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	
Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour		Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil	1
Works Other Industries	1	TOTAL	1
TOTAL		Chrome Ulceration	
Other Poisoning Compressed Air Illness Aniline Poisoning	1 2	Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating Other Industries	
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	
Anthrax	mobile	Total, Cases	2:
Hides and Skins Other Industries	1 2 -3	II. Deaths Nil.	

*For mines and quarties, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th August, 1953.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 20th July, 1953.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 547, and 3,902 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,408 males and 494 females; of the total 2,353 were disabled persons. During the period 513 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

officed by them of the maintanking has	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	aven a v	betaba 7	BEAT C
Able-bodied	207 287	45	215 332
Total	494	53	547
Number of persons in training at end of period at: Government Training Centres—	ET EST	Iron your	JE 500
Able-bodied	1,377 1,196	35 68	1,412 1,264
Able-bodied Disabled Employers' Establishments—	60 267	18 240	78 507
Able-bodied	26 49	33 6	59 55
Voluntary Organisations	433	94	527
Total	3,408	494	3,902
Frainces placed in employment during	MAN SES	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Transis
Able-bodied	162 276	5 70	167 346
Total	438	75	513

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 20th July, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 109,037, of whom 97,724 were males and 11,313 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 17th August, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

eal Arbitration Tribenel (Neclear)	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	563	78	641
period Persons who completed courses during period	1,183 485	177 76	1,360 561

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 17th August, 1953, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 43,684.



ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Arl	bitration Awards :									Page	Notices and Orders :						Pa
711	Industrial Disputes	and	Nationa	l Arb	itration	Tribu	nals	THE SEC	S See	338	Wages Councils Acts Agricultural Wages Act	1.15			 	Section 5	lalizania
	Industrial Court				100					338	Legal Cases Affecting Labour				 		3
	Single Arbitrators,	etc.								338	Decisions of National Insurance	ce Con	nmissi	oner	 	10:00	

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twenty-two awards, Nos. 403 to 424*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 409 (13th August).—Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of trade unions represented by the National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee employed by them on the maintenance of plant. Claim: For a revision of the existing holidays with pay agreement dated 19th March, 1952. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the agreement should be amended in accordance with the offer made on behalf of the employers at the meeting of the National Joint Committee held on 3rd March, 1953, as set out in the agreed minutes of that meeting, with effect from the beginning of the holiday period for 1954. of the holiday period for 1954.

Award No. 410 (17th August).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Basket Making Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That the scales of prices contained in the common skip section of the national agreement for the basket making industry should be deleted and that in future all such work should be costed from the appropriate scales in the general section. should be costed from the appropriate scales in the general section. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 416 (25th August).—Parties: Members of the Milford Haven Trawler Owners' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as fish lumpers and day men. Claim: For an increase in pay of 7s. 6d. a week. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the basic rates of pay of the workers concerned should be increased by 7s. 4d. a week.

Award No. 420 (26th August).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That the national minimum adult wage rate should be increased by 4d. an hour. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the national minimum rates of wages should be increased by 1½d. an hour for adult male workers and by 1d. an hour for adult female workers.

Award No. 423 (31st August).—Parties: Members of the Leicester Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Association and members of the Nottingham Master Hosiery Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and members of trade unions federated with the National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers in their employment. Claim: For an increase in basic time rates. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2465 to 2469. Four of the awards are summarised below; the other related to an individual employer.

Award No. 2465 (4th August).—Parties: The Staff Side and the Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Service (Great Britain) General Council. Claim: For the deletion of the following paragraph relating to day subsistence allowance from General Council Circular No. 35:—"Officers whose functions are regularly exercised away from their headquarters or base at places other than hospitals, e.g., the staff of mass radiography and blood transfusion units, shall qualify for the higher rate of allowance only in respect of absences exceeding ten hours, and, when they are operating for a period at any one place, only half the standard rates shall be payable after the first week." Award: The Court,

having regard to the course and character of the negotiations between the parties which preceded the conclusion of a comprehen-sive agreement on subsistence allowances at so recent a date as November, 1952, found against the claim and so awarded.

Award No. 2466 (6th August).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Ballast and Sand Industry. Claim: For an increase in wage rates of 3d. an hour, with a similar increase in rates for "C" class drivers, and for the usual proportionate increases in watchmen's rates. Award: The Court awarded that the existing minimum rates of pay should be increased by 1½d. an hour with a similar increase in rates for "C" class drivers and the usual proportionate increase in watchmen's rates

Award No. 2468 (19th August).—Parties: The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Joint Committee of Members and Staff of the London County Council. Claim: The Staff Side claimed "that from 1st April, 1953, the additions to the basic scales of pay introfrom 1st April, 1953, the additions to the basic scales of pay introduced with effect from 1st April, 1947, of the grades of administrative, clerical, professional and technical staff within the purvious of the Joint Committee of Members and Staff of the London County Council be increased as follows:—On basic salaries up to and including £600 a year, from 20 to 40 per cent.; on basic salaries exceeding £600 but not exceeding £1,200 a year, from 20 to 40 per cent. on the first £600 and from 17½ to 40 per cent. on the remainder." The Official Side made a counter claim "that the Court be asked for a declaration that the terms of the settlement agreed on 24th January, 1947, by the Joint Committee of Members agreed on 24th January, 1947, by the Joint Committee of Members and Staff in respect of the remuneration of administrative, clerical, professional and technical staff within their purview included financial provision in excess of any adjustment necessary to meet the then existing rise in the cost of living; and that this settlement, then existing rise in the cost of living; and that this settlement, coupled with the two subsequent temporary additions to remuneration agreed to by the Joint Committee dating from 1st January, 1951, and 1st January, 1952, respectively, provide total current remuneration which is adequate for the grades in question." Award: The Court awarded that from 1st July, 1953, the additions to the basic scales of pay introduced with effect from 1st April, 1947, of the grades concerned in the claim should, on basic salaries of £500 a year and above, be increased by £25 and, on basic salaries below £500 a year, should be increased proportionately. Except as provided above the Court found against the claim and counter claim

Award No. 2469 (21st August).—Parties: The Trade Unions' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry. Claim: For an increase of 3d, an hour to all adult rates in the Schedules for both males and females with proportionate increases for juveniles. Award: The Court awarded that from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award the adult male and female rates in the Schedules should be increased by 1d. and by \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour respectively and that the rates for juveniles should be increased proportionately.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

related to an individual undertaking.

In addition, two independent Chairmen were appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside and deal with disputes relating to claims for wage increases. In one case, concerning the Joint Industrial Council for the Soap, Candle, and Edible Fat Trades, the two Sides were unable to reach agreement and the Chairman, exercising his authority to give a ruling decision, awarded increases of 5s. 6d. a week for all adult males and 4s. a week for all adult females with proportionate increases for juniors, effective from the first pay day in the week beginning 27th July, 1953. In the other case, a Conference of the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and trade unions representing the Workers' Side of the industry agreed a settlement on the basis of an Workers' Side of the industry agreed a settlement on the basis of an increase of 1d. an hour to adult men and women with proportionate increases to juveniles, the advance to accrue from the beginning of the first pay week following 28th August, 1953.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (70), dated 4th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal D. (106), dated 7th August, for fixing revised guaranteed

and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).

-Proposal R.F.A. (15), dated 11th August, for fixing revised

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1953

statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.B.C. (11), dated 11th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal H.U. (11), dated 14th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T. (13), dated 14th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1305 (R.F.C. (15)), dated 24th August and effective from 21st September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1332 (BKS (27)), dated 31st August and effective from 18th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers (other than apprentice bakers).

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1333 (R.F.C.S. (13)), dated 31st August and effective from 28th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 71), dated 21st August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers and revised general minimum piece rates

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During August no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders Relating to Wages, etc.

Orders Nos. 1936 to 1982 were made on 31st July by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 17th August, 1953, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See page 313.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Master and Servant—Apprenticeship Agreement executed by rubber stamp—Whether enforceable

The plaintiff, together with his guardian, purported to bind himself as an apprentice for the term of five years and the agreement was signed by them both, but the name of the Company to whom he was to be apprenticed was inserted by rubber stamp.

The plaintiff was employed by the Company in question for some time and then applied to the Ministry of Labour and National Service for deferment from national service. On the back of his application form the employers certified that the plaintiff was apprenticed to them and they sent a copy of the original apprenticeship agreement, which copy appeared to be properly executed by the Company. Some time later the plaintiff was summarily dismissed for alleged misconduct, whereupon he brought an action in

*See footnote * in first column on page 343.



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the County Court claiming damages for wrongful dismissal. His action was dismissed and he appealed from that decision.

The case was heard by the Court of Appeal (Sir Raymond Evershed, M.R., and Lords Justices Birkett and Romer) who held that: (1) the Company having entered upon the agreement must be treated as having executed it as a deed; (2) the insertion of the be treated as having executed it as a deed; (2) the insertion of the Company's name by rubber stamp was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Apprentices Act for a written agreement, and the insubordination of the plaintiff was not sufficient to enable the Master to summarily dismiss the Apprentice.

Evershed, M.R., in the course of his judgment said that there were two points to be considered; firstly, whether there was an enforceable apprenticeship agreement in operation at the relevant date, and secondly, if there was such an agreement, whether the labilities according to the contribution of the insertion of the inse

plaintiff's conduct was such as to entitle the Master to exercise the remedy of summary dismissal. Dealing with the second point, he considered the insubordination insufficient to make the continued

relationship of Master and Apprentice wholly impossible. On the first point, he thought that before the Apprentices Act of 1814 was passed, a deed was necessary, but that it was sufficient at the present time if an apprenticeship agreement in writing was entered into by the parties to be bound. It was to be assumed that the boy and his guardian thought that when they signed the document it was binding upon them. The Company had not executed the agreement by affixing their common seal, but only by applying a rubber stamp and on those facts it was doubtful whether the Act of 1814 was satisfied. but there were other relevant factors to be considered. defendant Company had given a certificate in support of the deferment application and expressly stated that the plaintiff was an apprentice, and from the date of the execution of the document they had regarded themselves as bound by its terms. In his view that was sufficient and the plaintiff was therefore entitled to succeed.—McDonald v. John Twiname Limited. Court of Appeal, 23rd lune 1953

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 25/53 (22nd July)

A spot welder lost employment because of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. Other employees at the factory, also called "spot welders" but more highly skilled and doing different work at different rates of pay, participated in the dispute. Held that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. Meaning of "grade or class" of workers discussed. Umpire's Decision 8344 referred to.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that on 18th February, 1953, the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"At the material time the claimant was employed in operating a welding machine in the commercial body assembly shop of the A. Motor Company Limited at B. This machine was of a new type and only the team of three of which the claimant was a member and a similar team working on night shift operated such a machine at these works. The machine was used for welding parts of bucket seats for private cars. The team fitted the parts of an all-metal bucket seat into a jig and one member of the team then pressed a button which set in motion mechanism which welded the parts together by means of what is called a 'spot' of molten metal. The claimant was classified by his employers as a 'spot welder' but he had previously been employed as a brush painter in the paint shop. He was a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, no members of which withdrew their labour or took any part in the dispute mentioned below. In the commercial body assembly shop where the claimant worked there are three assembly tracks on which vehicle bodies are assembled. In the course of the assembling parts of the vehicles are welded by workers who are also called 'spot welders'. They were members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders. They were skilled men who had had special training and did their welding by hand by means of a special tool. They were paid a basic rate of 42s. 1½d. a week. The claimant and his team were described as semi-skilled men; their basic rate was 36s, a week.

basic rate was 36s. a week.

"On 18th February, 1953, the National Union of Vehicle Builders spot welders, together with all the other members of that union who were employed at the works, withdrew their labour in consequence of a dispute as to the reinstatement of a member of their union who had been discharged with other members on account of redundancy. A stoppage of work ensued as a result of which the claimant lost his employment and claimed unemployment benefit. The local insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving benefit under section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and could not escape disqualification by virtue of the proviso to the subsection, since, although he had

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 343.

proved that he was not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work and thus satisfied paragraph (a) of the proviso, he had not satisfied paragraph (b) for he had failed to prove that he did 'not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom 'were 'participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.' The local tribunal reversed this decision and the insurance officer now concerned appeals against that reversal.

'It was admitted on behalf of the claimant that he lost his employment in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The insurance officer now concerned admitted that the claimant satisfied paragraph (a) of the proviso but contended that the claimant had not proved that he satisfied paragraph (b). The burden of proof on this issue rests upon the claimant.

In the written observations on behalf of the claimant in reply to the insurance officer's submission it was contended that the dispute had not arisen at the claimant's place of employment as defined in section 13(6)(a). This contention was not seriously pressed at the oral hearing and in our view it cannot be sustained. The machine is used in the commercial body assembly shop and cannot, machine is used in the commercial body assembly shop and cannot, we think, be described as used in a separate department from that in which the spot welders belonging to the National Union of Vehicle Builders were working. Further, there was no evidence that the work done by the claimant and his team was commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises or at separate places. The serious contest at the hearing was on the question whether the claimant had proved that he did not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which were participating in or financiar or directly interested in the dispute financing or directly interested in the dispute.

'The insurance officer now concerned conceded at the hearing that the claimant's team belonged to a different grade from that of the members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders who were employed as spot welders on the assembly tracks. He submitted however that to satisfy paragraph (b) of the proviso the claimant must also prove that his team belonged to a different class of workers from that which comprised those other spot welders.

"In our opinion this contention is not in accordance with a "In our opinion this contention is not in accordance with a construction placed on the expression 'grade or class' in Umpire's Decision 8344 in which the corresponding provisions of section 4(1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, were discussed. In Umpire's Decision 8344 it was pointed out that a worker may fall within more than one grade or class according to the principle of classification which is adopted. The dispute there in question related to the wages and conditions of work of the maintenance. related to the wages and conditions of work of the maintenance men in a steel production works. The claimants were all production men. The question in dispute was whether the maintenance men should be subject to the terms of an agreement concerning the engineering trade. Among the men engaged on maintenance were included men belonging to different crafts and possessing different degrees of skill, but in the steel production industry maintenance men were treated as a separate class as regards terms and conditions of employment and rates of pay. The Umpire thought it possible that among the production men there might be some unskilled workers who were doing almost exactly the same class of work as that which was being done by some unskilled men in the maintenance class. Since, however, the dispute related to in the maintenance class. Since, however, the dispute related to the wages and terms of employment of the maintenance men and the question was whether the claimants belonged to a class, members the question was whether the claimants belonged to a class, members of which were participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute, the Umpire was of opinion that the classification relevant to that dispute was that adopted for the purposes of determining wages and conditions of work. The Umpire held that having regard to the matter in dispute and the fact that for many years the maintenance men and the production men had been treated separately at the establishment in question in making been treated separately at the establishment in question in making agreements as to rates of pay and so forth, there was sufficient evidence that they belonged to different classes of workers in relation to the dispute in question. He thought it was possible that some members of the classes engaged in production might be financing or participating in the dispute. If so the other members of those classes would be disqualified as not within the proviso. He held however that on the evidence before him the particular claimants had proved that they did not belong to such a class. In the course of his decision the Umpire said: 'The expression "grade of workers" appears to be used as an alternative to grade of workers" appears to be used as an alternative to

"class". A dispute may affect a group of workers in industry who are more properly described as a grade rather than as a class. For instance, the two groups of casual labourers employed by the Port of London Authority, that is, those who have "B" tickets and those who have not, although they would ordinarily be considered as all belonging to the class of casual dock labourers, have been held, for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, to belong to two distinct grades of casual labourers. (See Burnett v. Port of London Authority [1913] 2 K.B. 115.) What the section means is that if the dispute relates only to men of a particular grade, one must see whether the applicant belongs to that grade: if the dispute relates to a class of workers one must see whether the applicant belongs to that class.' We agree with these observations. We do not think that a precise distinction can be drawn between the meaning of the words grade and class as used in paragraph (b). It may well happen that in classifying groups of workers for the purposes of paragraph (b) either term may in certain cases be found equally appropriate. Where, however, one of the two categories is alone relevant to the particular dispute and the claimant is shown to fall outside that category he will not be liable to disqualification even if he and the workers concerned in the dispute are included in the other category. concerned in the dispute are included in the other category. In the present case, however, we think that if the expression 'grade or class of workers' in paragraph (b) is interpreted as indicated above the claimant is shown not to be included in either category. "Counsel for the claimant submitted that on the view taken in

Umpire's Decision 8344 if there were any relevant class in this case it could only be the class which contained members who were concerned or interested in the reinstatement of the member of the National Union of Vehicle Builders to whom the dispute relates. This class could only consist of the members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders. of Vehicle Builders. The claimant was not a member of that union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union to which the union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union to which the claimant belonged had no interest or concern in the reinstatemen of the National Union of Vehicle Builders member nor were any members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. It was submitted, therefore, that even if the claimant belonged to the same occupational class as the skilled spot welders working on the assembly tracks (which he did not) nevertheless it followed from Umpire's Decision 8344 that this was not the relevant class, for the dispute did not relate in any way to the terms and conditions of employment did not relate in any way to the terms and conditions of employment of spot welders, skilled or unskilled. The skilled spot welders were only concerned in the dispute as members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders; they were thus in the same position as the maintenance men in the case dealt with in Umpire's Decision 8344, while the claimant and other spot welders and workers who were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union were in the same position as the production men in the case dealt with in Umpire's Decision 8344.

"In our opinion, however, the fact that the claimant's team were not members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders would not have sufficed to take them out of the class to which the spot welders have sufficed to take them out of the class to which the spot welders on the assembly tracks belonged if in other respects that had been the team's appropriate class. If no distinction could be drawn between the spot welders on the assembly tracks and the claimant's team in respect of the type of work in which they were employed and their rates of wages and other conditions of employment we could not have held that the claimant's team belonged to a different 'grade or class' of workers from that of the other spot welders merely because they were not impropers of the union to which those the coulders belonged to the interest of the expression 'grade or spot welders belonged. In its context the expression 'grade or class of workers' must, we think, be taken to relate to some aspect of the work of the persons concerned and not to a classification of the work of the persons concerned and not to a classification based solely on their belonging or not belonging to a union. There is, however, other evidence which in our view establishes that the claimant's team did not belong either to the same grade or the same class of workers as the spot welders on the assembly tracks. The latter were skilled men. The claimant's work appears to have been almost entirely mechanical. He belonged at the time of the dispute to a class of semi-skilled workers, so far at any rate as concerned spot welding. He had previously been a brush painter in the paint shop, which employment was of no assistance in qualifying him for the work he was doing on the welding machine and it seems clear that the work of operating the machine in and it seems clear that the work of operating the machine in question could be learned in a very short period of training. There was a substantial difference between the rate of pay of the claimant's team and that of the spot welders on the assembly tracks. The only feature which was common to the work of both groups was only feature which was common to the work of both groups was that both were engaged in welding parts together, but it seems to us that the difference in the means employed and the degree of skill and training involved in producing the result is so great as to lead to the conclusion that the two groups belong to separate grades or classes of workers. It follows that as none of the persons engaged in the claimant's 'grade or class of workers' were participating in, financing or directly interested in the dispute the claimant is entitled to relief from disqualification and his claim for benefit is allowed. The insurance officer's appeal must be dismissed"

Decision No. R(IJ) 26/53 (22nd July)

An electrical fitter, employed in wiring motor cars, lost employment because of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. Other employees in the same shop who were not skilled electricians were employed on the simpler wiring jobs and they participated in the dispute. Held that the claimant was not in the same "grade or class" as the unskilled electricians and therefore was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit. Commissioner's Decision R(U) 25/53 and Umpire's Decision 3707/28 followed, and Umpire's Decision 117/45 distinguished.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that on 18th February, 1953, the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.
"The claimant is a fully qualified electrical fitter and a member

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of the Electrical Trades Union. At the material time he was one of about 90 members of this Union employed in wiring motor cars at the works of the A. Motor Company Limited at B. About 32 members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders were also 32 members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders were also employed in wiring and some of them were working in the same shop as the claimant. On 18th February, 1953, the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The local insurance officer decided that he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit by reason of the provisions of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The local tribunal reversed this decision on the ground that the claimant had proved that he satisfied the proviso to the subsection; hence this appeal by the insurance officer now concerned.

"The insurance officer concedes that the claimant satisfies paragraph (a) of the proviso to the above-mentioned section; the decision of the appeal depends on whether the claimant satisfies paragraph (b), i.e., whether he has proved 'that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.' The evidence material to this issue was as follows.

"In normal times the Electrical Trades Union would object to members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders being employed on wiring, which is not part of their usual work. (They are usually employed on such work as furnishing, assembling, chassis erection and windscreen fitting.) But soon after the end of the second world war some members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders became redundant and the Electrical Trades Union consented to their being employed on wiring subject to the conditions that in the event of any wirers becoming redundant members of the Electrical Trades Union should be retained in priority to members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders. Subject to this condition the National Union of Vehicle Builders members would be retained indefinitely on this work and it cannot be said that they were only temporarily employed in it. The two unions negotiate their agreements separately with the employers and the rates of pay of their members are different. At the material time the basic rates for wirers were 42s, for members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders and 36s, to 40s, for members of the Electrical Trades Union. A worker cannot belong to both unions and a member of the National Union of Vehicle Builders would not be allowed to transfer to the Electrical Trades Union unless he could prove that he had had experience of electrical Trades Union. he could prove that he had had experience of electrical work. The claimant and other members of the Electrical Trades Union employed on wiring were skilled electricians; the body workers working with them would be put on the 'repetition' parts of the

"While we regard the question as difficult we have come to the conclusion that the claimant did not belong to the same grade or class as the members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders who were employed with him in wiring. We have given our interpretation of the expression 'grade or class' in Decision R(U) 25/53. On that interpretation the fact that the claimant was engaged with members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders in the work of wiring cars is strong prima facie evidence that he and they belonged to the same grade or class of workers. But it is not conclusive evidence. (See for example Umpire's Decision 3707/28.) In that case a skilled engineer was mainly employed at the same work as a mechanic who (unlike the skilled engineer) belonged to the Union in dispute and had no general training but had picked up a limited knowledge of repair work. Their wages were the same. It was held, however, that there was a 'difference of grade' which was the reason why they belonged to different Unions. The claimant was held to satisfy the provisions corresponding to paragraph (b). So too in the present case the members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders who had been trained for a wholly different occupation had only a limited knowmembers of the National Union of Vehicle Builders who had been trained for a wholly different occupation had only a limited knowledge of wiring work which (so far as the evidence goes) did not extend beyond the particular type of wiring on which they were engaged at the time of the stoppage. Such men cannot, in our view, be regarded as members of the same grade or class of workers as skilled electric wirers merely because these skilled wirers happen to be engaged at the relevant time on a simple form of wiring with the National Union of Vehicle Builders members. The fact that in the event of redundancy the members of the Electrical Trades Union would be retained in preference to members of the National the National Union of Vehicle Builders members. The fact that in the event of redundancy the members of the Electrical Trades Union would be retained in preference to members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders is evidence that wiring was regarded as the proper work of the former (who were skilled electricians) and not of the latter. The rest of the evidence which we have summarised above reinforces the view that the members of the Electrical Trades Union who were employed in wiring belonged to a different grade or class of workers from members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders with whom they were working for the time being. Umpire's Decision 117/45 on which the insurance officer relies seems to us distinguishable. The claimant who was held to be disqualified in that case was a 'Bevin' boy employed as a haulage hand. It was contended that he did not belong to the same grade or class or workers as the haulage hands who were participating in the dispute because he had been compelled by law to leave his previous occupation and remain in the mining industry for the duration of the war unless otherwise directed by the authorities. This was the sole ground on which it was sought to distinguish his case from that of the other haulage hands; it was not suggested that there was any distinction between him and the other haulage hands either in the nature of the work they were doing or in their respective degrees of skill. We must dismiss the insurance officer's appeal."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1305; price 9d. net, 10½d. other street, dated 24th August; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1332; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 31st August; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1333; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 31st August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 339.

The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 2)

The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 2)
Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1313; price 3d. net, 4½d. post
free), dated 24th August; The Fire Services (Conditions of Service)
(Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1316
(S. 104); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 24th August. These
Regulations were made respectively by the Secretary of State for
Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire
Services Act. 1947. They amend as from 1st September the Fire Services Act, 1947. They amend, as from 1st September, the Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1948, and the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, in relation to sick leave, and make special provision for the hours of duty of the member of a fire brigade in charge of the control-room system. They make fresh provision for the payment of travelling expenses.

of travelling expenses.

(i) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953 (Commencement) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1226 (C.4)), dated 1st August; (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1227; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 1st August; (iii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1314; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 26th August. These Instruments were made (i) by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1953, and (ii) and (iii) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and subsequent legislation.—See pages 314 and 315.

The British Transport Commission (Compensation to Employees) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1193; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 31st July by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1953. These Regulations, which came into operation on 14th August, provide for the payment by the British Transport Commission of compensation to their officers or servants who suffer loss of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights or whose position is worsened in consequence of the denationalisation of road haulage, the modifications of the functions of the Commission, or the re-organisation of the railways, provided for by the Transport Act, 1953.

Transport Act, 1953.

The British Transport Commission (Executives) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1291), made on 19th August by the Minister of Transport in exercise of powers conferred by the Transport Act, 1947, as extended by the Transport Act, 1953. This Order, which comes into operation on 1st October, abolishes the Railway Executive, the Road Haulage Executive, the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive and the Hotels Executive, and provides that there shall be one Executive only, namely, the London Transport Executive. The Order includes transitional provisions as to the parties by or against whom legal proceedings are to be instituted or continued and other consequential transitional provisions.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Pensions) Order, 1953 (S.I.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Pensions) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1198; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 1st August. This Order was made by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946.—See page 314.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Civil Aviation) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1204; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 1st August. This Order was made by Her Majesty in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946.—See page 314.

of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946.—See page 314.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1953 No. 104), dated 20th July; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 105; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 14th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE page 301. this GAZETTE, page 301.

this GAZETTE, page 301.

(i) The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 107; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 10th July; (ii) The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 108; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 8th July; (iii) The National Insurance (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 110), dated 24th July. These Orders were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Family Allowances Act (Northern

Ireland), 1945, (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (iii) by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1953. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Instruments made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for Lyly pages 236 and August pages 274 and 275). for July, page 236, and August, pages 274 and 275).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 111) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1953

830 Inflammability of Dusts. Classified List of Dusts that have been Tested for Inflammability in the Form of a Dust Cloud. February, 1953. Price 3d. (4½d.).

List of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of intrinsically Safe and Approved Electrical Apparatus for use in Certain Specified Atmospheres. May, 1953. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Protection against Eye Accidents. June, 1953. Price 3d.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and How to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction. Volume 16 (New Series). July, 1953. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

Census of Production for 1950.—Volume 3. Metal Manufacture and Vehicles. Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).

Civil Service.—Statement showing the Civil Staffs Employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1953. Cmd. 8926. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

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

"ROTAN" PORTABLE

Coal Mines.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1951. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—

Pensions.—(i) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of the 22nd August, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of service during 1914 World War. H.C. 193. (ii) Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of the 27th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after the 2nd September, 1939. H.C. 194. Price 2d. (3½d.) each. (iii) Twenty-eighth Report for the period 1st April, 1952, to 31st March, 1953. H.C. 271. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.). Ministry of Pensions.

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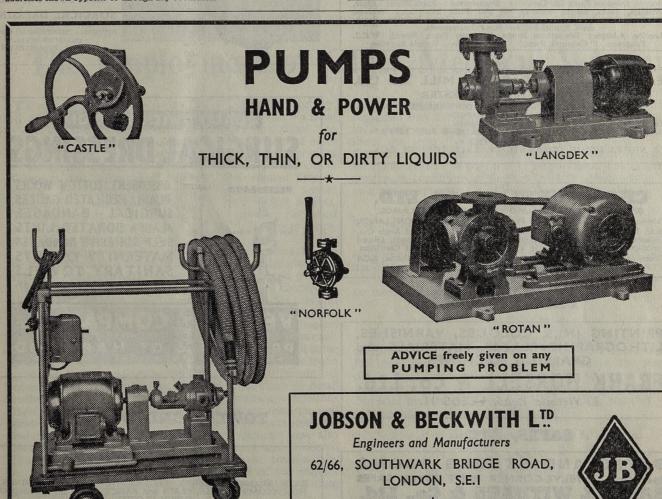
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^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 343.

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