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

Earnings and Hours in April, 1953

IN 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 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 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 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 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.

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 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 workpeople. 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 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 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, 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*

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Men (21 years and over)†, Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over)‡, Girls (under 18 years)§, All Workers¶. Rows include various industry groups like Treatment of non-metaliferous mining products, Chemical and allied trades, etc.

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.

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.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Men (21 years and over)†, Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over)‡, Girls (under 18 years)§, All Workers¶. Rows include various industry groups like Treatment of non-metaliferous mining products, Chemical and allied trades, etc.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Men (21 years and over)†, Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over)‡, Girls (under 18 years)§, All Workers¶. Rows include various industry groups like Treatment of non-metaliferous mining products, Chemical and allied trades, etc.

† ‡ § ¶ See corresponding footnotes in 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.

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

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.

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men (21 years and over), Youths and Boys, Women (18 years and over)*, Girls, All Workers*. Sub-headers include Average Weekly Earnings and Percentage Increase since October, 1938.

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:—

Table with 5 columns: Date, Men, Women, Juveniles, All Workers. Rows show data for April, 1947, October, 1947, April, 1948, October, 1948, April, 1949, October, 1949, April, 1950, October, 1950, April, 1951, October, 1951, April, 1952, October, 1952, April, 1953.

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

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women*, Girls, All*. Rows show average weekly hours worked for October 1938, October 1946, April 1947, October 1947, April 1948, October 1948, April 1949, October 1949, April 1950, October 1950, April 1951, October 1951, April 1952, October 1952, April 1953.

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

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women*, Girls, All*. Sub-headers include Average Hourly Earnings and Percentage Increase since October, 1938.

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:—

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women*, Girls, All*. Sub-headers include Average Weekly Earnings and Percentage Increase since October, 1938.

* See footnote in the previous column.

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

Table with multiple columns: Industry, Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received (Men, Youths, Women, Girls, All Workers), Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1953 (Men, Youths, Women, Girls, All Workers). Rows include Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Food, Manufacturing, etc.

* * * 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.
§ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
†† 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.)

Table with columns: Industry, Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1953, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received (Men, Youths, Women, Girls, All Workers), Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1953, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received (Men, Youths, Women, Girls, All Workers). Rows include Mining, Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, etc.

* 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.
§ Excluding railway workshops.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Table listing contents of the section including 'Employment in Great Britain in July, 1953' and 'Unemployment at 10th August, 1953—continued' with corresponding page numbers.

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.

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 :-

Table showing man-power position in thousands for Total Working Population, H.M. Forces and Women's Services, Ex-Service men and women, and Registered Unemployed for end-1952, end-May, end-June, end-July, and change during July 1953.

* 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.

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

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.

Table showing analysis of numbers in civil employment by industry or service, including categories like Basic Industries, Manufacturing Industries, Building and Contracting, and Total in Civil Employment, with data for end-1952 to end-July 1953 and change during July 1953.

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.

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.

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Large table showing numbers employed in Great Britain by industry, categorized by gender (Males/Females) and total, with data for end-1952, end-May, end-June, and end-July 1953.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued
(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	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	229.2	230.4	229.4	229.5	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.3	287.4	288.6	287.5	287.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	82.1	82.9	83.2	83.5	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.7	93.4	94.5	94.8	95.2
Furniture and Upholstery	97.7	96.9	96.2	96.1	33.0	32.6	32.5	32.5	130.7	129.5	128.7	128.6
Shop and Office Fitting	14.0	15.3	14.8	14.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.4	17.7	17.1	17.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.8
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	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	321.5	324.0	324.8	325.3	181.3	182.3	183.0	183.7	502.8	506.3	507.8	509.0
Paper and Board	37.6	38.7	39.0	39.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	18.0	55.2	56.6	56.7	57.2
Wallpaper	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.6	26.0	27.4	27.9	28.3	43.8	45.6	46.3	46.9
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.4	25.3	25.6	25.6	26.0	42.4	43.0	43.0	43.4
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	84.9	86.1	86.7	86.9	21.5	21.9	22.0	22.0	106.4	108.0	108.7	108.9
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	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
Rubber	68.7	69.2	69.5	69.6	34.7	35.3	35.6	35.5	103.4	104.5	105.1	105.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8
Brushes and Brooms	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	15.9	16.4	16.3	16.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	17.5	18.0	18.4	18.7	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.1	12.1	11.2	11.4	11.5
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	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	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
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	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
Electric Wiring and Contracting	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
Gas	136.9	134.1	133.7	133.5	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.6	150.5	147.5	147.3	147.1
Electricity	168.4	168.5	168.6	168.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.5	190.9	190.9	191.0	191.3
Water	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	228.3	228.3	228.9	229.4	50.0	49.9	50.4	50.8	278.3	278.2	279.3	280.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service	21.5	23.5	24.6	24.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	23.7	26.1	27.3	27.6
Other Road Passenger Transport	156.9	152.1	152.0	152.3	14.4	13.9	13.9	13.7	171.3	166.0	165.9	166.0
Goods Transport by Road	1,092.9	1,089.9	1,088.3	1,090.6	1,079.2	1,075.7	1,079.8	1,085.5	2,172.1	2,165.6	2,168.1	2,176.1
Distributive Trades	114.2	112.0	110.7	110.6	31.2	31.3	31.0	30.9	145.4	143.3	141.7	141.5
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	68.7	69.5	69.4	69.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	96.0	97.1	97.1	97.2
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	118.9	120.4	120.7	121.1	54.8	55.8	55.8	56.0	173.7	176.2	176.5	177.1
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	298.0	297.9	297.4	298.4	280.3	283.6	285.8	287.6	578.3	581.5	583.2	586.0
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Wholesale	157.1	156.8	156.4	156.2	95.3	95.5	95.6	95.2	252.4	252.3	252.0	251.4
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	318.3	315.9	315.7	316.7	559.1	548.0	550.0	554.0	877.4	863.9	865.7	870.7
Non-Food Goods, Retail	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.0	31.2	33.9	33.9	34.2	48.9	51.3	51.9	52.2
Miscellaneous Services	58.8	55.7	55.4	55.3	75.3	74.7	75.2	75.3	134.1	130.4	130.6	130.6
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	36.1	38.9	40.6	39.3	40.3	41.6	41.5	41.7	76.4	80.5	82.1	81.2
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	173.4	179.1	181.6	182.5	463.6	482.2	495.2	499.4	637.0	661.3	676.8	681.9
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.4	32.0	32.1	32.5	104.6	107.1	106.9	107.8	136.0	139.1	139.0	140.3
Laundries	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.0	27.9	30.2	30.4	30.4	38.4	41.1	41.3	41.4

Unemployment at 10th August, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th July and 10th August, 1953 were as follows:—

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th August represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th July was 1.3.

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

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	42,247	40,135	85,002	167,384	6,222	173,606
Boys under 18	9,464	6,426	1,314	17,204	103	17,307
Women 18 and over	25,692	21,834	34,046	81,572	4,604	86,176
Girls under 18	8,649	6,695	885	16,229	218	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 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.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	11,616	9,095	13,873	34,584	1,016	35,600
Eastern ..	2,280	1,639	2,679	6,598	69	6,667
Southern ..	2,085	1,652	2,567	6,304	17	6,321
South-Western ..	2,377	2,389	4,075	8,841	66	8,907
Midland ..	3,983	2,968	3,852	10,803	897	11,700
North-Midland ..	1,887	1,185	1,927	4,999	229	5,228
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,568	3,016	5,511	12,095	787	12,882
North-Western ..	8,718	8,526	14,658	31,902	859	32,761
Northern ..	3,651	4,402	8,247	16,300	498	16,798
Scotland ..	8,042	7,791	19,702	35,535	932	36,467
Wales ..	3,504	3,898	9,225	16,627	955	17,582
Great Britain ..	51,711	46,561	86,316	184,588	6,325	190,913
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	8,372	4,476	3,044	15,892	462	16,354
Eastern ..	1,583	1,077	799	3,459	71	3,530
Southern ..	1,584	1,254	1,001	3,839	53	3,892
South-Western ..	1,510	1,367	1,644	4,521	99	4,620
Midland ..	2,397	2,099	2,263	6,759	410	7,169
North-Midland ..	1,471	789	545	2,805	161	2,966
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,415	1,746	1,960	6,121	383	6,504
North-Western ..	5,896	5,572	6,733	18,201	1,485	19,686
Northern ..	2,696	3,508	3,876	10,080	277	10,357
Scotland ..	4,547	4,186	9,634	18,367	1,180	19,547
Wales ..	1,870	2,455	3,432	7,757	241	7,998
Great Britain ..	34,341	28,529	34,931	97,801	4,822	102,623
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	19,988	13,571	16,917	50,476	1,478	51,954
Eastern ..	3,863	2,716	3,478	10,057	140	10,197
Southern ..	3,669	2,906	3,568	10,143	70	10,213
South-Western ..	3,887	3,756	5,719	13,362	165	13,527
Midland ..	6,380	5,067	6,155	17,562	1,307	18,869
North-Midland ..	3,358	1,974	2,472	7,804	390	8,194
E. and W. Ridings ..	5,983	4,762	7,471	18,216	1,170	19,386
North-Western ..	14,614	14,098	21,391	50,103	2,344	52,447
Northern ..	6,347	7,910	12,123	26,380	775	27,155
Scotland ..	12,589	11,977	29,336	53,902	2,112	56,014
Wales ..	5,374	6,353	12,657	24,384	1,196	25,580
Great Britain ..	86,052	75,090	121,247	282,389	11,147	293,536

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th August, 1953, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th August, 1953			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-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					

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.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th August, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 13th July, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	32,509	13,713	5,732	51,954	+ 2,202
London (Administrative County)	15,671	5,453	869	21,993	+ 1,479
Acton	143	5	210	368	+ 40
Brentford and Chiswick	183	92	24	299	+ 37
Brighton and Hove	1,653	637	222	2,512	+ 90
Chatham	404	381	181	966	+ 217
Croydon	916	319	183	1,418	+ 140
Dagenham	358	214	165	737	+ 133
Ealing	229	134	26	389	+ 105
East Ham	329	116	13	458	+ 31
Enfield	278	147	13	438	+ 31
Harrow and Wembley	486	311	201	998	+ 257
Hayes and Harlington	85	78	117	280	+ 102
Hendon	356	153	85	594	+ 71
Ilford	410	170	93	673	+ 15
Leyton and Walthamstow	724	263	50	1,037	+ 72
Tottenham	597	266	116	979	+ 77
West Ham	703	292	116	1,111	+ 60
Willesden	434	119	35	588	+ 57
Eastern	5,939	2,767	1,491	10,197	+ 1,762
Bedford	85	77	239	399	+ 5
Cambridge	112	69	12	193	+ 5
Ipswich	322	105	32	459	+ 4
Luton	91	42	76	209	+ 68
Norwich	746	152	14	912	+ 70
Southend-on-Sea	648	231	208	1,087	+ 202
Watford	152	111	16	279	+ 39
Southern	5,665	3,024	1,524	10,213	+ 1,114
Bournemouth	575	157	35	767	+ 5
Oxford	159	124	50	333	+ 56
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,243	843	252	2,338	+ 100
Reading	308	197	85	590	+ 109
Slough	140	60	29	225	+ 22
Southampton	866	402	209	1,477	+ 57
South-Western	8,343	4,139	1,045	13,527	+ 943
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,086	898	114	3,098	+ 106
Exeter	351	268	48	667	+ 61
Gloucester	144	92	9	245	+ 16
Plymouth	1,052	1,005	154	2,211	+ 79
Swindon	93	137	16	246	+ 23
Midland	10,547	5,991	2,331	18,869	+ 701
Birmingham	3,169	1,551	471	5,191	+ 187
Burton-on-Trent	61	62	1	124	+ 13
Oventry	650	204	103	957	+ 147
Oldbury	148	64	73	285	+ 39
Smethwick	299	190	159	648	+ 93
Stoke-on-Trent	825	214	80	1,119	+ 380
Walsall	555	454	200	1,209	+ 105
West Bromwich	255	203	32	490	+ 8
Wolverhampton	719	417	39	1,175	+ 46
Worcester	183	73	3	259	+ 14
North-Midland	4,681	2,289	1,224	8,194	+ 1,060
Chesterfield	309	87	127	523	+ 20
Derby	1,039	150	20	1,209	+ 134
Grimsby	585	138	276	999	+ 36
Leicester	398	181	16	595	+ 5
Lincoln	156	34	14	204	+ 9
Mansfield	77	33	189	399	+ 42
Northampton	160	85	84	329	+ 49
Nottingham	1,014	320	94	1,428	+ 145
Peterborough	88	56	226	470	+ 3
Scunthorpe	44	70	34	148	+ 28
East and West Ridings	11,676	5,169	2,541	19,386	+ 1,821
Barnsley	284	114	80	478	+ 68
Bradford	675	189	85	949	+ 17
Dewsbury	183	39	9	231	+ 61
Doncaster	389	445	54	888	+ 113
Halifax	172	53	23	248	+ 34
Huddersfield	210	69	279	558	+ 43
Hull	2,672	1,094	219	3,985	+ 177
Leeds	2,408	692	184	3,284	+ 101
Rotherham	170	140	109	419	+ 115
Sheffield	1,776	656	262	2,694	+ 243
Wakefield	173	115	59	347	+ 48
York	295	55	138	488	+ 123
North-Western	28,696	16,839	6,912	52,447	+ 3,837
Accrington	160	376	18	554	+ 80
Ashton-under-Lyne	214	75	79	368	+ 26
Barrow	255	394	144	793	+ 185
Birkenhead	832	761	224	1,817	+ 187
Blackburn	342	300	91	733	+ 78
Blackpool	561	212	41	814	+ 7
Bolton	542	176	260	978	+ 26
Burnley	378	225	8	611	+ 53
Bury	86	120	20	226	+ 63
Crewe	131	154	23	308	+ 41
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	11,344	4,301	1,985	17,630	+ 1,090
Manchester (inc. Salford)	3,993	1,347	951	6,291	+ 452
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	649	489	37	1,175	+ 74
Preston	411	336	105	852	+ 69
Rochdale	241	105	122	468	+ 62
St. Helens	491	859	100	1,450	+ 94
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	945	305	55	1,305	+ 21
Stockport	484	259	387	1,130	+ 280
Wallasey	553	428	126	1,107	+ 126
Warrington	355	541	82	978	+ 66
Wigan	570	366	58	994	+ 132

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th August, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 13th July, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern	14,783	8,114	4,258	27,155	+ 3,923
Carlisle	193	259	67	519	+ 82
Darlington	238	220	35	493	+ 91
Gateshead	892	447	405	1,744	+ 457
Hartlepool	533	525	156	1,214	+ 167
Jarrow and Hebburn	444	24	—	468	+ 7
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	502	595	360	1,457	+ 314
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,380	1,134	989	4,503	+ 986
South Shields	1,090	389	119	1,598	+ 102
Stockton-on-Tees	331	411	210	952	+ 222
Sunderland	2,003	940	550	3,493	+ 402
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	193	130	11	334	+ 7
Scotland	34,325	17,651	4,038	56,014	+ 1,247
Aberdeen	1,435	529	112	2,076	+ 94
Clydebank	252	128	18	398	+ 37
Dunfermline	1,623	454	88	2,165	+ 229
Edinburgh	3,406	960	390	4,756	+ 31
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	12,296	4,915	938	18,149	+ 841
Greenock	1,048	1,288	211	2,547	+ 105
Motherwell and Wishaw	975	793	222	1,990	+ 96
Paisley	625	241	71	937	+ 37
Wales	16,442	6,480	2,658	25,580	+ 2,250
Cardiff	1,913	384	279	2,576	+ 328
Merthyr Tydfil	757	297	137	1,191	+ 177
Newport	564	240	134	938	+ 6
Rhondda	1,333	474	177	1,984	+ 220
Swansea	1,931	610	86	2,627	+ 10
Northern Ireland	22,673	8,425	2,646	33,744	+ 994
Belfast	7,528	3,643	596	11,767	+ 582
Londonderry	2,813	562	350	3,725	+ 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.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,093
1951	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895	281,361
1952	196,104	132,603	31,767	53,771	414,245	462,333
1953 —						
12th Jan.	265,615	148,144	21,569	17,162	452,490	503,333
16th Feb.	248,294	139,673	24,353	16,500	428,820	475,502
16th March	224,240	133,497	26,814	12,407	397,038	438,956
13th April	219,994	126,242	19,419	10,151	375,806	415,483
11th May	198,989	117,724	15,274	8,266	340,253	378,012
15th June	178,689	97,025	14,863	7,165	297,742	334,520
13th July	170,409	87,322	9,676	5,629	272,676	307,414
10th Aug.	184,588	97,801	6,325	4,822	293,536	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. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment :			
Ex-Service	21,766	174	21,940
Others	17,108	5,335	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	10	2,400
Others	3,217	577	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

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	430	308	59	18	489	326	815	509	349	858
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	240	111	36	7	276	118	394	286	123	409
Leather Goods	130	163	1	4	131	167	298	141	185	326
Fur	60	34	22	7	82	41	123	82	41	123
Clothing	2,831	3,799	564	630	3,395	4,429	7,824	3,649	5,691	9,340
Tailoring	1,811	1,992	310	2,324	2,324	2,302	4,626	2,416	2,507	4,923
Dressmaking	138	688	9	160	147	848	995	158	945	1,103
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	46	420	—	46	46	472	518	78	1,178	1,256
Hats, Caps and Millinery	54	117	8	14	62	131	193	65	133	198
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	81	259	—	47	81	306	387	101	522	623
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	303	305	29	45	332	350	682	352	385	737
Repair of Boots and Shoes	398	18	5	2	403	20	423	479	21	500
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,310	6,459	79	303	6,389	6,762	13,151	7,104	7,572	14,676
Grain Milling	260	147	1	2	261	149	410	295	154	449
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,873	1,343	23	46	1,896	1,389	3,285	2,076	1,453	3,529
Biscuits	299	611	20	46	319	657	976	326	687	1,013
Meat and Meat Products	254	356	13	42	267	398	665	334	407	741
Milk Products	460	286	—	5	460	291	751	543	357	900
Sugar and Glucose	194	120	—	—	194	201	324	130	331	461
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	294	603	1	19	295	622	917	306	628	934
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	561	1,265	1	102	562	1,367	1,929	732	1,846	2,578
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	610	644	14	26	624	670	1,294	663	673	1,336
Brewing and Malting	595	297	4	4	599	301	900	614	302	916
Wholesale Bottling	153	194	—	2	153	196	349	190	200	390
Other Drink Industries	409	337	2	5	411	342	753	460	350	810
Tobacco	348	246	—	4	348	250	598	364	385	749
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,393	779	591	67	3,984	4,830	4,314	860	5,174	5,174
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,047	182	15	4	1,062	186	1,248	189	1,391	1,391
Furniture and Upholstery	1,699	394	536	33	2,235	427	2,662	2,372	433	2,805
Shop and Office Fitting	153	21	—	—	153	21	176	168	21	189
Wooden Containers and Baskets	307	125	17	10	324	135	459	352	137	489
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	187	57	21	20	208	77	285	80	300	380
Paper and Printing	1,684	1,610	33	58	1,717	1,668	3,385	1,811	1,737	3,548
Paper and Board	400	255	24	22	424	277	701	439	281	720
Wallpaper	26	18	—	—	26	18	44	26	18	44
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	149	327	1	13	150	340	490	163	375	538
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	106	206	2	4	108	210	318	109	214	323
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	298	71	1	—	298	72	370	327	80	407
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	705	733	6	18	711	751	1,462	747	769	1,516
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,887	1,644	58	65	1,945	1,709	3,654	2,067	1,737	3,804
Rubber	721	479	40	5	761	484	1,245	776	485	1,261
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	136	37	—	—	136	39	170	140	180	320
Brushes and Brooms	95	90	11	12	106	102	208	107	218	325
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	148	371	1	11	149	382	531	161	388	549
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	69	99	2	8	71	107	178	71	107	178
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	191	26	—	—	191	26	217	26	218	244
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	527	542	3	27	530	569	1,099	616	584	1,200
Building and Contracting	30,790	291	99	12	30,889	303	31,192	37,341	328	37,669
Building	19,468	198	52	3	19,520	191	19,721	23,881	211	24,092
Electric Wiring and Contracting	856	61	9	—	865	50	912	1,036	61	1,097
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,466	52	41	—	10,507	52	10,559	12,424	56	12,480
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,199	149	21	—	2,220	149	2,369	2,509	153	2,662
Gas	1,164	67	—	—	1,173	67	1,240	1,239	68	1,307
Electricity	791	79	6	—	866	79	945	1,068	82	1,150
Water	244	3	—	—	250	3	253	299	3	302
Transport and Communication	16,654	1,785	275	23	16,929	1,808	18,737	19,114	1,852	20,966
Railways	2,712	241	1	—	2,713	241	2,954	2,896	246	3,142
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,183	735	6	5	1,189	740	1,929	1,318	751	2,069
Other Road Passenger Transport	378	9	—	—	381	9	390	434	9	443
Goods Transport by Road	1,927	70	15	—	1,942	70	2,012	2,202	71	2,273
Sea Transport	5,105	78	205	6	5,310	84	5,394	5,745	84	5,829
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,547	24	8	—	1,555	25	1,580	2,481	25	2,506
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	614	14	—	—	621	14	635	641	15	656
Air Transport	143	27	7	—	143	28	171	148	31	179
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,060	472	2	—	2,062	481	2,543	2,218	503	2,721
Other Transport and Communication	323	68	—	—	331	68	399	335	69	404
Storage	662	47	20	1	682	48	730	696	48	744
Distributive Trades	14,666	11,828	95	242	14,761	12,070	26,831	16,626	12,944	29,570
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,103	212	13	3	2,116	215	2,331	2,425	293	2,718
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,735	308	9	9	1,744	317	2,061	1,977	342	2,319
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,476	480	5	13	1,481	493	1,974	1,795	542	2,337
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,318	3,743	24	62	3,342	3,805	7,147	3,867	4,026	7,893
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,803	791	17	24	1,820	815	2,635	1,925	866	2,791
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,911	5,847	27	124	3,938	5,971	9,909	4,274	6,373	10,647
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	320	447	—	7	320	454	774	363	502	865
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,361	680	10	4	1,371	684	2,055	1,476	716	2,192
Public Administration	14,017	3,683	134	62	14,151	3,745	17,896	15,765	4,081	19,846
National Government Service	6,186	2,417	19	14	6,205	2,431	8,636	6,951	2,703	9,654
Local Government Service	7,831	1,266	115	48	7,946	1,314	9,260	8,814	1,378	10,192
Professional Services	3,826	6,129	33	250	3,859	6,379	10,238	4,146	6,912	11,058
Accountancy	132	94	2	6	134	100	234	144	103	247
Education	1,107	1,900	13	215	1,120	2,115	3,235	1,215	2,353	3,568
Law	114	146	—	—	114	146	260	120	180	300
Medical and Dental Services	1,249	3,632	14	26	1,263	3,658	4,921	1,372	3,905	5,277
Religion	116	43	1	—	117	45	162	50	137	187
Other Professional and Business Services	1,108	314	3	1	1,111	315	1,426	1,158	321	1,479
Miscellaneous Services	13,966	21,655	83	1,005	14,049	22,660	36,709	15,025	24,076	39,101
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,378	1,569	14	59	2,392	1,628	4,020	2,515	1,678	4,193
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,662	677	11	15	1,673	692	2,365	1,830	704	2,534
Catering, Hotels, etc.	6,831	12,123	26	11	6,857	12,893	19,750	7,316	13,433	20,749
Laundries	558	1,445	3	20	561	1,465	2,026	596	1,575	2,171
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	181	401	1	4	182	405	587	202	427	629
Hairdressing and Manicure	178	210	2	3	180	213	393	203	231	434
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	194	1,764	—	5	194	1,769	1,963	198	2,061	2,259
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	728	3,054	14	112	742	3,166	3,908	796	3,508	4,304
Other Services	1,256	412	12	17	1,268	429	1,697	1,369	459	1,828
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,366	341	—	—	3,366	341	3,707	3,602	358	3,960
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	18,280	17,160	—	—	18,280	17,160	35,440	19,351	18,005	37,356
GRAND TOTAL*	184,588	97,801	6,325	4,822	190,913	102,623	293,536	215,287	111,993	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.

	Four weeks ended 1st July, 1953		Four weeks ended 29th July, 1953		Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952, to 29th July, 1953 (32 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	147,537	122,215	129,280	121,549	1,097,394
Boys under 18	9,386	48,765	16,303	49,901	133,270
Women aged 18 and over	70,998	96,735	64,089	89,993	529,194
Girls under 18	10,072	57,853	18,704	59,485	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

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. 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	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.3
Glass (other than Containers)	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5
Glass Containers	3.4	8.1	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.1
Cement	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.4	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.3
Chemicals and Dyes	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.0	4.7	3.6	2.3	4.1	3.3
Explosives and Fireworks	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.9
Paint and Varnish	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.7	4.1	2.7	1.9	3.8	2.7
Mineral Oil Refining	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.3
Blast Furnaces	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8
Iron Foundries	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.8
Tinplate Manufacture	1.5	2.6	1.7	5.0	13.4	6.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.4
Marine Engineering	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.6	1.3	2.6
Agricultural Machinery	2.3	4.3	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.2
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.3
Stationary Engines	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.6	2.4
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Constructional Engineering	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.5	2.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.9
Wireless Apparatus	2.9	5.7	4.1	2.3	4.0	3.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	4.0	3.0
Batteries and Accumulators	2.0	6.8	3.9	1.7	2.9	2.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9
Vehicles	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.1	3.8	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.8
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.3	4.6	3.7	2.6	3.8	2.9
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.2
Tools and Cutlery	1.5	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	3.5	3.0
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.4	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Hollow-ware	2.9	5.5	4.3	2.9	4.7	3.9
Brass Manufactures	1.9	2.7	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Other Metal Industries	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.4
Watches and Clocks	1.5	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.0	2.9
Musical Instruments	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.1

* 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.

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	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	81.7	82.1	78.8	2.6	3.5	3.3
Remainder	66.9	67.4	62.9	2.6	3.1	2.9
Eastern	37.9	38.0	34.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Southern	31.9	32.2	30.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
South-Western	44.7	44.8	43.0	1.8	2.0	1.8
Midland	71.4	72.4	66.5	3.7	4.3	3.7
North-Midland	50.1	50.6	47.3	5.0	5.6	4.7
East and West Ridings	75.0	76.3	70.6	8.3	8.4	7.3
North-Western	137.1	135.5	124.4	6.4	6.6	6.2
Northern	59.9	60.3	57.2	7.9	7.1	7.0
Scotland	105.2	100.6	96.4	9.0	7.9	6.9
Wales	56.5	55.8	52.6	7.0	7.2	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	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				
London and Middlesex	48.9	32.8	2.0	0.6
Remainder	44.2	22.7	2.2	0.5
Eastern	26.5	11.4	1.4	0.3
Southern	22.4	9.5	1.0	0.2
South-Western	31.5	13.2	1.6	0.2
Midland	47.9	23.4	3.2	0.5
North-Midland	36.1	14.0	4.6	0.4
East and West Ridings	52.2	22.8	7.6	0.7
North-Western	80.2	56.9	5.0	1.3
Northern	43.8	16.0	7.2	0.7
Scotland	66.5	38.7	7.8	1.1
Wales	42.7	13.7	6.5	0.5
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.

Region	Men†		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 14th July	1,659	186		
" notified during period	571	65		
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	370	29		
" filled during period	188	42		
" unfilled at 10th August	1,672	180		

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	4,065
" notified during period	433
" filled during period	119
" cancelled or withdrawn	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 of the Offices:—

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,454	461	3,184	390	8,489
Northern	2,233	94	613	83	3,023
Scottish	939	102	244	55	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.

Region	Men†		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 14th July	1,659	186		
" notified during period	571	65		
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	370	29		
" filled during period	188	42		
" unfilled at 10th August	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 July, 1952.

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

District‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 1st August, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (–)† compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 4th July, 1953	4 weeks ended 2nd August, 1952
Northumberland	43,100	—	900
Cumberland	5,800	— 100	200
Durham	105,000	— 400	2,200
South and West Yorkshire ..	141,400	— 200	700
North Derbyshire	39,000	— 100	400
Nottinghamshire	47,300	—	1,000
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700	—	—
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,600	— 300	300
North Wales	9,300	— 100	—
North Staffordshire	20,500	—	100
Cannock Chase	16,200	—	100
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire	5,700	—	400
Warwickshire	16,300	—	—
South Wales and Monmouth-shire	104,600	— 300	200
Forest of Dean and Somerset ..	6,200	—	100
Kent	6,400	—	—
England and Wales	633,100	— 1,500	800
Scotland	85,600	—	—
Great Britain	718,700	— 1,500	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 1,070.

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 absenteeism 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
Involuntary	8.21	8.18	6.75
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4.58	5.00	6.63
Involuntary	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 numbers 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 1.1 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 Exchanges 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

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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 workpeople, 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 ½d. 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 1½d. 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 Products 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)	Date from which Change took effect	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	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 120s. a week, youths and boys 56s. at 15 years, rising to 105s. at 20 and under 21; women 21 and over 91s., girls 49s. at 15, rising to 85s. at 18 and 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 139s. 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 shepherds	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.‡
	North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	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, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect 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.
§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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., Northants, and Banbury	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	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.†
	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.†
	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 1¼d. 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. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 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 1¼d. 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. 9½d. an hour, kiln-burners and boilerfremen employed on continuous shift work 25s. 2d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 11½d., over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 3s. 0½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 1½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 2½d.; youths and boys 1s. 5d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20; female workers 1s. 5d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 1d. at 18 and over.
	England and Wales (22)	do.	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks	Increases of 1¼d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¼d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 9½d. an hour, hand moulders and kiln setters 3s. 0½d., machine operatives (breakers, grinding and grading machines, power-driven brick machines and brick presses) 2s. 11½d., kiln-burners and boilerfremen 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. 0½d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 3s. 1½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 2½d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 1d.
	Great Britain (23)	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making salt glazed ware and sanitary pipes	Increases of 1¼d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¼d. for women 18 years and 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. 9½d. an hour, kiln-burners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 25s. 2d. a shift, kiln-burners' 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. 6½d. at 20; women 20 years and over 2s. 2½d., girls 1s. 3½d. at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 0½d. 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 proportional 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 light cementers and packers 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up—London 3s. 4d., Provincial (including Liverpool 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 ¾d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly rates after change for dayworkers: London district—the rates paid in other districts, plus 1¼d. an hour for males 18 years and over, 1¼d. for females 18 years and over, and 1d. for workers under 18 years; other districts—men 21 years and over, foundrymen, gasmakers and furnacemen 2s. 10d. or 2s. 11d., according to melting capacity of furnace, boilermen or stokers and batch mixers 2s. 10½d., sorters 2s. 10d., Lister or similar truck drivers 2s. 9½d., general labourers 2s. 9d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 21 and over.
General Stoneware Manufacture	England and Scotland (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 female workers 18 years and over, and of ¾d. 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. 11½d., 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. 1½d. 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, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)§	2 Aug.	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 hour (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 youths 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.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	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. at 15, rising to 88s. at 19, Class "B" 47s. to 87s.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	2 Aug.	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 shift (10s. 4-8d. to 10s. 6-1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (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 youths 18 and under 21 years 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.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.

* 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 shift (10s. 4-8d. to 10s. 6-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 9-6d. to 7s. 10-575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 3-05d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	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 hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 5-2d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, 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 youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 3-05d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (8-51d. to 8-6d.) for those 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 puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡ (41)	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 hour (1s. 5-02d. to 1s. 5-2d.) for craftsmen, by 0-14d. (1s. 0-76d. to 1s. 0-9d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-09d. (8-51d. to 8-6d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-975d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-825d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for youths under 18.
	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. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 2-4d. to 7s. 3-6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 4-2d. or 3s. 7-2d. to 3s. 7-8d.) for those under 18.
	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 shift (10s. 7-4d. to 10s. 8-7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 11-55d. to 8s. 0-525d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 3-7d. to 5s. 4-35d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	2 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 4-8d. to 10s. 6-1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-975d. (7s. 9-6d. to 7s. 10-575d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-65d. (5s. 2-4d. to 5s. 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. 8-72d.) for men, by 0-773d. (7s. 1-036d. to 7s. 1-809d.) for youths 18 and under 21, 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 shift (10s. 4-8d. to 10s. 6-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 9-6d. to 7s. 10-575d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 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 or over, of 1¼d. for female chargehands and other female workers 18 years or over, of 1d., 1½d. or 1¾d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increase of 1¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 2d. an hour, according to occupation, female chargehands 2s. 1¼d., other women 18 years or over 1s. 10d.; piecework basis time rate for female workers 2s. 0¼d.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (65)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Aug.	Adult male transport workers	Increase of 3s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: light lorry drivers of vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 129s. a week, heavy lorry drivers of vehicles of over 2 tons carrying capacity 129s.; drivers in the London Metropolitan Police district receive 5s. above these rates.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (71-73)	Pay day in week commencing 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.
	do.	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 hours) for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. 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 juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 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 vehicles 120s. to 128s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 118s., one-horse drivers 119s., teamsmen 124s.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)** (91)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 2½ per cent. (20 to 22½ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid 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 (woolen felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase† of 2 per cent. (38 to 40 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.

* These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District.
 † 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 increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 301 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
 ** 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 commencing 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., ¼d. 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.	Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices, making a total addition of 7½ per cent. for male workers and 8½ per cent. for female workers.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in 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.
	do.	do.	Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices.
Baking	Leicester	First full pay week after 31 July	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.
	Manchester area	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 ½d. or ¾d., 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 143s. 6d., confectioners or table hands 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.½.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead 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.
	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 Areas§ (110-111)	Pay day in week commencing 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 1½d. 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, handholding, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 3d., labourers 2s. 11½d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholding, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 2½d., labourers 2s. 0½d.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (7½ to 10 per cent.) for time-workers 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. 10½d., 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 normal 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., over 15 tons 140s.; secondmen 120s.
	do.	do.	Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	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—teammens 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.
	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 (including part of Derbyshire) (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.
	Yorkshire Region (172)	31 July	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 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	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	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 123s., 117s. 6d.
	Northern Region	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: 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.
	Southern Region	do.	Transport and other workers	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 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, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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
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.	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 co-operative laundries	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 the next column.

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947				
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
December	107	109	110	107
1949				
December	109	112	113	109
1950				
December	113	116	118	114
1951				
December	125	130	132	126
1952				
March	127	131	134	128
June	128	132	138	129
September	130	135	141	131
December	132	138	143	134
1953				
January	132	138	143	134
February	134	138	144	135
March	134	139	145	135
April	134	139	145	135
May	134	139	145	135
June	134	139	145	135
July	134	140	146	136
August	135	141	147	136

*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).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Publications on Youth Employment

Juvenile Employment Service

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

Youth Employment, 1948

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

Youth Employment Service

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

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

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses on page 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:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	92	94	12,900	29,000
Engineering	2	3	5	1,000	5,000
Building and Contracting	1	8	9	2,400	11,000
Transport, etc.	—	4	4	1,000	3,000
All remaining industries 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.

Duration of stoppages

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.

Causes of stoppages

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:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1953			January to August, 1952		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	—	—	—	3	900	4,000
Coal Mining ..	802	106,900†	267,000	811	151,200†	357,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	3	100	‡	5	400	2,000
Treatment of Non-Ferrous Metals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Products of Mining ..	8	800	2,000	12	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	2	100	‡	7	1,900	6,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	15	2,400	17,000	27	4,100	23,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	34	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 Industries ..	7	900	12,000	9	1,700	15,000
Textiles ..	2	900	9,000	3	400	‡
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Clothing ..	13	8,000	7,000	9	600	1,000
Food, Drink and 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 ..	—	—	—	6	1,500	35,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	7	1,700	6,000	4	3,000	15,000
Building and Contracting ..	42	6,000	22,000	68	17,800	111,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	300	1,000	7	900	10,000
Transport, etc. ..	46	13,600	26,000	37	8,800	26,000
Distributive 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
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
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 manufacture—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.¶	—	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.**	—	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.

** Stoppages occurred on Saturdays only.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During 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.

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. **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 Ireland).

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,

* See footnote * in first column on page 343.

having regard to the course and character of the negotiations between the parties which preceded the conclusion of a comprehensive 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 introduced with effect from 1st April, 1947, of the grades of administrative, clerical, professional and technical staff within the purview 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 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, 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 ¾d. 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.

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 juveniles, 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 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 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 workers.

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 for certain operations.

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 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 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

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.

"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(O)"—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.

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. The 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 June, 1953.

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 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, 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 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 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 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 the wages and terms of employment of the maintenance men and 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 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

"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. 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. The claimant was not a member of that union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union to which the claimant belonged had no interest or concern in the reinstatement 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 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 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 members of the union to which those 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 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 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 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(U) 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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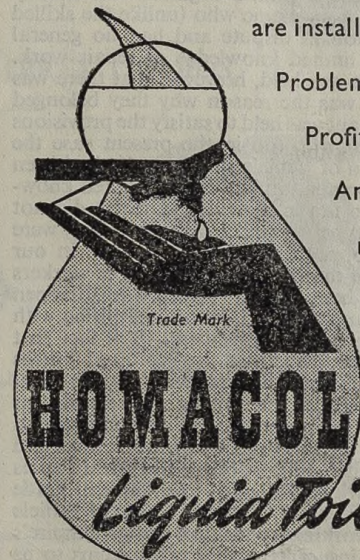
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of the Electrical Trades Union. At the material time he was one of about 90 members of this Union employed in wiring motor cars at the works of the A. Motor Company Limited at B. About 32 members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders were also 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 wiremen 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 wiremen 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 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 job.

"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 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 wiremen merely because these skilled wiremen 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 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 of 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 under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Retail Food Trades Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1305; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), 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 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) 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 (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.

(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.

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. 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.

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.

(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

* See footnote * in first column on page 343.

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 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.

No.	Title and Price
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.).
931	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.).
1987	Protection against Eye Accidents. June, 1953. Price 3d. (4½d.).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and How to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction. 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.

Coal Mines.—*Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1951.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 313.

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 Dependents 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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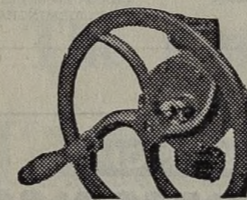
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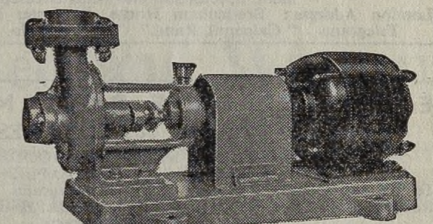
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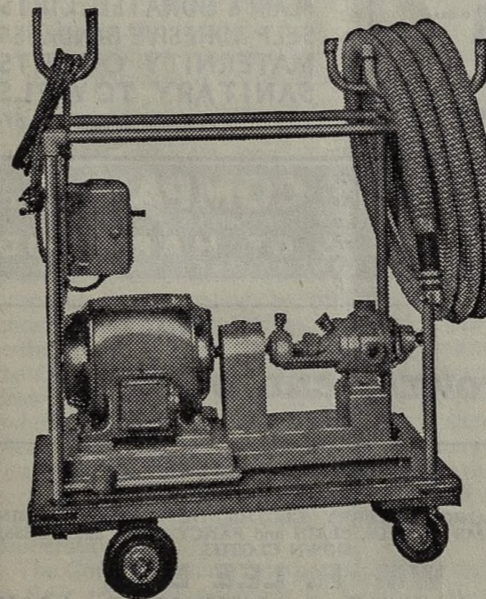
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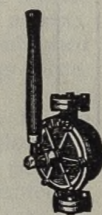
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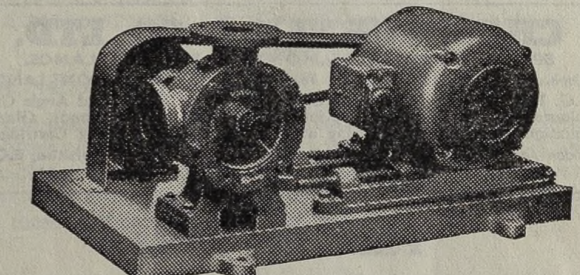
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