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The Employment of Older Men and Women

IT was announced in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1952 (page 50) that the Minister of Labour and National Service had set up a National Advisory Committee "to advise and assist him in promoting the employment of older men and women". The Committee contains representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the nationalised industries, Government Departments, local authorities, research and social service organisations, and experts on medical and welfare aspects. The First Report of the Committee has now been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8963) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

In presenting a Report at this stage of its enquiries the aim of the Committee is to set out the main considerations for discussion by employers, workers and the public in general. The Report contains an introductory chapter ; a chapter on the national problem, which surveys changes in the size and composition of the total population and the working population, and the economic needs of the nation ; and chapters on engagement and retirement policy, the professional, managerial and executive classes, pension schemes, and some practical developments. In the Report the Committee make proposals for promoting the employment of older people and undertake to examine the more complex problems in detail in the future. To help them in their longer term investigations the Committee intend to take stock of current research, and draw up proposals for further study, in co-operation with industry and with research bodies. Arrangements have also been made for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to undertake an enquiry into the reasons why people retire or stay at work. The results of the enquiry will provide a firmer basis for the Committee's future deliberations.

The Committee have interpreted "older men and women" in their terms of reference as covering all those who, on account of age, meet with special difficulties in retaining or

obtaining employment in the ordinary labour market. They recognise that difficulties on account of age vary with the individual, and may arise comparatively early in working life ; the term "older" does not mean "aged". The Committee emphasise that there is no intention to force older men and women to continue in employment, but rather to encourage conditions of freedom and flexibility which will enlarge the opportunities of satisfying work for older people.

The National Problem

The justification for focusing attention on the employment of older persons appears from an examination of the changing age-structure of the nation and its effects on the economic life of the community. The main arguments of the Committee on these points are summarised below.

Population Trends

The fundamental changes in our population structure have accentuated the need to provide employment opportunities for older persons. To illustrate the changes, the Report quotes the following figures of numbers and proportions of men and women of minimum pensionable ages under the National Insurance Scheme in 1911 and 1951, together with corresponding estimates for the year 1977.

<i>Men of 65 and Over and Women of 60 and Over</i>		
1911	1951	1977
2½ million or 1 in 15	6½ million or 2 in 15	9½ million or nearly 3 in 15

Similar changes are also taking place in the age-groups immediately below these ages, and by 1962 the population

between 50 and 60 is expected to increase by about 17 per cent. compared with 1952. On the other hand, the population between 20 and 40 is expected to be about 7 per cent. less than in 1952.

Economic Consequences

The Committee are aware that the effects of this large increase in the number of older people to be maintained from the production of a working population little changed in size may be offset by advances in productivity. They point out, however, that if the skill and experience of older people can be more fully used, the standard of living for all will be higher. The Report quotes estimates which show that, if the proportion in each age-group in employment remains constant, the working population of all ages will number 23,325,000 by 1977 (an increase of 100,000 over the 1951 figure), while the number of people over the minimum pensionable ages of the National Insurance Scheme not in gainful employment is expected to increase from 5,650,000 to 8,225,000. There are, however, many people now at work beyond minimum pensionable ages. Of the 850,000 men aged 65-69 in Great Britain in 1951, more than 400,000 were continuing to work, and, of the 1½ million men aged 70 and over, 250,000 were still at work. In their Report the Committee make no attempt to estimate how many of those in retirement might continue at work if they had the opportunity and the wish to do so, as an estimate would need much more information than is available at present on health, working fitness, and domestic and other circumstances of the persons concerned. The Committee hope that this additional information will be available later from the enquiry by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance into reasons why people retire or stay at work.

Longer Life and Working Capacity

The average life-span has shown a remarkable increase in this century. Expectation of life at birth was 44 years for a man and 48 years for a woman in the period 1891-1900, but by 1947-1951 it had risen to 66 and 71 years respectively. While positive evidence is lacking and there is need for further research, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the conditions which have led to this increase in the average length of life also give to many a longer period of capacity for an active working life.

The Report points out that the available evidence reveals little foundation for many of the traditional assumptions of limitation of working capacity at certain ages. It states that older people tend to move away from occupations which make severe demands for speed, agility, or sustained heavy muscular effort, but are at some advantage in jobs requiring accuracy, attention to detail and judgment founded on experience. They also compare favourably in regularity of time-keeping and in other directions and are, in general, more adaptable and more easily trained than is commonly thought. Existing evidence shows them to sustain no more accidents proportionately than the young, although it is recognised that this may in part result from their being employed on less hazardous work.

Man-Power Needs

The Committee state that there is need both at present and in the future for encouraging the employment of older people. It is Government policy to maintain a high and stable level of employment for all who want to work, and are fit to do so, and the Committee are sure that there should be no age-limit to this. Accordingly, a limitation of employment opportunities for older people cannot be regarded as a permanent solution for local unemployment, or as a necessary accompaniment of the increased leisure which is one of the fruits of technical progress.

The Main Difficulties and the Solutions

The barriers older people meet in finding a job or continuing in employment arise mainly from traditional attitudes and the effects of pension schemes and promotion policies. The two main recommendations made by the Committee, in the form of general principles, relate to engagement and retirement policies and practices. On engagement, the Committee recommend that "individual undertakings should be urged to adopt a positive policy to give older workers a fair chance on their merits to compete for available jobs, and that those responsible for applying the policy in practice should be on guard against any traditional and unjustifiable bias against the older job seeker. The test for engagement should be capacity and not age." On retirement, they recommend that "all men and women employed in industry, commerce, the professions or elsewhere, who can give effective service, either in their normal work or on any alternative work which their employers can make available, should be given the opportunity, without regard to age, to continue at work if they so wish". The Report further states that the criterion of effective service should be that normally applied to an occupation or post. In the case of those holding senior administrative, professional or managerial posts, it is pointed out that it is no easy task for the employer to decide whether they can continue to render effective service and the special difficulties in such cases are examined.

A brief account of the views of the Committee on the more important difficulties facing older men and women is given in the following sections.

Traditional Attitudes

The Committee are convinced that traditional attitudes of mind are the principal barrier to employment of older men and women. They see a strong tendency for employers when filling vacancies to give preference to younger people without regard to relative

merit or suitability for the job. In the matter of retirement, employers and workers alike often think that, at the minimum pensionable ages under the National Insurance Scheme or an employer's pension scheme, retirement ought to take place or be regarded as normal irrespective of the wishes or ability of the individual. The Committee feel that only a better understanding of the issues is likely to change these attitudes, and hope that employers, workers and the public in general will consider and discuss the questions raised in the Report.

Pension Schemes

The Report devotes a separate chapter to an examination of the effects of both the National Insurance Pension Scheme and the employers' pension schemes on engagement and retirement practices. All employed persons—some 20 million—are covered by the National Insurance Scheme, and it is estimated that, in addition, between five and seven million of them are within employers' pension schemes. About half of this latter total are manual workers. In employers' schemes the cost of providing a pension for the employee above a certain age often rises with his age on joining the scheme. As the extra cost would usually be borne by the employer, there is often a reluctance to engage the older person. The Committee feel that the most satisfactory way of solving this difficulty would be for employers and workers to accept the principle that an employee entering a pensionable job after a certain age should be entitled only to pension benefits based on the actuarial value of the contributions paid by him and on his behalf for his period of service with the firm. They see this course as preferable to unemployment in later years or less satisfactory and less well-paid work.

The Committee feel that pension schemes profoundly affect attitudes and policies on retirement. The effects arise mainly from an identification of what should be treated as two distinct concepts: minimum pensionable age and actual retirement age. It is pointed out that each scheme must specify an age of retirement to comply with requirements of the Board of Inland Revenue, but that retirement at that age need not be compulsory. The Committee recommend that the phrase "minimum pensionable age" should be adopted in pension schemes, and that administrative procedures should draw the least possible attention to the attainment of that age. Increments to pension are suggested as an inducement to work beyond minimum pensionable age, but they must be assessed on a basis which the employee can recognise as fair and reasonable. The Committee emphasise that the general principles of the incremental scheme should be explained in simple form to employees to avoid any misunderstandings about the equity and purpose of increments. The chapter on pension schemes also discusses the National Insurance Scheme and its system of increments to pension for postponed retirement.

Promotion Policies

The Committee recognise that promotion policies may affect the engagement and retention of older employees, but that this difficulty occurs mainly in professional and administrative occupations. They appreciate that the engagement of older persons is difficult where it would mean blocking the avenues of promotion of younger persons being trained for higher posts, for to ensure the future efficiency of the organisation they must be given the opportunity to acquire new techniques while they are fully receptive to new ideas and capable of development. This same problem may also arise from the retention of older persons. Where an older worker has to step aside in the interests of efficiency a possible solution is to employ him in some other post, perhaps as adviser or consultant, perhaps in a lower grade or part-time. The Committee feel that this may be difficult and suggest that public opinion should come to accept that there is nothing derogatory in a job of lower status later in life. On the matter of a general delay in promotion through a retention of older persons, the Committee suggest that in a longer working life promotion must be somewhat retarded and that this will come to be expected by both employers and workers: individuals will experience in turn the disadvantages and advantages. They conclude, however, that there is room for a good deal of thought and experiment by all concerned with the problem.

Other Matters

Among other matters discussed in the Report are rates and duration of unemployment among older people; the effect of redundancy and local unemployment; occupational age limits on recruitment; salary scales; pension schemes and the mobility of labour; and women's employment problems. There is also a chapter on practical developments in promoting employment opportunities for older people in which changes made by private employers and in national and local government service are reported.

Future Work of the Committee

The Committee point out that more information is needed on fitness and capacity for work at later ages, on the comparative productivity of older workers, and their absenteeism, time-keeping and accident rates. They suggest that an extensive field for study is the desirability of a change of occupation, perhaps with re-training in middle or later life, for men and women in jobs less suitable for older workers. Allied to this could be research on adjustments in methods and conditions of work and in the design of machinery. Examples of matters already considered which will be given further study by the Committee are promotion policies, part-time employment, and the effect of pension schemes on employment. The Committee will also examine occupational, industrial and other variations on the general issues already studied.

The Committee have been aware that many of the problems they have examined are linked with economic and financial questions beyond their terms of reference. In July of this year the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the establishment of an independent Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B., "to review the economic and financial problems involved in providing for old age, having regard to the prospective increase in the number of the aged" (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July, page 233, and August, page 270). The National Advisory Committee expect to work in close co-operation with the new Committee.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 356 to 373.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 106,000 (49,000 males and 57,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,320,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 14,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 67,000, and other industries and services an increase of 25,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 121,000 from 23,352,000 to 23,473,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 282,389 to 280,592 between 10th August and 14th September, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 11,147 to 11,378. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 6,765 among males and a rise of 5,199 among females.

Rates of Wages

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

"Age and Employment"

A leaflet entitled "Age and Employment", with a foreword by the Minister of Labour and National Service, has been distributed to the main organisations of employers and trade unions and to various other bodies. The leaflet summarises the general points of the First Report, but not the special difficulties which may arise in practice, or the problems of special groups, e.g., the managerial and professional classes. Copies of this leaflet may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

as 100), was 137 at the end of September, compared with 136 at the end of August. The changes in wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at £221,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 926,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 12,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in retail food distribution, domestic and similar grades of staff in hospitals, agricultural workers in Scotland, and workers engaged in boot and shoe manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 15th September, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 18th August, compared with 136 at 16th September, 1952.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 26,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 105,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 161, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of electricians and mates employed in building and contracting in various districts of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May (page 156) and previous issues, gave particulars of schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which had been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. The present article gives information regarding some additional schemes of this nature.

Agriculture and Horticulture (England and Wales)

The scheme is administered by the Agriculture Apprenticeship Council, consisting of representatives of the National Farmers' Union, the National Union of Agricultural Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, with assessors from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Provision is made for the appointment of District Apprenticeship Committees, similarly constituted, to undertake local development and supervision of the scheme. Apprenticeships may be served in all or any of the following branches of the industry: in agriculture, dairy cattle and milk production; beef cattle; sheep; pigs; poultry; crop husbandry; use of farm machinery; in horticulture, commercial production of fruit; commercial production of vegetables in the open; cultivation of hardy bulbs, flowers and foliage plants; cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables under glass or crops under glass; propagation of plants for sale or the commercial production of hardy plants for sale; and production of vegetable and flower seeds. The District Apprenticeship Committees will select young persons for apprenticeship, taking account of the candidates' educational attainments and general ability, progress in any previous employment, and evidence of practical interest in agriculture or horticulture as a career. Suitable holdings for the placing of apprentices will be selected by the District Committees, and the National Council, with the assistance of the District Committees, will keep employment prospects under review and determine the number of apprentices to be admitted each year. There will normally be one apprentice only on each farm, except where the number of adult regular employees exceeds four. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship will be school-leaving age and applicants over 17½ and under 18 years of age will be admitted only in exceptional circumstances. The period of apprenticeship will be three years, of which the first three months are to be regarded as a probationary period, counting, if satisfactorily completed, towards the three years' apprenticeship. Apprentices are to be engaged under written agreement in the form approved by the National Council between the training employer, the apprentice, and the parent or guardian. The National Council have laid down, in broad outline, syllabuses for practical training in the various branches; detailed programmes for training individual apprentices will be prepared by the District Apprenticeship Committees. Where necessary, arrangements will be made for training to be undertaken at more

than one farm. Subject to reasonable employment prospects, the third year of training will, wherever practicable, be biased in favour of the particular branch or branches for which the apprentice seems most suitable and for which he has a preference. During the first two years of apprenticeship, apprentices are to be released without loss of pay, for not more than 104 days in the two years, to attend day-time courses of instruction where available. Apprentices in their third year will be expected and encouraged to attend suitable evening classes in their own time. At the end of the probationary period and thereafter at least every six months throughout apprenticeship District Apprenticeship Committees will review the progress of each apprentice and ensure that training is being given in accordance with the scheme. Hours of work, holidays, and wages of apprentices will comply with any statutory requirements which may apply to them.

Asbestos Manufacturing (Textile Section)

The National Joint Industrial Council of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry (Textile Section), on which are represented the Asbestos Association Limited, The Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Rochdale Weavers' Association, have made agreed arrangements for the training of technicians. The scheme provides for entry into apprenticeship normally between 15 and 17 years of age and for a period of five years' apprenticeship, which may be reduced for boys entering at a later age if they possess the General Certificate of Education at the ordinary level. Practical training will be supervised by the senior technologist of the firm acting as tutor and adviser. The programme of training must be approved by the Textile Section of the National Joint Industrial Council and will be so arranged as to enable the apprentice to acquire a broad knowledge of the department and at the same time perform useful work. Apprentices will be required to attend further education classes for at least one full day a week.

Building Brick and Allied Industries

The National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries have agreed upon a scheme for training selected entrants to these industries. The National Joint Council comprises representatives of the manufacturers of clay and sand lime building and engineering bricks (except fletton bricks and glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed) terra cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials, in all areas of England and Wales, with the exception of brick manufacturers in Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire (other than the Stoke-on-Trent district); trade unions represented on the Council are the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The Council have established a Recruitment and Training Committee to decide questions of policy, maintain a general oversight of the scheme, and assist in co-ordinating the work of Local Joint Committees, who will have the primary

responsibility of administering the scheme in their districts. There will be close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education. Candidates for training under the scheme will be selected by Local Joint Committees from nominations made by employers. The normal age of entry into training will be from school-leaving age up to not later than the 17th birthday, but provision is made for admitting entrants after their 17th birthday in exceptional circumstances. The period of learnership will normally be three years. Service of a probationary period of not more than six months will be required if the entrant is under 16 years of age, and the period of learnership will be deemed to have commenced from the end of the probationary period or the 16th birthday, whichever is the earlier. Learners are to be given full instruction under adequate supervision in all or a substantial number of the main processes common to the industry, both in the winning and working of raw materials and in the manufacture of the finished product. Learners will be encouraged to attend approved technical classes for the equivalent of one full day or two half-days a week without loss of pay, or, where day classes are not available, to attend evening classes or take a suitable correspondence course.

Builders' Merchants' Industry

A national scheme of apprenticeship for the craft of builders' merchants' assistant has been introduced by the Building Industry Distributor's Council. The scheme is administered by the National Trade Education Committee operating through local Trade Education Committees. The local Committees are responsible for placing apprentices at establishments providing adequate facilities for gaining suitable experience in either the "light" or "heavy" side of the trade. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship is 16 years and the length of apprenticeship four years, including a probationary period of not more than six months. With the agreement of the employer and the local Trade Education Committee, the apprentice may enter at age 15. Suitable candidates over 16 years of age may be accepted and the apprenticeship reduced to three years. Apprentices are to be indentured on a form of agreement prescribed by the National Trade Education Committee. Up to the age of 18 apprentices will be required to attend day classes or continuation school for one whole day or two half-days plus two evenings each week for approved technical and, where necessary, general education. Apprentices over 18 years of age will attend evening classes only, where available, for two evenings each week throughout the remainder of the apprenticeship period. Time off for attendance at school, without loss of wages, will be given by the employer, and the employer will pay the school fees. Practical training will be given to apprentices in all of the four main departments of the business, *i.e.*, office and clerical work, including pricing and estimating; sales and service; warehouse, workshop or yard; and transport. Temporary transfer of the apprentice from the firm to which he is indentured to another firm for the purpose of obtaining wider experience during training may be made by mutual arrangement.

Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry have agreed upon a scheme of learnership. The Council represents the British Cast Concrete Federation, the Cast Stone and Concrete Federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The scheme provides for entry into training normally at school-leaving age, for a probationary period not exceeding six months and not counting towards the period of training, and for an initial term of one year's training which may by mutual consent be extended for a further period of two years. Practical training given will be within the scope of a syllabus laid down by the Joint Advisory Committee. During training, learners will be released without loss of pay for one day or two half-days each week for further education and will also be required to attend classes on two evenings a week. The course of study will be within the syllabus laid down by the Joint Advisory Committee, and the cost of instruction will be paid by the employer.

Chemical and Allied Industries

The Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council, on which are represented the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, have agreed upon a national voluntary scheme for training adults and boys for skilled status as qualified chemical operators. Adults with five years' practical experience may take a shortened course, but those without the required experience must take the same course as that for boys. The arrangements for boys provide for the scheme to be administered nationally by a National Training Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and locally by Regional Training

Committees. Selection of boys for training will normally be by employers' nomination, and the National Training Committee recommend the use of a standard form of indenture. Boys will be recruited from 15 years of age, but apprenticeship, five years in length, will not commence before the age of 16. Candidates may be admitted at a later age provided they possess educational qualifications or experience which will enable them to complete the course. A syllabus of practical training has been drawn up, and the scheme provides for arrangements to be made locally for interchange of trainees where a particular works is unable to provide the full range of practical experience. Theoretical training will consist of the City and Guild of London Institute's syllabus for their examination in chemical plant operation, which covers the fundamental subjects common to all sections of the industry. It is planned to take four years, with an intermediate examination at the end of the second year. In order to cover the syllabus it is estimated that classes should be attended for 150 hours each year, where possible on a day release basis.

Flour Milling Industry

The scheme of training described briefly in an article in the October, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 343) has been revised. Some particulars of the revised scheme are given below.

The revised scheme has been approved by the National Joint Council for the Flour Milling Industry, which represents the National Association of British and Irish Millers Limited, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. The scheme, which will be administered through Joint District Committees, is national and voluntary. It provides for apprenticeship, commencing at the normal school-leaving age, and lasting for a period (including a probationary period not exceeding six months) of four years for mill operatives, and for the period appropriate in their respective industries for mechanics, electricians and joiners. A standard form of indenture has been approved by the National Council and all apprentices are to be registered with the Council. Apprentices are to be released to attend classes of further education for the equivalent of one day a week without loss of pay. The subjects to be taken include English and elementary mathematics, and, for milling operatives, the City and Guilds syllabus. Practical training, which, it is recommended, should be supervised by a responsible official, is to include general instruction designed to cover all operations in a flour mill and a period of instruction in each department from intake to laboratory and test bakehouse under the supervision of the management.

Forestry

A scheme, to be started in the Forest of Dean, has been approved by the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. It has as its aim the training of boys in the occupation of skilled forest worker. The Forestry Commission guarantees employment to boys who satisfactorily complete their training. The scheme is to be administered by the Forestry Commission with the assistance of a Central Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and Regional Joint Apprenticeship Committees. The Advisory Committee, consisting of members representing the two sides of the Industrial and Trade Council, together with assessors from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will advise the Commission on matters arising in connection with the scheme and will be consulted on new proposals and modifications. The Regional Joint Apprenticeship Committees will be constituted similarly to the Central Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and will assist the Forestry Commission in the local operation of the scheme. In particular, they will assist in the selection of boys for training and the selection of forests and estates for training purposes, in establishing suitable classes in collaboration with Local Education Authorities, and in regular supervision of the welfare of apprentices. Normal age limits for entry to training will be 15-17 years of age, but in special cases, *e.g.*, where full-time education has been continued beyond the normal school-leaving age, boys up to 17½ years will be considered. The period of apprenticeship will be two years, the first six months of which will be a probationary period. Apprentices are to be released without loss of pay for the equivalent of one day a week to attend classes approved by the Regional Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Wages, hours of work and other conditions of employment will be determined in accordance with the Objects and Constitution of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. After reaching the age of 17, an apprentice having served a minimum period of one year's training under the scheme may take the preliminary examination for entry into a Forester Training School, and, if he is successful, a place will be reserved for him in the October next following his release from National Service, subject to his satisfying an interview board before entering the school.

Glass Processing

Agreed arrangements for an apprenticeship scheme have been made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Processing Industry. The Council, which will administer the scheme through District Joint Committees, represents the National Association of Glassworkers' Employers and the Joint Committee of the Glassworkers' Unions. The scheme provides that the normal age of entry into apprenticeship will be from 15 to 17 years, but boys over 17 who have already received some training may be accepted at the discretion of the District Joint Committees. The apprenticeship, which may include a probationary period not exceeding six months, will continue up to the age of 20 years and will be served under a form of indenture authorised by the Council.

The ratio of apprentices to skilled workers in each section will be one in five or part of five; the ratio may be varied from time to time by the National Joint Industrial Council. Practical training will be given in all subjects within any one of the following classes: (1) bevelling, including notching payholes, fingergrrips, punts and edge-working; (2) plate cutting and facing; (3) silvering and siding; (4) brilliant cutting; (5) leaded light making; (6) embossing; (7) sandblasting; and (8) silkscreen printing. For classes (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) syllabuses of training have been laid down. Apprentices will be required to attend regularly classes of further education, both technical and general, and leave of absence for this purpose will be granted without loss of pay. They must also take such examinations as the school authority may require. Fees for instruction will be paid by the employer. Where it is considered advisable, the Council may, during the first two years of apprenticeship, transfer an apprentice from one section of the craft to another.

Vitreous Enamelling (England and Wales)

The Vitreous Enamellers' Association and the Institute of Vitreous Enamellers have agreed upon an apprenticeship scheme which will be administered by an Apprenticeship Committee consisting of representatives of these two bodies and an assessor from the Central Youth Employment Executive. Apprenticeship, which will usually commence at 15 to 16 years of age, will be by indenture for a period of four years. This period may be reduced in the case of boys who have remained at school beyond the normal school-leaving age and have attained the necessary educational standard. The Apprenticeship Committee will issue a recommended syllabus of practical training and, where necessary, an apprentice may be temporarily transferred to another employer for completion of training. Where further education classes are available, apprentices will be expected to attend; the cost will be borne by the employer. During the period of training the Apprenticeship Committee will call for periodical progress reports.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 8th September, with effect from 14th September, 1953, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers, 20 years or over, from 108s. a week to 116s. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum is raised from 120s. to 129s., and for those employed as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horsemen or tractormen from 117s. 6d. to 126s. 3d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 2s. 7d. an hour, an increase of 2d. an hour, and the differential rates of wages for overtime employment are raised from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1½d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime and from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. for overtime employment on Saturday after noon and on Sunday. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 88s. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 81s. 6d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the previous minimum rate of 91s. is raised to 98s. 3d. The minimum hourly rate for adult women employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates are advanced from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d. for overtime employment on Saturday after noon and on Sunday. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age.

The wages payable to milkers are advanced from 10s. to 10s. 9d. a week for the daily hand milking of one cow; the rate of 1s. 9d. for each additional cow milked daily is unchanged.

When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 2s. a week, or in the case of a shepherd providing board and lodging for a lamb and his dog by 3s.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply mainly to the value of potatoes, board and milk supplied by the employer.

The hours of work in respect of which the minimum rates are payable remain unchanged. As regards holidays with pay, the provisions in previous Orders are unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN APRIL, 1953

Certain figures were omitted in some copies from the Table printed on page 310 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. In the section headed "Other Services" the average earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1953, for men 21 years of age and over should have been shown as: Laundries, 156s. 7d.; Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc., 166s. 9d.

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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1953

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

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1953

	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
At the Face	54 5-1	2 2-0	56 7-1
All Underground	47 1-2	2 0-2	49 1-4
Surface	31 8-8	1 8-5	33 5-3
All Workers	43 5-8	1 11-3	45 5-1
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—			
At the Face	253 6	10 1	263 7
All Underground	231 4	9 10	241 2
Surface	173 4	9 4	182 8
All Workers	218 9	9 9	228 6

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 40s. 5-5d. in Somerset and 42s. 1-0d. in North Staffordshire to 51s. 0-8d. in Nottinghamshire and 51s. 2-1d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 202s. 3d. in Shropshire and 205s. 2d. in Somerset to 251s. 4d. in South Derbyshire and 253s. 0d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1953 amounted to 47s. 9d. per man-shift worked and 240s. 8d. per week.

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-fifth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Douglas, Isle of Man, on 7th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. T. O'Brien, M.P., Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 951. The number of organisations represented was 183 and the approximate membership represented was 8,088,000, including about 1,315,000 women members. The total membership showed an increase of about 68,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1953 and 1952 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1953 Congress			1952 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying	4	137	682,253	4	129	652,978
Railways	3	47	557,443	3	48	554,463
Transport (other than Railways)	10	94	1,394,781	10	96	1,401,120
Shipbuilding	5	16	120,160	4	16	118,480
Engineering, Foundry and Vehicle Building	27	111	1,347,100	27	106	1,290,261
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	18	40	199,201	18	40	194,213
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	19	70	594,514	19	69	592,349
Printing and Paper	14	55	285,953	14	55	288,610
Cotton	7	39	175,344	8	39	181,808
Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	29	98,504	21	30	106,692
Clothing	5	23	166,049	5	23	180,862
Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	20	107,894	6	19	111,206
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	69	480,778	15	69	484,919
Agriculture	1	16	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees	4	24	251,532	4	24	251,532
Civil Service	7	56	440,323	7	56	428,081
Non-Manual Workers	13	47	236,190	13	47	231,484
General Workers	4	58	815,409	4	61	816,021
Totals	183	951	8,088,450	183	943	8,020,079

In his opening address the President spoke of the growth of the trade union movement since the Congress first met in Manchester eighty-five years ago. To-day the movement was stronger than ever. Trade unionists were participants on almost equal terms in industry, they influenced and initiated policy, were consulted and respected by Governments, and had access to all Ministries, municipalities and national institutions. Trade unionism was not an economic theory or a system of dogmatic beliefs, but a movement pledged to protect the industrial interests of its organised membership. Throughout its history the movement had asserted its independence and the right to make its own decisions and had never subordinated itself to political parties or taken its instructions from Governments. The fundamental purpose of a trade union movement in a democracy was to preserve the freedom and independence of its members so that they might maintain and improve their living standards and their rights as workers and free citizens. Democracy was not merely a method of government, but a way of living and a standard of behaviour. The trade union movement was the strongest bulwark of democracy and any weakening of the movement would leave democracy weaker and more vulnerable. Although democracy may sometimes have made bad decisions it could admit them and correct them and was, therefore, at all times preferable to any sort of totalitarian society, which had to maintain an illusion of infallibility.

Turning to the economic field, the President said that because of the fall in the prices of raw materials the balance of payment problem had greatly eased. The prices of some of the commodities on which our great industries depended were lower to-day than they were two years ago, and at the same time the prices of our exports had remained relatively steady. It would be foolish, however, to think that this favourable trend must necessarily continue. The trade union movement must make its contribution towards the maintenance of these conditions. The obligation to raise production and increase exports could not be escaped.

Although production had improved, increased production required increased imports of raw materials and increased imports must be paid for by increased exports. It was a fact, however, that our exports were down compared with last year. If the balance of trade widened against us once more there would be pressure for economies from the Government and from employers, especially now that aid from the United States was coming to an end. An increase in productivity was necessary to bring down export prices. Part of our increased production must also be devoted to capital investment.

It must be realised, too, that the competitive struggle for overseas markets was growing keener. Our competitors now included not only the United States, but Japan, Germany and other European countries in the field of certain manufactures. A tremendous effort had to be made to expand our production and regain and increase our overseas trade. We had to keep on providing, out of our own resources, for the Welfare State we had created. There was no "Welfare World" and if Britain fell by the wayside there would be no ambulance for her.

The British trade union movement had never been actuated solely by self-interest. They had taken their international responsibilities seriously, particularly responsibilities to the colonies and Commonwealth. Increased production would provide machinery and equipment which would lessen the load of labour and bring the benefits of modern civilisation to peoples who felt that their own exploitation should end and be replaced by the exploitation of nature.

It was nonsense for trade unionists to say that they could not take part in campaigns to increase productivity so long as we had a capitalist society or to suggest that increased productivity simply meant more profit for the bosses and none for anyone else. Trade unions existed to prevent this. From his own experience, the President said, it was easier to get improved standards for trade union members when an industry prospered than when it was in a depressed condition.

What he had said about production and prices had its bearing upon cost-of-living problems. Although retail prices had risen much less during the last financial year than during the preceding year, food prices had risen by more than other prices. These increases were largely due to reductions in subsidies and it was among low-paid workers that hardship was most seriously felt. The trade unions had no choice but to take steps to safeguard their members' interests. Here, however, they were confronted with a dilemma. If wages were increased, it was certain that the increased cost would be passed on to consumers by way of price increases; and most of the consumers were wage-earners. Every trade union accepted the principle that protection of their members did not lie wholly in securing an increase of money wages. A careful scrutiny of economic policy and trends was necessary to safeguard employment. It was important that there should be not only a good rate for the job but also a job available to which the rate applied.

In turning to the international field the President said that the Trades Union Congress had been in the forefront of the struggle to establish a powerful and strongly integrated international trade union movement based on democratic principles and harmonious co-operation among all its constituent bodies. They were proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with trade unionists of other countries as affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Describing some of the ways in which the Confederation was helping to build up the trade union movement in other countries and assisting in the improvement of working conditions and standards of living, the President said that the policy was a long-term programme but its ultimate results would benefit free workers throughout the world.

Convinced that its aims and purposes were at one with those of the free trade union movement, Congress had consistently supported the International Labour Organisation. It was imperative that its work should not be hampered by short-sighted financial economies on the part of Member-States. Its activities should be extended rather than curtailed.

Concluding with an analysis of the international political outlook, the President said that trade unionists must be realistic and open-minded in their appraisal of developments in Soviet Russia. The inconclusive nature of the truce in Korea must be recognised. The question of the future of Germany was moving into a new phase and the problem must not be dismissed as an opportunity for scoring party political debating points. The fear of German rearmament could be understood when the battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad, the invasions of France and the devastation in this country were remembered. Yet Germany, too, had paid heavily.

Through the jungle of suspicions, antagonisms, jealousies and irreconcilable ideologies a path must be cut to deal with the many outstanding problems, in a sustained and resolute effort to establish the conditions of permanent peace.

Congress proceeded to consider the General Council's report and a number of motions proposed by affiliated unions.

A resolution was carried deploring the interpretation by the Ministry of Labour of Article 2(2) of I.L.O. Convention No. 98 which relates to the protection of workers' organisations. The General Council was asked to take steps to render the convention of value with particular reference to the organising of bank employees.

A resolution was carried which opposed any weakening of the structure and powers of Wages Councils, and urged that the Minister of Labour should notify his decision on proposals within a definite period of time.

A composite resolution was carried which declared that the Congress rejected any form of wage restraint which might interfere with the freedom of collective bargaining and independent arbitration. It urged the General Council to make a vigorous attempt to force the Government to stabilise the cost of living, if necessary by the re-introduction of food subsidies.

Another composite resolution, asking Congress to reject wage restraint completely and to give active support to the efforts of unions campaigning in favour of higher wages, was defeated.

The General Council's interim report on public ownership was considered. The report maintained that while there was no cause to suggest that the approach of the trade union movement to the basic principles of public ownership needed to be changed, certain risks were incidental to taking industries into public ownership and further thorough investigation was necessary before the principle was extended to additional industries other than that of water supply. It was suggested that the structure of existing nationalised industries might, after further examination, benefit from certain modifications. The report was endorsed after a lengthy debate.

Congress approved a resolution which condemned the Government's policy in handing back to private ownership the iron and

steel and road haulage industries, and declared its support for the policy of the Labour Party of re-nationalising those industries and extending nationalisation to other industries where it can be proved to be in the best interests of the nation.

Congress rejected a resolution calling for a scheme of joint action by all unions in support of any union engaged in a dispute with employers who refused to recognise the union or who penalised workers for their trade union activities.

Another resolution referred to the subject of trade union structure and closer unity and suggested that the General Council should call meetings of unions in industries where overlapping of trade union organisation existed, with the object of obtaining the utmost industrial organisation. This resolution was defeated.

Congress rejected a resolution which called for the acceptance of the principle of a legalised minimum living wage linked to a revised and accurate retail cost-of-living index.

A resolution, which sought to restrain Trade Union Congress members of the British Productivity Council from further participation in the promotion and sponsoring of local productivity committees, was defeated after a discussion of the need for an increase in productivity.

At the request of the General Council, Congress rejected a resolution which demanded that there must be greater participation in the management and control of nationalised industries by the workers employed in those industries, and that half of the executive positions should be filled by representatives of the trade unions concerned.

Congress rejected a resolution which deprecated the action of members of the General Council who accepted appointments on the Government's Steel Board. It was maintained that whenever the interests of trade unionists were involved their representatives must be there to protect those interests.

A resolution was proposed which urged the General Council to take immediate steps to remove restrictions which it was asserted were imposed by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal when new claims for increased wages are referred to it, but a member of the General Council stated that no such restrictions existed, and the resolution was defeated.

Resolutions calling for modification of the National Insurance Acts were remitted to the General Council for further consideration. The resolutions sought to increase the scope and rates of benefit without increasing contributions and to remove certain causes of disallowance of benefit.

A composite resolution, which asked for a review of the Industrial Disputes Order in the light of the experience of its operation by affiliated unions and with due regard to previous Congress decisions, was referred to the General Council.

Other subjects on which resolutions were passed included hospital provision for the elderly, hospital management committees, health, welfare and safety in non-industrial employment, the full realisation of the Education Act and higher priority for school building, night baking, the exploitation of brutality and violence in films, National Service, scientific research, equal pay, food subsidies and prices, purchase tax, peace, international relations, and racial discrimination and attacks on trade unionism in South Africa.

Several other resolutions were discussed and remitted to the General Council for further consideration.

The Congress was addressed by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Chairman of the Labour Party, by delegates from the Co-operative Union Limited, the American Federation of Labor, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and by the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Mr. Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has been elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE IN THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between members of the National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 314) have issued their Report, which has been published as a Command Paper.* The members of the Court were Mr. John Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C. (Chairman), Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E., and Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft. The hearings, which were in public, commenced in London on Thursday, 17th September, and concluded on Monday, 21st September.

The Report gives a critical and detailed review of the conduct of the negotiations by the parties, and records the conclusion that neither side can escape responsibility for the situation which has arisen. Both made unfortunate errors of judgment and conduct, each was suspicious of the other's motives and methods and in the result neither side operated the industry's joint machinery of negotiation to its full effect.

The Court suggest in their Report that there should be an early meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the industry and an earnest endeavour should be made by both sides to resolve outstanding differences. If no agreement can be found either upon a basis for the calculation of wages or for a determination of the

*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. Cmd. 8968. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

wage rate itself, then one or both of these matters should be referred voluntarily to arbitration. If this course were not followed, the only inference that could be drawn would be that one or other of the parties did not desire a settlement of the differences except on their own terms.

The Court are of the opinion that the parties should consider improving the industry's negotiating machinery by including some more positive provision for the settlement of disputes, including a procedure for reference to arbitration should the two sides of the Council be unable to agree.

Finally, the Court express the hope that their investigation into the causes and circumstances of the dispute will assist both parties to a better understanding of each other's difficulties, and that as a result a speedy and amicable settlement will be reached which will afford a basis for peace in the industry.

POLICE COUNCIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Announcements made by the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department on 24th September stated that the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland have informed police authorities in England and Wales and Scotland that, following discussions on the Police Councils and with representatives of the various interests concerned in the two countries, it has been decided to bring into being forthwith a new negotiating body, on Whitley Council lines, to be known as the Police Council for Great Britain; and that the new negotiating machinery will, by agreement with all parties, be operated on the following basis until such time as it is possible to introduce amending legislation. Hitherto, questions relating to the conditions of service of the police have been decided by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland with the advice of the respective Police Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Details of the new Council given in the announcements are reproduced below:—

Constitution

The Council will consist of an independent Chairman appointed by the Prime Minister, an Official Side and a Staff Side. The Official Side, totalling 26 members, will consist of representatives of the Home Office, Scottish Home Department and the Police Authorities. The Staff Side, totalling 27 members, will include representatives of all ranks of the police from Constable to Chief Officer.

Besides the Chairman of the Council, the constitution provides for the appointment by the Prime Minister of three arbitrators to whom disputes may be referred. The names of the persons appointed by the Prime Minister will be notified as soon as possible. The members of the Official Side and of the Staff Side will be appointed by the constituent authorities or bodies which they represent. The Council will appoint three Standing Panels which will deal respectively with matters affecting (a) ranks above that of Chief Superintendent, (b) ranks of Chief Superintendent and Superintendent and (c) federated ranks (i.e., Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables). The Council may from time to time appoint such other panels as it considers necessary. The Chairman of the Council will take the Chair at the meeting of any Panel. A detailed procedure is laid down for the Constitution of the Panels.

The Chairman of the Council will be appointed for a term not exceeding three years and may be re-appointed. The first appointed members of the Council and its Standing Panels will hold office until 30th November, 1954. Thereafter members will retire on 30th November in each year and will be eligible for re-appointment.

Function of the Council and its Panels

The function of the Council and its Panels is to discuss and negotiate on matters affecting the general conditions of service of members of the police forces of Great Britain or of the several ranks in the above-mentioned Panels as the case may be. (Until such time as legislation is passed, agreements will, if approved by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, be implemented by regulations laid before the statutory Police Councils under the provisions of the Police Act, 1919.)

The Council and its Panels may not discuss questions of promotion or discipline affecting individuals. Subjects upon which the Council and its Panels have power to reach agreement are:—

- (i) questions of pay, allowances, expenses, emoluments in cash or kind, hours of duty and leave;
- (ii) the procedure and composition of the Council and its Panels;
- (iii) any dispute on a question whether a matter referred to the Council is appropriate for discussion under sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph or whether it is appropriate for reference to a Panel.

The subjects under (ii) and (iii) above will be for consideration by the whole Council and not by its Panels.

The Council and its Panels may also advise the Secretaries of State on the following matters:—(i) the police pensions code, and the National Insurance Scheme in so far as it affects police pensions; (ii) any other matters which may be referred to the Council or its Panels by the Secretaries of State or by the statutory Police Council for England and Wales or by the statutory Police Council for Scotland or by any of the constituent authorities or bodies concerned and which are not appropriate for consideration by the Council or its Panels as indicated above.

Agreements of the Council and its Panels will be reached by the concurrence of both Sides. Where the Official Side and the Staff Side fail to agree the dispute may, at the instance either of

the Staff Side or of the Official Side, or jointly, be referred to three arbitrators appointed by the Prime Minister.

If the Secretaries of State approve an agreement of the Council or a Panel they will lay regulations implementing it before the statutory Police Councils under the provisions of the Police Act, 1919. Where the Secretaries of State do not approve an agreement they may reject it or refer it back to the Council or Panel for further consideration.

Procedure and Expenses

Meetings of the Council and its Panels may be called by the Chairman on his own initiative or at the request of the Official Side or the Staff Side. The expenses of the Council and its Panels will be shared equally by the Exchequer and the police authorities.

Policewomen

The constitution provides for the appointment to the Staff Side of a woman representative of the federated ranks in Great Britain, *i.e.*, constable, sergeant or inspector in the police service of England and Wales, or of Scotland. A policewoman of appropriate rank also may be added to each Branch Board, Central Conference and Central Committee of the Police Federation for England and Wales in an advisory and non-voting capacity. Detailed procedures are specified for the election of these advisers and of the woman police representative of the Police Council for Great Britain.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEVERELY DISABLED PERSONS

In a letter to County Councils and County Borough Councils (large Burghs in Scotland) the Ministry of Labour and National Service have made an offer of financial assistance towards the cost of providing workshop employment for severely disabled sighted persons, who, on account of disablement, cannot work under ordinary industrial conditions. The financial assistance will consist of up to 75 per cent. of the capital cost of setting up approved workshop facilities and grants towards meeting any losses incurred in operating them.

The Local Authorities concerned have a statutory duty to promote the welfare of blind persons and grants are made by the Ministry towards the cost of providing employment facilities in special workshops for the blind (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 234). There is no statutory requirement upon Local Authorities to provide facilities for the employment of the sighted disabled, and the problem has been partly met hitherto by Remploy factories and by establishments managed by voluntary organisations. Financial assistance for any approved scheme of workshop employment for severely disabled sighted persons will be on the same basis as for workshops for the blind. It is hoped that many Local Authorities will be encouraged to provide employment facilities, either separately or jointly with other Local Authorities, for small and widely scattered groups of seriously disabled persons who cannot be catered for under the existing facilities. New and expensive building programmes are not envisaged, and the Ministry suggest that use might first be made of any vacant accommodation in workshops for the blind or in voluntary undertakings, if necessary on an agency basis. Later, attention will be given to the provision of home working facilities for those persons whose disabilities confine them to their homes.

Under the arrangements proposed, Local Authorities would retain full responsibility for the administration of these workshop schemes. The Ministry of Labour and National Service continue to be responsible, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, for the training and rehabilitation of disabled persons.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The second issue, No. 2, October, 1953, of the half-yearly Digest of Scottish Statistics which has recently been published provides a detailed analysis of the Scottish economy. The Digest was first published in April, 1953 (*see* the April issue of this GAZETTE, page 120). New material in the second issue includes charts showing industrial production, a Table giving a more detailed analysis of employment figures and a Table on juvenile crime. The statistics are grouped in fourteen main sections relating to population and vital statistics; labour; industrial production; fuel and power; raw materials; manufactured goods; building; agriculture, forestry and fishing; merchant shipping; inland transport; finance; education; justice and crime; and final consumption (value of sales by large retailers, etc.). The Index of Industrial Production (Table 14), which measures changes in production in Scottish industry, shows that production in Scotland was three per cent. higher in the first half of 1953 than in the same period of 1952. The latest figure for the second quarter of this year is 118 (1948 = 100), a figure attained only once before, in the fourth quarter of 1951. Separate index numbers are given for each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification. Statistics furnished wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service include numbers of insured employees, numbers of unemployed and percentage rate of unemployment in Scotland and the Scottish Development Area; analysis of registered unemployed by duration of unemployment; employment vacancies filled and unfilled; and the index figures of weekly wage rates and of retail prices for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The Digest of Scottish Statistics is prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, price 4s. net (4s. 2d. post free).

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1952

A Report on the administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1952 has been presented by the Chief Inspector and published as a Command Paper.* The Report states that no new Regulations or Orders were made during the year.

Number of Factories and Inspections

On 31st December, 1952, the number of factories and other places within the scope of the Acts which were registered with the Factory Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was 8,485, including 5,627 factories with power, 1,279 factories without power, and 1,579 other places (electrical stations, docks, warehouses, institutions, building operations and works of engineering construction). An additional 195 places were registered as within the scope of the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act (Northern Ireland), 1927. During 1952, 5,815 factories were fully inspected and 7,503 visits were made by inspectors to premises within the scope of the Acts. A number of these visits were made at the special request of factory occupiers or intending occupiers for the purpose of discussing and solving problems of safety and general planning. The Report notes that the total number of places within the scope of the Acts tends to rise yearly and states that this increase is attributable rather more to the growth in numbers of building operations and works of engineering construction than to any substantial rise in the number of factories with power.

Employment

At the beginning of June, 1952, the estimated total number of persons employed in factories was 168,650, of whom 98,050 were males and 70,600 were females. In addition, 34,000 persons (males only) were employed on building operations and works of engineering construction. In the earlier part of 1952 activity in factories showed a tendency to decline, but towards the end of the year there was an upward trend. Of 78 authorisations to work overtime beyond normal statutory limits, about two-thirds were given during the second half of the year. The nature of many of the authorisations, the Report says, indicated the popularity of a somewhat longer working day on fewer occasions each week. A considerable number of factories have adopted the five-day week system of working.

Health and Welfare

Improvements in the standard of general cleanliness, temperature and ventilation, which had been noted in previous reports, were, in general, maintained during 1952. The Report says that it has been noted with satisfaction that considerable experimental work has been carried out in the control of temperature and humidity in wet spinning rooms. In some factories this work has already been given practical application and new methods of control have led to dry floors and walls and generally more comfortable working conditions. Attention continued to be given to improvements in lighting. Improvements made were, however, more noticeable in work-rooms than in passage-ways.

The provision of suitable seats for certain workers became a statutory obligation in September, 1951. The Report says that as the older industries, in which work has, traditionally, been done standing, find it relatively more difficult to comply with the statutory requirements, progress has not been rapid. Considerable ingenuity has, however, been displayed in arranging seats in some factories where space is limited. There was slow progress in providing satisfactory washing facilities and clothing accommodation in some of the older-established factories. Wide differences in standards were observed in the provision of first-aid facilities. Facilities in some factories were good and included ambulance rooms and trained nurses; in other factories first-aid boxes were found to be inadequately stocked, and, in some cases, in the charge of inexperienced staff.

Accidents

The total number of persons involved in "reportable accidents" in 1952 was 3,082, of whom 15 were killed. Accidents are reportable if they cause loss of life or disable a person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. Accidents of lesser severity are not included in the figures recorded. A downward trend in the total number of reported accidents had been evident for some years and was maintained in 1952. The number of fatalities, on the other hand, fluctuates from year to year. In 1952 the number recorded was the lowest for seven years. In factories only, *i.e.*, excluding warehouses, docks and building operations, the number of persons injured in reported accidents in 1952 was 2,440, including six persons killed. The accident rate in factories, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of persons employed, was 14.5 per 1,000 in 1952; the corresponding figure for 1951 was 14.6. The numbers of accidents to men, women, boys under 18 years of age and girls under 18 were fewer in each case in 1952 than in 1951, and, except for girls, there was also a reduction in the accident rates in each of these categories. The rate of accidents per 1,000 employed was 23.8 for boys and 11.5 for girls, compared with 18.1 for men and 7.9 for women. The relatively high rates for young persons are, the Report states,

* Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1952. Cmd. 316. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

mainly due to inexperience and lack of training in safe methods of working. Many of the reported accidents involving young persons were due to inadequate supervision. Of the 2,440 accidents in factories in 1952, 510 were caused by power-driven machinery (other than lifting machinery), 487 occurred in the handling of goods and materials, 362 were due to persons falling, 291 to persons stepping on or striking an object and 285 to blows from falling bodies. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 686, 627, 399, 286 and 249.

There was an increase in 1952 in the number of accidents reported at building operations and works of engineering construction, from 375 in 1951 to 486 (seven fatal) in 1952. A substantial increase in the numbers employed in the industry partly accounted for the increased number of accidents, but the accident rate also showed a rise from 12.3 per 1,000 persons employed in 1951 to 14.3 in 1952. More accidents (112) were caused by persons falling than in any other way. Injuries sustained in the handling of goods or materials numbered 103. Reference is made in the Report to the excessive number of cases of neglect to provide, or use, safeguards against falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc., and attention is directed to the comprehensive code of building regulations, which came into force in 1951 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1951, page 100). At docks and warehouses, 156 accidents were reported in 1952, of which 61 occurred in the handling of goods.

The Report gives detailed particulars of some of the accidents and dangerous occurrences reported during the year.

Medical Supervision

During 1952 the number of young persons aged between 14 and 18 years of age who were examined for certificates of fitness for employment in factories under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949, was 19,488, including 7,627 males and 11,861 females. The number rejected was 411, of whom 125 were boys and 286 were girls. Of those rejected, 36 per cent. of the boys and 42 per cent. of the girls were rejected on account of disease of the ear, nose or throat, and a further 24 per cent. of the boys and 19 per cent. of the girls on account of disease of the eyes and eyelids.

Appendices to the Report contain a current list of Regulations and Orders made under the Factories Acts and under certain other Acts, statistical details of the causes of accidents reported in 1952 and the results of inspections of factories by Health Authorities.

Special Regulations for Iron and Steel Foundries

It was announced in February (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1953, page 51) that the Minister of Labour and National Service had decided, following the withdrawal of the Foundry Workers (Health and Safety) Bill, to initiate forthwith the statutory procedure for making Special Regulations under the Factories Acts in regard to the subject matters of the Bill, and to extend the scope of the proposed Regulations to steel foundries as well as iron foundries.

On 1st October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Iron and Steel Foundries Regulations, 1953, under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. The new Regulations make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in iron and steel foundries. They impose requirements for the purpose of promoting safety and cleanliness in work-rooms, and as to the provision and maintenance of protective equipment, bathing facilities and clothing accommodation, and prescribe measures for the suppression of dust and fumes. The Regulations come into operation on 1st January, 1954, with the exception of the requirements relating to the suppression of dust and fumes, bathing facilities and clothing accommodation which operate from 1st January, 1956.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 1464) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

NATIONAL INSURANCE Decisions on Questions of Classification and Insurability

The fifth of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE (*see* the issue for September, 1952, page 314), containing leading decisions of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and insurability of employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has recently been published.*

The decisions included in the pamphlet affect a boarding house proprietor; an articulated clerk; a canteen manageress; a resident welfare warden employed by a local authority; an assistant medical practitioner; a foreign newspaper correspondent; timber fellers; outworkers in the cutlery trade; and a theatrical producer.

* Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability. Pamphlet M.S. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Asian Maritime Conference

An Asian Maritime Conference of the International Labour Organisation opened in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, on 5th October, 1953. The United Kingdom was represented by:—Government delegates: Mr. P. Faulkner, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport, and Mr. D. C. Haselgrove, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Transport. Employers' delegate: Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager of the British Shipping Federation, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and Member of the Joint Maritime Commission. Workers' delegate: Mr. T. Yates, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and Member of the Joint Maritime Commission. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda of the Conference was as follows:—
(1) Report of the Director-General (containing a survey of maritime developments in Asia, the general conditions of Asian seafarers, and the position in regard to ratification of maritime Conventions by countries of the Asian region).

(2) Methods of recruitment and engagement of Asian seafarers.
(3) Welfare facilities for Asian seafarers in Asian ports.

Fourth Session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee

The Fourth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 26th October for the consideration of the following agenda:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the construction industry.

2. Methods of facilitating the progressive application in the construction industry of the principle of a guaranteed wage, including methods of eliminating temporary stoppages or fluctuations in plant operations and in employment.

3. Factors affecting productivity in the construction industry. The Committee is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part may include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom is represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. M. W. Bennitt, Under Secretary, Ministry of Works, and Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Employers' representatives: Mr. R. Kean, O.B.E., Director, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and Mr. N. Longley, Past President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers. Workers' representatives: Sir Richard Coppock, C.B.E., General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and Mr. Jack Armstrong, O.B.E., National Secretary, Building Trade Group, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Secretary, Operatives' Side, Civil Engineering Conciliation Board. The Government representatives are accompanied by a representative of the Government of Northern Ireland and the Employers' representatives by advisers.

The Third Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in February, 1951, when nineteen States Members of the International Labour Organisation were represented by tripartite delegations (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1951, page 147).

BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION

The Brussels Treaty Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled held their Tenth Session in Cambridge from 16th to 18th September under the chairmanship of Mr. P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B.E., Ministry of Labour and National Service.

At this session the Committee discussed reports submitted by the five countries on the educational aspect of rehabilitation, the resettlement of persons suffering from poliomyelitis, the rehabilitation of the tuberculous and the conditions to be complied with by disabled persons for obtaining driving licences. Preliminary consideration was also given to the question of the rehabilitation of persons suffering from rheumatism and the social aspects of the rehabilitation of paraplegics, both of which subjects will be discussed more fully at the next session. The delegates visited the Village Settlement at Papworth, so that they could study at first hand the techniques used for the rehabilitation of the tuberculous.

The next session of the Joint Committee will be held in Belgium at the end of March, 1954.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Employment of Severely Disabled Persons in Germany

New legislation respecting the employment of severely disabled persons in the Federal Republic of Germany was passed by the Federal Parliament in May, 1953, and enacted on 16th June, 1953. As from the date on which the new Act took effect, viz., 1st May, 1953, in general, it replaces and repeals the earlier corresponding legislation of 12th January, 1923, with subsequent modification and amendments up to May, 1945, and such other legislative provisions as were laid down by the individual Regional (*Land*) authorities following the capitulation of Germany.

The main feature of the Act is the obligation it imposes on employers to provide severely disabled persons with employment in their undertakings, according to a quota system and under arrangements supervised and controlled by the employment service and the public assistance authorities. Other important provisions relate to the grant in the case of the disabled persons of preferential conditions of employment, including extra holiday entitlement and special protection against unjust dismissal; and the granting of special priorities and concessions to wives and widows of the severely disabled.

Severely disabled persons within the meaning of the Act include all Germans whose working capacity is diminished not merely temporarily by at least 50 per cent. in consequence of specified circumstances and occurrences (including the War, National-Socialist oppression, the occupation of Germany after 31st July, 1945, sickness arising out of employment, etc.) together with all blind persons and persons suffering from severe visual defect. In certain circumstances permanently disabled persons whose degree of disability is less than 50 but above 30 per cent. may, on application to the competent authorities, qualify for parity of treatment with those generally recognised as severely handicapped, provided it is clear that, without the protection and assistance of the new legislation, they would find it difficult to obtain or to retain employment. Moreover, certain foreigners resident in the Federal Republic may be accepted as covered by the Act under specific conditions.

Undertakings employing at least seven workers are required to employ at least one severely disabled person. For other undertakings percentage quotas of disabled persons are fixed, irrespective of the foregoing provision, as follows:—(a) administrative offices of the Federal Government, the Regional Governments, and local and other public authorities generally—at least 10 per cent. of all posts; (b) private banks, insurance companies and savings banks—at least 10 per cent.; (c) any other private firms not falling under (b) and public undertakings—at least 8 per cent.

The quotas so fixed may, on the one hand, be increased by Order of the Federal Government, with the approval of the Federal Council, to 12 per cent. as regards all undertakings specified in (a) and (b), and to 10 per cent. as regards those in (c); on the other hand, in certain conditions any or all of the quotas may be reduced to 4 per cent. by the Government. Similar powers of quota adjustment within the prescribed limits are given to the Regional Governments and the Regional employment services, subject to consultation with interested organisations.

Individual quotas must include a reasonable number of war-blinded and other blind persons, persons suffering from brain injury and others with a disablement rating of 80 per cent. or more. Certain widows and wives of severely disabled persons must be given priority for engagement in the Civil Service, and, where they are employed in private industry, each may count as a half-unit towards the employers' quota. On the other hand, in cases where special difficulties of placing result from the disability of workers the employment of the persons concerned may be allowed to count as double units for the purposes of the quota.

Where employers fail to meet their quota requirements, compensation payments amounting to 50 Deutsche Marks for each quota post unfilled are payable by the employers to the Central Welfare Authority (*Hauptfürsorgestelle*) and all such sums are to be used exclusively for the benefit of severely disabled persons and their wives and widows. This standard rate of compensation payment may, in cases where hardship to the employer can be proved, be reduced or waived by the Regional Employment Offices after consultation with the Central Welfare Authority.

Severely disabled persons may be given notice of dismissal only with the approval of the Central Welfare Authority, and such dismissal will only be effective after four weeks' notice has been given. A week's paid holiday over and above the normal holiday period must be given to the severely disabled employee, and, in assessing his remuneration, any pensions accruing to him under social insurance and welfare legislation must not be taken into consideration.

To assist the effective operation of the new legislation, provision is made for employers to furnish information to the Labour Offices and to permit inspectors to visit their premises in pursuance of the provisions of the Act. Disabled persons will be represented on Works Councils, and special committees are to be set up at the Federal and the Regional Employment and Unemployment Insurance Offices to assist, in an advisory capacity, the efforts of the authorities concerned to integrate the disabled in the employment field. In addition, grievance committees will be provided at the level of the Central Welfare Authority and the Regional Employment Offices, and special sections of the local Employment Offices will be devoted to the disabled, their wives and widows.

The new Law came into force on 1st May, 1953; in certain of the

Regions, however, the provisions relating to the financial penalties for non-fulfilment of quotas do not take effect until 1st November, 1953.

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and hours in the principal industries in the area covered by the Federal Republic. The results of the surveys are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* and other publications of the Federal Statistical Office. An article in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1952 (page 346), gave some statistics, extracted from the German publications, relating to surveys carried out up to and including February, 1952. Later figures in the same series, extracted from the issue of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* for August, 1953, are given below, including figures for May, 1953, for some of the principal industry groups. The statistics relate to wage-earners only. Workers not engaged upon production and apprentices (except in mining) are not included within the scope of the enquiries. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deductions on account of taxes, etc., and, in the case of coal and lignite mines, include the value of free coal supplied.

Date or Industry	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
All Industries* :	Pf.	DM		Pf.	DM	
May, 1952 ..	170.4	82.23	48.2	107.2	47.00	43.8
August, 1952 ..	171.5	84.01	49.0	107.3	47.98	44.7
November, 1952 ..	174.3	85.53	49.1	109.0	50.84	46.7
February, 1953 ..	176.9	82.46	46.6	110.3	48.66	44.1
May, 1953 ..	178.9	87.57	49.0	113.2	51.28	45.3
May, 1953 :						
Coal Mining ..	208.5	97.96	47.0	—	—	—
Chemicals ..	192.7	95.67	49.6	118.4	54.65	46.2
Iron and Steel ..	214.1	106.24	49.6	137.1	73.28	46.6
Metal Working ..	184.6	89.57	48.5	120.4	54.95	45.6
Textiles ..	154.9	75.53	48.8	118.7	52.69	44.4
Boots and Shoes ..	162.2	71.49	44.1	113.7	49.38	43.4
Other Clothing ..	164.9	79.42	48.2	109.9	50.30	45.8
Food, etc. ..	155.5	81.19	52.2	97.2	43.24	44.5
Woodworking ..	149.4	71.06	47.6	101.1	46.35	45.9
Building ..	178.6	86.51	48.4	119.2	54.65	45.8

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey, except coal mining, rose from 152.6 Pfennigs in February, 1952, to 155.7 Pfennigs in May, 1952, and 163.2 Pfennigs in May, 1953. Weekly earnings rose from 70.82 Deutsche Marks in February, 1952, to 73.41 Deutsche Marks in May, 1952, and 78.39 Deutsche Marks in May, 1953. Average weekly hours worked, which were 46.4 in February, 1952, rose to 47.1 in May, 1952, and to 48.0 in May, 1953.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1952

A Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901-1920, in the Republic of Ireland during 1952 has been issued by the Irish Department of Industry and Commerce. At the end of 1952 the total number of premises on the official register was, the Report states, 12,735, compared with 12,684 in 1951. During 1952 Factory Inspectors made 11,054 visits to 9,312 premises. The number of persons employed at the premises visited was 80,462, including 43,151 men, 24,161 women, 5,911 youths and boys and 7,239 girls.

The Report shows that the total number of accidents† reported decreased from 1,282 (18 fatal) in 1951 to 1,175 (19 fatal) in 1952. In the food, drink and tobacco industry group the number of accidents reported rose from 338 in 1951 to 341 in 1952, and in the docks, buildings and warehouses group from 29 to 37. In the other industry groups there was a decrease in 1952 compared with 1951 in the number of accidents reported. The metals, engineering and vehicles industry group showed the largest decrease from 328 in 1951 to 292 in 1952. In textiles and clothing the figure fell from 129 to 106 and in woodworking and furniture from 125 to 113. The total number of persons injured in reported accidents included 933 men, 128 women and 114 young persons. Sixteen men, two women and one young person (male) were involved in the 19 fatal accidents reported.

Of the total of 1,175 accidents reported in 1952, 311 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power and 96 in connection with the handling of goods or articles in manufacturing or carrying processes; 177 were caused by persons falling and 111 by blows from falling bodies. The corresponding figures

* Excluding Coal Mining.

† In accidents statistics the injured person is the unit; the figures represent numbers of persons injured.

for 1951 were 315, 165, 207 and 131. Of the 19 fatal accidents reported in 1952, eight were caused by persons falling.

The number of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age who were examined during 1952 by certifying surgeons for certificates of fitness to take employment in factories was 4,325, of whom 0.8 per cent. were rejected. In the preceding year, 1951, 1.6 per cent. of the number examined (5,478) were rejected. The number of certificates of fitness given in 1952 included 181 conditional certificates.

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1952

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has published an article in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review* analysing work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1952. The article contains particulars extracted from a detailed report which has since been issued separately by the Bureau. The analysis includes all known work stoppages if they arose from disputes between employers and workers which involved six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to the numbers of workers involved and the number of man-days lost cover all workers who were rendered idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in such stoppages; they do not take account of any indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries in which employees were made idle as a result of material or service shortages.


The number of work stoppages which began in 1952 was 5,117, compared with 4,737 in the preceding year. The article notes that the total for 1952 does not include six small strikes involving a total of fewer than 800 workers, in respect of which information was received too late to be included in the analysis; also excluded from the figures were 39 small disputes about which information could not be secured that an actual stoppage of work occurred. The analysis showed that working time lost in 1952 owing to stoppages of work amounted to over 59 million man-days, the highest figure recorded since 1946, when 116 million man-days were lost. The total of over 3½ million workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1952 was also the highest since the peak of 1946, the period of reconversion from war to peace conditions. In the preceding year, 1951, man-days lost owing to stoppages of work amounted to less than 30 million and the number of workers involved was under 2½ million. The relatively great loss of time in 1952 was due to the comparatively large number of stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, and, in particular, to the stoppage

in the basic steel industry. It is estimated that the time lost at undertakings directly involved in all the disputes causing stoppages of work represented 0.57 per cent. of the total working time in all United States industries during the year. On an average, the duration of work stoppages was 19.6 calendar days in 1952, compared with 17.4 in 1951, 19.2 in 1950 and 24.2 in 1946.

In 1952 there were 35 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers, compared with 19 in the previous year. Only in 1919 (54) and 1945 (42) were larger numbers of these extensive stoppages recorded. They involved a total in 1952 of about 1,700,000 workers and caused a time loss of about 37 million man-days, or about half of the workers involved in all stoppages and about two-thirds of all lost time. The most extensive stoppages were those in the basic steel and bituminous coal mining industries, which directly involved 560,000 and 270,000 workers respectively. The stoppage in the steel industry alone accounted for about two-fifths of the total time loss from all stoppages in 1952.

Disputes over wages or related matters, including pensions, social insurance benefits, etc., caused the largest number of major stoppages (15) and were the principal issues involved in nearly half of the total number of stoppages. They involved about two-fifths of the total number of workers involved in work stoppages during the year and a similar proportion of the total loss of time. The main issues in seven other large disputes, including that in the steel industry, were wages combined with questions of union organisation. Stoppages of work arising from these causes accounted for a fifth of all workers involved in work stoppages during the year and almost half of the total number of man-days lost. Disputes about conditions of work, other than wages and hours and questions of union organisation, caused 27 per cent. of the total number of work stoppages and 9 per cent. of the total loss of time.

The industries chiefly affected by work stoppages in 1952 were the primary metal industries group and the construction industry. Mainly because of the protracted steel strike, the time loss in the primary metal industries group was 23 million man-days, accounting for nearly two-fifths of the total loss of time in all industries. In the construction industry the time loss amounted to 6,700,000 man-days. Over 4 million man-days were lost owing to stoppages in the mining industry and in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities group. Other industry groups in which more than a million man-days were lost were: fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; machinery (except electrical); transportation equipment; lumber and wood products (except furniture); textile mill products; food and kindred products; products of petroleum and coal; and trade. In each of these groups at least one stoppage involving 10,000 or more workers occurred.

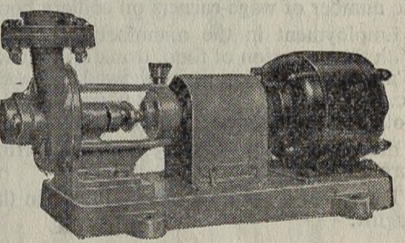


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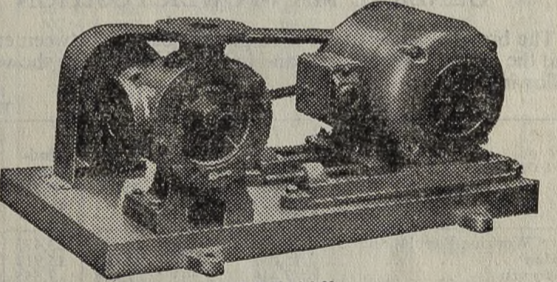
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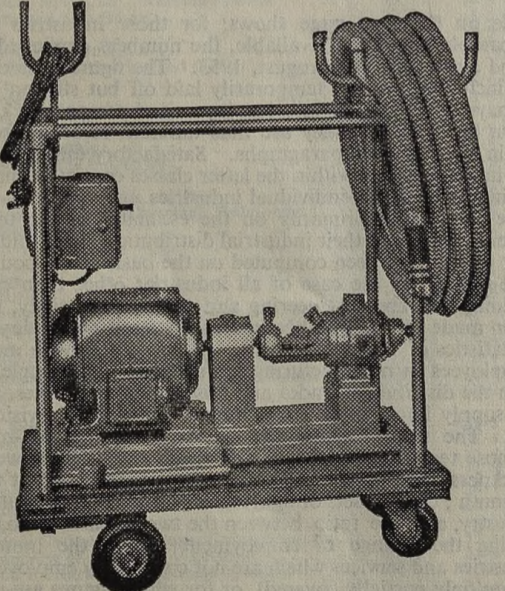
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"ROTAN" PORTABLE

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* rose [by about 120,000 during August. A marked increase is usual in August due to the intake of school-leavers into employment.

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 14th September was 292,000, including 11,400 temporarily stopped. The total showed a slight decrease (of 1,600) since 10th August, a reduction of 12,600 in the number of young persons on the register being offset by a rise of 11,000 in the number of unemployed women. Of the total, 112,800 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment in September represented 1.4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same as in August, compared with 1.9 per cent. in September, 1952.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the pay-week ended 29th August was 30,000, compared with 62,000 in the May quarterly return. There were 1,324,000 operatives reported to be working overtime—a slight increase on the May figure.

During August, the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by over 100,000.

In the basic industries employment rose by 14,000, reflecting a seasonal increase in agriculture. There was a decline of 2,100 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

Employment in the manufacturing industries rose by 67,000. With the exception of food, drink and tobacco, all the main groups of manufacturing industries showed increases, including engineering, etc., 17,000, vehicles 10,000, textiles 10,000, clothing 8,000 and the "other manufactures" group 18,000.

Employment in building and contracting increased by 12,000 during the month.

There was a seasonal rise of 17,000 in the distributive trades in August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-1952	End-June, 1953	End-July, 1953	End-August, 1953	Change during August, 1953
Total Working Population*	23,292	23,325	23,352	23,473	+121
Men	15,873	15,862	15,864	15,918	+54
Women	7,419	7,463	7,488	7,555	+67
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	872	865	865	865	..
Men	848	841	841	841	..
Women	24	24	24	24	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	5	5	6	6	..
Number in Civil Employment	22,019	22,190	22,214	22,320	+106
Men	14,767	14,841	14,841	14,890	+49
Women	7,252	7,349	7,373	7,430	+57
Registered Unemployed†:—					
Wholly Unemployed	430	282	280	293	+13
Temporarily Stopped	396	265	267	282	+15
	34	17	13	11	-2

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

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-1952	End-June, 1953	End-July, 1953	End-August, 1953	Change during August, 1953
Basic Industries	876	876	874	872	-2
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(720)	(720)	(718)	(716)	(-2)
Gas, Electricity and Water	375	373	373	374	+1
Transport and Communication	1,729	1,726	1,728	1,728	..
Agriculture and Fishing	1,052	1,092	1,102	1,117	+15
Number in Basic Industries	4,032	4,067	4,077	4,091	+14
Manufacturing Industries	485	489	491	494	+3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	559	541	540	542	+2
Metal Manufacture	1,112	1,121	1,121	1,131	+10
Vehicles	2,558	2,525	2,520	2,537	+17
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	950	979	978	988*	+10
Textiles	683	701	699	707	+8
Clothing	850	872	884	883	-1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,486	1,495	1,499	1,517	+18
Other Manufactures	8,683	8,723	8,732	8,799	+67
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,683	8,723	8,732	8,799	+67
Building and Contracting	1,392	1,448	1,440	1,452	+12
Distributive Trades	2,645	2,641	2,649	2,666	+17
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,939	3,991	3,997	3,994	-3
Public Administration—					
National Government Service	601	595	594	593	-1
Local Government Service	727	725	725	725	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,019	22,190	22,214	22,320	+106

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

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

* Cotton—288,000. Wool—220,000. Other textiles—480,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-1952	End-June, 1953	End-July, 1953	End-August, 1953	End-1952	End-June, 1953	End-July, 1953	End-August, 1953	End-1952	End-June, 1953	End-July, 1953	End-August, 1953
	Mining, etc.	780.0	779.7	777.9	775.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	794.3	794.0	792.2
Coal Mining	780.0	779.7	777.9	775.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	794.3	794.0	792.2	790.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	247.4	248.2	249.1	250.8	81.3	80.9	81.1	81.5	328.7	329.1	330.2	332.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	177.4	178.2	178.3	178.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	86.0	86.9	87.0	87.4
China and Earthenware	33.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	44.7	44.0	44.1	44.2	78.1	76.5	76.5	76.8
Glass (other than containers)	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.2	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.3
Glass Containers	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.3
Cement	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.5
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	73.6	74.2	74.8	75.7	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	84.0	84.5	85.0	86.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	346.6	349.5	350.9	352.4	136.6	137.4	138.2	139.9	483.2	486.9	489.1	492.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	17.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.3
Chemicals and Dyes	163.2	165.0	165.9	166.6	48.0	47.8	47.9	48.4	211.2	212.8	213.8	215.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.3	26.5	26.7	27.1	28.2	46.8	46.8	47.3	48.5
Explosives and Fireworks	32.9	33.2	33.1	33.1	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.9	50.6	51.3	51.1	51.0
Paint and Varnish	26.7	27.1	27.2	27.3	10.6	11.2	11.3	11.3	37.2	38.3	38.5	38.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.8	19.3	19.2	19.5	19.4	48.1	47.7	48.1	48.2
Mineral Oil Refining	30.9	32.2	32.4	32.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	37.0	38.4	38.6	38.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	26.2	25.5	25.6	25.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	34.2	33.3	33.4	33.9
Metal Manufacture	493.3	478.0	476.8	478.2	65.1	62.1	62.2	62.9	558.4	540.1	539.0	541.1
Blast Furnaces	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	200.7	201.1	200.8	200.9	18.7	18.9	18.9	19.0	219.4	220.0	219.7	219.9
Iron Foundries	110.4	105.6	104.9	105.3	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.6	126.4	121.0	120.3	120.9
Tinplate Manufacture	15.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	18.9	13.1	13.1	13.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.1	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	46.0	45.2	45.0	45.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	86.9	81.5	81.5	82.2	18.2	17.2	17.3	17.7	105.1	98.7	98.8	99.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,498.1	1,485.1	1,483.0	1,492.0	402.6	393.3	391.9	395.8	1,900.7	1,878.4	1,874.9	1,887.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	201.4	200.4	200.4	201.1	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	210.2	209.3	209.3	210.0
Marine Engineering	71.8	72.1	71.9	72.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	76.2	76.5	76.3	76.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.0	34.8	34.9	34.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	24.5	24.1	24.0	24.1
Stationary Engines	59.3	56.1	55.8	56.8	10.7	9.9	9.8	10.1	70.0	66.0	65.6	66.9
Ordnance and Small Arms	46.5	46.3	46.3	46.7	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.1	59.5	59.3	59.2	59.8
Constructional Engineering	73.1	73.0	73.0	73.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	79.5	79.4	79.4	79.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	504.1	500.6	500.0	502.3	110.8	108.4	107.9	108.1	614.9	609.0	607.9	610.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	82.6	80.9	80.3	81.0	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	101.1	98.2	97.4	98.1
Electrical Machinery	40.0	37.9	37.6	37.6	22.8	21.1	21.0	21.0	62.8	59.0	58.5	58.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	33.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	22.1	20.9	20.6	20.4	55.5	53.4	52.9	52.7
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	55.1	56.9	57.1	58.4	45.3	48.3	48.5	49.9	100.4	105.2	105.6	108.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.7	21.3	20.0	19.9	20.1	38.9	37.4	37.4	37.8
Batteries and Accumulators	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.6	19.1	18.6	18.6	19.2
Other Electrical Goods	86.3	85.3	85.2	86.2	56.2	53.9	54.0	55.0	142.5	139.2	139.2	141.2
Vehicles	922.6	929.7	930.2	938.2	155.5	157.2	157.2	159.0	1,078.1	1,086.9	1,087.4	1,097.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	252.1	250.2	249.3	251.4	43.8	43.4	43.1	43.3	285.9	293.6	292.4	294.7
Motor Repairs												

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

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-1952	End-1953	End-1953	End-1953	End-1952	End-1953	End-1953	End-1953	End-1952	End-1953	End-1953	End-1953
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	229.2	229.4	229.5	232.9	58.2	58.1	58.3	59.2	287.4	287.5	287.8	292.1
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	82.1	83.2	83.5	84.2	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.7	93.4	94.8	95.2	95.9
Furniture and Upholstery	97.7	96.2	96.1	98.1	33.0	32.5	32.5	33.0	130.7	128.7	128.6	131.4
Shop and Office Fitting	14.0	14.8	14.7	15.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.4	17.1	17.0	17.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.9
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.4
Paper and Printing	321.5	324.8	325.3	328.0	181.3	183.0	183.7	188.0	502.8	507.8	509.0	516.0
Paper and Board	57.6	59.0	59.2	59.9	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.4	75.2	77.0	77.2	78.3
Wallpaper	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	17.8	18.4	18.6	19.0	26.0	27.9	28.0	29.4	43.8	46.3	46.9	48.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.7	25.3	25.6	26.0	27.1	42.4	43.0	43.4	44.8
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	84.9	86.7	86.9	87.2	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.3	106.4	108.7	108.9	109.5
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	140.4	139.7	139.6	140.5	89.5	87.9	87.8	89.1	229.9	227.6	227.4	229.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	147.1	147.9	148.2	149.4	104.0	105.8	106.2	108.8	251.1	253.7	254.4	258.7
Rubber	68.7	69.5	69.6	70.4	34.7	35.6	35.5	36.2	103.4	105.1	105.1	106.6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	14.3	14.8	14.8	15.0
Brushes and Brooms	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8	17.5	18.4	18.7	19.6	27.7	28.9	29.2	30.4
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	12.1	11.4	11.5	11.7
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36.6	36.3	36.5	37.0	31.8	31.3	31.4	32.1	68.4	67.6	67.9	69.1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,699.9	5,695.8	5,700.1	5,736.4	2,783.1	2,826.8	2,832.2	2,863.3	8,483.0	8,522.6	8,532.3	8,599.7
Building and Contracting	1,217.4	1,272.6	1,264.7	1,275.5	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.3	1,261.6	1,316.8	1,308.9	1,320.8
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,157.7	1,212.8	1,204.8	1,215.8	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	1,194.0	1,249.1	1,241.1	1,252.1
Electric Wiring and Contracting	59.7	59.8	59.9	60.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	67.6	67.7	67.8	68.7
Gas, Electricity and Water	337.5	334.6	334.6	335.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	375.3	372.4	372.4	373.5
Gas	136.9	133.7	133.5	133.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	150.5	147.3	147.0	147.0
Electricity	168.4	168.6	168.8	170.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	199.9	191.0	191.3	192.5
Water	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	33.9	34.0	34.0	34.0
Transport and Communication	228.3	228.9	229.4	228.1	50.0	50.4	50.8	50.8	278.3	279.3	280.2	278.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	21.5	24.6	24.9	25.0	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	23.7	27.3	27.6	27.7
Other Road Passenger Transport	156.9	152.0	152.3	152.2	14.4	13.9	13.7	13.7	171.3	165.9	166.0	165.9
Goods Transport by Road	59.7	59.8	59.9	60.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	67.6	67.7	67.8	68.7
Distributive Trades	1,092.9	1,088.3	1,090.6	1,096.6	1,079.2	1,079.8	1,085.5	1,096.1	2,172.1	2,168.1	2,176.1	2,192.7
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	114.2	110.7	110.6	111.5	31.2	31.0	30.9	31.3	145.4	141.7	141.5	142.8
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	68.7	69.4	69.6	70.2	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.0	96.0	97.1	97.2	98.2
Food and Drink, Wholesale	118.9	120.7	121.1	121.5	54.8	55.8	56.0	56.8	173.7	176.5	177.1	178.3
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	298.0	297.4	298.4	299.1	280.3	285.8	287.6	289.8	578.3	583.2	586.0	588.9
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	157.1	156.4	156.2	157.6	95.3	95.6	95.6	95.7	252.0	251.4	251.4	254.3
Non-Food Goods, Retail	318.3	315.7	316.7	318.7	159.1	159.0	159.0	159.0	666.7	665.7	665.7	668.9
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.0	31.2	33.9	34.2	33.3	48.9	51.9	52.2	51.3
Miscellaneous Services	58.8	55.4	55.3	55.5	75.3	75.2	75.3	75.8	134.1	130.6	130.6	131.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	36.1	40.6	39.5	39.4	40.3	41.5	41.7	43.3	76.4	82.1	81.2	82.7
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	173.4	181.6	182.5	182.8	463.6	495.2	499.4	498.3	637.0	676.8	681.9	681.1
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.4	32.1	32.5	32.6	104.6	106.9	107.8	107.1	136.0	139.0	140.3	139.7
Laundries	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.9	27.9	30.4	30.4	30.1	38.4	41.3	41.4	41.0
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

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

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 29th August, 1953 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns	Operatives on Short-time			Operatives on Overtime		
		Number	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime	Average number of hours of overtime worked
	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	250.9	1.3	11.9	9	59.1	508.9	
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	61.8	1.1	9.4	8½	5.8	35.9	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	284.5	0.2	2.2	13½	57.5	538.1	
Metal Manufacture	425.9	6.0	52.9	9	95.1	836.2	
Iron Foundries	98.5	2.0	16.1	8	29.5	239.0	
Tinplate Manufacture	11.4	1.1	7.7	7½	0.2	2.0	
Steel Sheet Manufacture	16.6	0.2	1.8	9½	2.4	25.4	
Iron and Steel Tubes	31.3	0.6	6.1	7	10.6	100.3	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	74.3	0.3	2.1	7	24.2	180.2	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,107.8	2.6	28.8	11	372.2	3,092.2	
Non-Electrical Engineering	736.6	1.9	24.1	12½	277.3	2,346.1	
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	371.2	0.7	4.7	7	94.9	746.1	
Vehicles	618.9	1.3	11.4	8½	195.8	1,534.6	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	218.9	1.0	8.1	8½	56.0	421.6	
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	137.7	0.3	2.2	6½	30.1	218.0	
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	328.8	3.2	33.7	10½	78.6	555.7	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	78.3	0.2	3.0	16½	17.5	108.1	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	78.2	6.8	94.8	14	98.8	723.4	
Textiles	138.8	2.3	33.5	14½	4.7	25.6	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	104.1	0.6	8.0	13	3.1	18.9	
Cotton Weaving, etc.	175.5	0.8	12.1	14½	37.5	289.2	
Woolen and Worsted	71.2	1.1	13.2	12½	21.4	177.6	
Textile Finishing, etc.	48.7	0.3	3.8	13	7.6	49.6	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	456.9	5.1	57.2	11	24.2	118.2	
Clothing	529.4	0.9	11.5	12½	129.1	1,016.9	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	195.5	1.2	18.6	15	43.2	291.8	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	88.3	0.8	11.8	15½	17.1	103.2	
Furniture and Upholstery	335.5	0.8	13.6	17	100.2	799.9	
Paper and Printing	64.1	0.4	3.9	10½	18.4	212.7	
Paper and Board	167.6	0.4	3.0	8	45.2	371.4	
Other Manufacturing Industries	74.9	0.2	1.3	5	25.3	207.4	
Rubber							
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,611.2	30.3	346.4	11½	1,324.1	10,545.0	

Unemployment at 14th September, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th August and 14th September, 1953, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th August	173,606	17,307	86,176	16,447	293,536
14th September	173,624	10,524	97,214	10,608	291,970
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 18	- 6,783	+ 11,038	- 5,839	- 1,566

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th September represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 10th August.

An analysis of the figures for 14th September 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	48,751	38,687	79,192	166,630	6,994	173,624
Boys under 18	4,913	4,430	1,030	10,373	151	10,524
Women 18 and over	34,470	27,157	31,567	93,194	4,020	97,214
Girls under 18	5,151	4,261	983	10,395	213	10,608
Total	93,285	74,535	112,772	280,592	11,378	291,970

The total of 291,970 includes 54,400 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th September, 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 10th August, 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	12,481	8,556	12,230	33,267	576	33,843
Eastern	2,171	1,767	2,370	6,308	47	6,355
Southern	2,218	1,454	2,478	6,150	52	6,202
South-Western	2,964					

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 14th September, 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 10th August, 1953.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th September, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 10th August, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	31,978	16,226	3,528	51,732	- 222
London (Administrative County)	15,462	6,258	577	22,297	+ 304
Acton	115	63	9	187	- 23
Brentford and Chiswick	179	107	11	297	- 2
Brighton and Hove	1,663	796	180	2,639	+ 127
Chatham	378	418	90	886	- 80
Croydon	908	424	44	1,376	- 42
Dagenham	326	234	85	645	- 19
Ealing	408	140	71	619	+ 54
East Ham	273	103	79	455	+ 171
Enfield	195	152	12	359	- 79
Harrow and Wembley	435	389	117	941	- 57
Hayes and Harlington	70	106	52	228	- 52
Hendon	368	171	53	592	- 2
Ilford	408	140	71	619	+ 54
Leyton and Walthamstow	632	310	58	1,000	- 37
Tottenham	566	398	67	1,031	+ 52
West Ham	680	356	50	1,086	- 25
Willesden	440	203	44	687	+ 99
Eastern	5,944	3,285	850	10,079	- 118
Bedford	84	95	26	205	- 34
Cambridge	130	69	27	226	+ 33
Ipswich	318	128	35	481	+ 22
Luton	96	41	18	155	- 54
Norwich	763	183	10	956	+ 44
Southend-on-Sea	613	243	37	893	- 194
Watford	155	116	37	308	+ 29
Southern	5,756	3,917	1,157	10,830	+ 617
Bournemouth	573	220	60	853	+ 86
Oxford	176	153	62	391	+ 58
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,311	1,150	120	2,581	+ 243
Reading	254	216	91	561	- 29
Slough	150	90	29	269	+ 14
Southampton	921	502	139	1,562	+ 85
South-Western	8,901	5,056	837	14,794	+ 1,267
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,044	1,027	108	3,179	+ 81
Exeter	379	325	30	734	+ 67
Gloucester	124	108	21	253	- 8
Plymouth	1,071	1,236	101	2,408	+ 197
Swindon	88	141	11	240	- 6
Midland	9,737	7,025	1,156	17,918	- 951
Birmingham	3,035	1,931	329	5,295	+ 104
Burton-on-Trent	107	102	21	210	- 15
Coventry	482	360	99	941	+ 86
Oldbury	120	60	14	194	- 91
Smethwick	261	264	80	605	- 43
Stoke-on-Trent	993	441	56	1,490	+ 371
Walsall	475	450	88	1,013	- 196
West Bromwich	251	199	26	476	- 14
Wolverhampton	594	455	35	1,084	- 91
Worcester	164	90	3	257	- 2
North-Midland	4,496	2,561	882	7,939	- 255
Chesterfield	246	105	29	380	- 143
Derby	274	169	21	464	- 45
Grimsby	676	258	228	1,162	+ 163
Leicester	393	161	15	569	- 26
Lincoln	176	42	18	236	+ 32
Mansfield	88	94	33	215	+ 26
Northampton	133	112	27	272	- 57
Nottingham	986	306	37	1,329	- 99
Peterborough	82	110	10	202	- 24
Scunthorpe	26	50	102	178	+ 30
East and West Ridings	11,540	5,922	1,577	19,039	- 347
Barnsley	288	133	44	465	- 13
Bradford	637	249	66	952	+ 3
Dewsbury	102	18	5	125	- 106
Doncaster	309	484	50	843	- 45
Halifax	166	53	4	223	- 25
Huddersfield	218	105	1	324	+ 45
Hull	2,792	1,086	145	4,023	+ 38
Leeds	2,278	1,019	163	3,460	+ 176
Rotherham	146	153	38	337	- 82
Sheffield	1,964	789	200	2,953	+ 259
Wakefield	154	102	30	286	- 61
York	240	122	39	401	- 87
North-Western	29,682	17,987	3,746	51,415	- 1,032
Accrington	170	184	16	370	- 6
Ashton-under-Lyne	194	66	21	281	- 87
Barrow	249	434	81	764	- 29
Birkenhead	938	850	160	1,948	+ 131
Blackburn	268	218	29	515	- 218
Blackpool	659	212	51	922	+ 108
Bolton	632	176	91	899	- 79
Burnley	337	194	6	537	- 74
Bury	80	93	10	183	- 43
Crewe	127	149	32	308	- 32
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	12,303	5,086	1,357	18,746	+ 1,116
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,888	1,550	329	5,767	- 524
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	665	339	32	1,036	- 139
Preston	382	297	60	739	- 113
Rochdale	254	156	1	411	- 57
St. Helens	483	897	44	1,424	- 26
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	882	310	38	1,230	- 75
Stockport	645	330	117	1,092	- 208
Wallasey	475	570	96	1,141	+ 204
Warrington	368	599	57	1,024	+ 46
Wigan	563	329	17	909	- 85

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th September, 1953				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 10th August, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern	15,113	9,427	2,229	26,769	- 386
Carlisle	231	263	70	564	+ 45
Darlington	411	284	53	748	+ 255
Gateshead	834	528	110	1,472	- 272
Hartlepool	442	614	41	1,097	- 117
Jarrow and Hebburn	492	531	24	1,047	+ 121
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	487	722	177	1,386	- 71
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,300	1,269	196	3,765	- 738
South Shields	1,136	452	100	1,688	+ 90
Stockton-on-Tees	302	446	106	854	- 98
Sunderland	1,943	1,007	203	3,153	- 340
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	201	164	8	373	+ 39
Scotland	34,705	18,692	3,205	56,602	+ 588
Aberdeen	1,473	632	63	2,168	+ 92
Clydebank	207	124	44	375	- 23
Dundee	1,441	476	52	1,969	+ 196
Edinburgh	3,359	1,166	310	4,835	+ 79
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	11,713	4,873	595	17,181	- 968
Greenock	1,056	1,255	245	2,556	+ 17
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,006	827	174	2,007	+ 91
Paisley	548	283	29	860	- 77
Wales	15,772	7,116	1,965	24,853	- 727
Cardiff	1,908	447	166	2,521	- 55
Merthyr Tydfil	651	260	60	971	- 220
Newport	407	286	68	761	- 177
Rhondda	1,331	434	136	1,901	- 83
Swansea	1,672	638	79	2,389	- 238
Northern Ireland	20,799	8,300	2,368	31,467	- 2,277
Belfast	7,272	3,687	546	11,505	- 262
Londonderry	2,461	341	259	3,061	- 664

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		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941	105,973	97,701	29,276	27,476	260,425
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171
1951	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,899
1952	196,104	132,603	31,767	53,771	414,245
1953 —					
12th Jan.	265,615	148,144	21,569	17,162	452,490
16th Feb.	248,294	139,673	24,353	16,500	428,820
16th March	224,320	133,497	26,814	12,407	397,038
13th April	219,994	126,242	19,419	10,151	375,806
11th May	198,989	117,724	15,274	8,266	340,253
15th June	178,689	97,025	14,863	7,165	297,742
13th July	170,049	87,322	9,676	5,629	272,676
10th Aug.	184,588	97,801	6,325	4,822	293,536
14th Sept.	177,003	103,589	7,145	4,233	291,970

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 21st September, 1953, was 51,232, of whom 44,836 were males and 6,396 were females. The total included 24,632 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 26,600 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment :			
Ex-Service	22,122	200	22,322
Others	17,283	5,645	22,928
Total	39,405	5,845	45,250
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* :			
Ex-Service	2,288	22	2,310
Others	3,143	529	3,672
Total	5,431	551	5,982
Grand Total	44,836	6,396	51,232

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

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—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 .. .	415	329	52	57	467	386	853	481	401	882
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. .	235	118	33	38	268	156	424	273	162	435
Leather Goods .. .	128	173	4	—	132	173	305	141	182	323
Fur .. .	52	38	15	19	67	57	124	67	57	124
Clothing .. .	2,392	3,910	484	877	2,876	4,787	7,663	3,122	5,682	8,804
Tailoring .. .	1,457	2,052	371	539	1,828	2,591	4,419	1,930	2,769	4,699
Dressmaking .. .	103	729	15	173	118	902	1,020	127	972	1,099
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .	44	431	—	70	44	501	545	68	956	1,024
Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .	52	27	24	40	76	137	213	78	141	219
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .. .	77	230	3	31	80	261	341	97	418	515
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) .. .	276	345	62	23	338	368	706	355	399	754
Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .	383	26	9	1	392	27	419	467	27	494
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	6,400	7,287	48	203	6,448	7,490	13,938	7,187	8,451	15,638
Grain Milling .. .	150	150	—	1	151	260	411	153	280	433
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. .	1,933	1,365	17	28	1,950	1,393	3,343	2,142	1,501	3,643
Biscuits .. .	286	648	2	32	288	680	968	297	705	1,002
Meat and Meat Products .. .	222	349	12	39	234	388	622	298	403	701
Milk Products .. .	522	313	4	—	522	317	839	597	400	997
Sugar and Glucose .. .	183	146	1	—	183	147	330	192	154	346
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .. .	270	754	—	8	270	762	1,032	281	767	1,048
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .. .	535	1,399	1	34	536	1,433	1,969	716	1,880	2,596
Food Industries not elsewhere specified .. .	659	941	13	37	672	978	1,650	706	984	1,690
Brewing and Malting .. .	433	578	1	5	434	583	906	594	925	1,519
Wholesale Bottling .. .	170	225	—	1	170	227	397	222	229	451
Other Drink Industries .. .	421	368	2	8	423	376	799	475	388	863
Tobacco .. .	361	307	—	4	361	311	672	378	556	934
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	2,975	832	169	45	3,144	877	4,021	3,448	900	4,348
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) .. .	1,075	194	4	4	1,079	198	1,277	1,117	202	1,419
Furniture and Upholstery .. .	1,262	437	149	38	1,411	471	1,882	1,524	485	2,009
Shop and Office Fitting .. .	154	27	—	—	154	27	181	164	27	191
Wooden Containers and Baskets .. .	294	116	13	2	307	118	425	333	120	453
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures .. .	190	62	3	1	193	63	256	210	66	276
Paper and Printing .. .	1,634	1,662	52	122	1,686	1,784	3,470	1,759	1,848	3,607
Paper and Board .. .	350	272	37	29	387	301	688	398	304	702
Wallpaper .. .	28	31	—	—	28	31	60	30	31	61
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases .. .	146	330	3	40	149	370	519	164	397	561
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified .. .	97	215	1	5	98	220	318	98	224	322
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals .. .	342	85	6	1	348	86	434	364	98	462
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. .. .	671	729	4	47	675	776	1,451	705	794	1,499
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	1,799	1,745	36	46	1,835	1,791	3,626	1,936	1,826	3,762
Rubber .. .	686	509	1	2	696	511	1,207	709	512	1,221
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. .. .	135	50	—	—	135	50	186	51	189	234
Brushes and Brooms .. .	102	15	15	17	117	105	222	111	234	345
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .. .	167	439	1	6	168	445	613	176	451	627
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods .. .	58	106	2	8	60	114	174	60	115	175
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films .. .	174	23	1	—	175	23	198	175	24	199
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. .	477	530	6	13	483	543	1,026	555	562	1,117
Building and Contracting .. .	29,706	343	102	12	29,808	355	30,163	35,645	381	36,026
Building .. .	19,231	219	52	1	19,283	220	19,503	23,314	232	23,546
Electric Wiring and Contracting .. .	879	57	7	—	886	63	949	1,001	73	1,074
Civil Engineering Contracting .. .	9,596	67	43	5	9,639	72	9,711	11,330	76	11,406
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply .. .	2,116	176	17	—	2,133	176	2,309	2,365	180	2,545
Gas .. .	1,083	78	9	—	1,092	78	1,170	1,148	78	1,226
Electricity .. .	771	93	6	—	777	95	872	904	8	1,002
Water .. .	262	3	2	—	264	3	267	313	4	317
Transport and Communication .. .	17,947	2,041	265	22	18,212	2,063	20,275	20,356	2,115	22,471
Railways .. .	2,616	263	5	1	2,621	264	2,885	2,814	274	3,088
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. .	1,242	807	5	5	1,247	812	2,059	1,774	824	2,198
Other Road Passenger Transport .. .	21	—	—	—	21	—	45	21	517	538
Goods Transport by Road .. .	1,900	74	10	—	1,910	74	1,984	1,76	2,194	2,470
Sea Transport .. .	6,297	112	199	5	6,496	117	6,613	6,920	118	7,038
Port, River and Canal Transport .. .	1,663	18	19	1	1,682	19	1,701	2,591	19	2,610
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service .. .	125	15	6	—	131	15	146	167	16	183
Air Transport .. .	654	47	1	—	655	47	672	50	179	703
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication .. .	2,045	550	5	8	2,045	558	2,220	579	2,799	3,078
Other Transport and Communication .. .	333	6	—	—	333	6	339	345	401	446
Storage .. .	643	81	8	1	651	82	733	662	82	744
Distributive Trades .. .	14,529	13,888	87	235	14,616	14,123	28,739	16,364	15,043	31,407
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) .. .	1,836	207	10	1	1,846	208	2,054	2,117	227	2,344
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery .. .	1,619	325	6	—	1,625	321	1,956	1,917	358	2,175
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink .. .	1,550	216	9	9	1,559	225	2,084	1,852	575	2,427
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) .. .	3,401	4,999	27	70	3,428	4,569	7,997	3,960	4,780	8,740
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. .	1,825	932	16	18	1,841	950	2,791	1,934	1,042	2,976
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. .	3,974	6,866	19	126	3,993	6,992	10,985	4,326	7,456	11,782
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers .. .	324	543	—	5	324	548	872	358	595	953
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .	1,383	809	7	4	1,390	813	2,203	1,501	844	2,345
Public Administration .. .	14,117	3,981	132	24	14,249	4,005	18,254	15,733	4,349	20,082
National Government Service .. .	6,141	2,551	20	10	6,161	2,561	8,722	6,822	2,845	9,667
Local Government Service .. .	7,976	1,430	112	14	8,088	1,444	9,532	8,911	1,504	10,415
Professional Services .. .	3,733	6,601	30	61	3,763	6,662	10,425	4,011	7,108	11,119
Accountancy .. .	148	119	—	—	148	119	267	158	121	279
Education .. .	1,024	1,664	9	36	1,033	1,700	2,734	1,098	1,830	2,928
Law .. .	114	193	—	—	114	193	307	119	213	332
Medical and Dental Services .. .	1,260	4,155	15	21	1,275	4,176	5,451	1,378	4,455	5,833
Religion .. .	122	55	3	—	125	58	141	64	205	259
Other Professional and Business Services .. .	1,064	415	6	1	1,070	416	1,486	1,117	425	1,542
Miscellaneous Services .. .	15,580	26,826	101	389	15,681	27,215	42,896	16,730	28,790	45,520
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. .. .	2,471	1,794	18	48	2,489	1,842	4,331	1,896	4,514	6,410
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting .. .	1,901	827	20	25	1,921	852	2,773	864	2,962	4,126
Catering, Hotels, etc. .. .	555	15,658	35	158	590	15,816	23,906	8,591	16,461	25,052
Laundries .. .	193	1,633	2	15	195	1,648	2,175	571	1,750	2,521
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. .. .	193	529	3	—	196	529	725	214	555	769
Hairdressing and Manicure .. .	292	1	7	—	299	493	222	326	548	874
Private Domestic Service (Resident) .. .	216	2,058	—	14	216	2,072	2,288	220	2,369	2,589
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) .. .	711	3,491	15	103	726	3,594	4,320	769	3,983	4,752
Other Services .. .	1,315	544	10	16	1,325	560	1,885	1,427	586	2,013
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry .. .	3,256	399	—	—	3,256	399	3,655	3,454	414	3,868
Other Persons not Classified by Industry .. .	10,885	12,371	—	—	10,885	12,371	23,256	11,848	13,207	25,055
GRAND TOTAL* .. .	177,003	103,589	7,145	4,233	184,148	107,822	291,970	206,474	116,963	323,437

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,932 males and 253 females in Great Britain and 4,089 males and 261 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 29th July and 26th August, 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 29th July, 1953		Four weeks ended 26th August, 1953		Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952 to 26th August, 1953 (36 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	129,280	121,549	134,361	122,222	1,231,755
Boys under 18 .. .	16,303	49,901	33,803	38,797	167,073
Women aged 18 and over .. .	64,089	89,993	63,92		

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 25th July, 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: 4 weeks* ended 25th July, 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	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.3
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Glass (other than Containers)	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.2
Glass Containers	3.3	6.1	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.2
Cement	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.4
Chemicals and Dyes	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.0	4.9	3.6	1.6	3.4	2.6
Explosives and Fireworks	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4
Paint and Varnish	2.3	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.7	4.2	2.7	1.5	2.8	2.0
Mineral Oil Refining	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.8	2.2	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.9	2.5
Metal Manufacture	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.9
Blast Furnaces	1.9	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Iron Foundries	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.6
Tinplate Manufacture	2.1	4.7	2.4	1.8	3.1	1.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.0
Marine Engineering	2.1	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.2	2.4
Agricultural Machinery	2.0	3.5	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.2
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.0
Stationary Engines	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.2
Constructional Engineering	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9
Electrical Machinery	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.9
Wireless Apparatus	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.1
Batteries and Accumulators	1.4	4.7	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.8
Other Electrical Goods	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.3
Vehicles	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.1
Motor Repairers and Garages	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.4
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.6	2.4	3.1
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.6
Tools and Cutlery	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.4
Hollow-ware	2.5	4.1	3.4	2.3	3.9	3.2
Brass Manufactures	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.4
Other Metal Industries	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.8	2.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.6	3.0	2.1
Watches and Clocks	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.9
Musical Instruments	2.4	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textiles	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.6
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.8
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9
Woolen and Worsted	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.9	6.0	3.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
Linen and Soft Hemp	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.6
Jute	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.8
Rope, Twine and Net	2.0	4.0	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.9
Hosiery	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.1
Lace	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Carpets	1.8	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.6
Narrow Fabrics	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.2
Made-up Textiles	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.3
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.7
Other Textile Industries	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.2
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.9
Leather Goods	1.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.7
Fur	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
Clothing	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.6
Tailoring	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.8
Dressmaking	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.1
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.2
Other Dress Industries	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.1
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0
Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.8	6.8	5.0	2.9	4.7	3.6
Grain Milling	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
Biscuits	3.9	6.6	5.6	3.5	5.1	4.5
Meat and Meat Products	2.1	6.0	3.7	3.0	5.1	3.9
Milk Products	4.2	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.2
Sugar and Glucose	3.4	4.8	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.0	4.6	4.0
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	15.5	23.4	20.6	4.3	6.8	5.9
Other Food Industries	3.4	6.5	4.6	2.8	5.2	3.7
Brewing and Malting	2.3	4.2	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.1
Wholesale Bottling	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.1
Other Drink Industries	4.1	5.5	4.6	3.3	7.9	5.0
Tobacco	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5
Furniture and Upholstery	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.4
Shop and Office Fitting	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.5
Paper and Printing	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.6
Paper and Board	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.6
Wallpaper	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.8
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.4	4.6	4.2	2.4	3.4	3.0
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.1	4.1	3.3	1.8	2.4	2.2
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	0.9	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.9
Other Printing, etc.	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	3.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8
Rubber	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.3	3.4	2.5	1.9	3.2	2.2
Brushes and Brooms	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.6
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.7	5.1	4.2	2.2	3.6	3.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.2	5.1	4.7	3.1	3.3	3.3
Production of Cinematograph Films	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.8
All the above Industries	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.3

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

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,680,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, the corresponding figure was £6,145,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1952, it was £6,227,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th September, 1953, was £1,735,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, was £1,940,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1952, it was £1,830,000.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th September, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 18th August, 1953* and 16th September, 1952. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance 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	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th Sept., 1953	18th Aug., 1953	16th Sept., 1952	15th Sept., 1953	18th Aug., 1953	16th Sept., 1952
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	85.1	81.7	83.1	3.8	3.5	3.4
Remainder	67.8	66.9	65.8	3.4	3.1	3.2
Eastern	38.7	37.9	36.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Southern	32.4	31.9	31.2	1.5	1.3	1.4
South-Western	46.0	44.7	45.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Midland	74.4	71.4	70.3	4.4	3.8	4.4
North-Midland	52.4	50.1	49.3	5.4	5.0	5.2
East and West Ridings	79.1	75.0	74.0	8.3	7.8	8.1
North-Western	141.5	137.1	130.8	7.2	6.9	6.7
Northern	61.7	59.9	59.2	7.3	6.9	7.5
Scotland	107.9	105.2	101.3	7.7	7.6	7.5
Wales	58.9	56.5	55.8	7.3	6.9	7.3
Total, Great Britain	845.9	818.1	802.7	60.2	56.4	58.5

Separate figures for insured males and females for 15th September, 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:			

FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and the number of persons registered at Appointments Offices on 14th September, 1953.

These figures do not indicate any material change in the employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for April (page 137). The number of vacancies available in any classification is generally smaller than the number of applicants.

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices: Position at 14th September, 1953

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants		Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants	
		Employed	Unemployed*			Employed	Unemployed*
Accountants (including Cost and Works Accountants)	138	585	186	Librarians, Archivists, etc.	4	24	24
Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering†	44	190	105	Local Government	4	45	14
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry†	6	51	73	Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding†	8	64	54
Artists (including Commercial Artists)	13	44	62	Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering and Metal Goods Manufacture†	134	942	400
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Offices, Building Societies, Commercial Offices	26	346	244	Metal Manufacturing Executives	25	78	33
Barristers	1	29	51	Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare Officers	34	258	114
Business Consultants, and Time and Motion Study Experts	27	66	21	Private Secretaries (with university degree or language qualifications)	23	73	31
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry	23	233	101	Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions, etc.†	62	211	222
Catering and Institutional Domestic Administration	11	48	35	Publicity and Advertising	22	120	86
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis†	1	60	37	Quasi-Government, Regional and County Statutory Bodies, Administrative and Executive Staff	2	38	38
Civil and Structural Engineering and Building†	139	439	388	Retail Distribution (Senior Executives)	23	71	52
Civil Service	14	147	334	Road Transport and Haulage Executives	4	46	31
Clothing Manufacture Executives	19	49	37	Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture Executives	4	44	17
Company Secretaries	9	229	66	Sales and Commercial Managers in Industry	20	155	112
Doctors	21	15	26	Shipping Executives	1	15	27
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers, Economic Research Workers	13	50	23	Social Workers	10	75	76
Editorial Staff, Authors, etc.	17	86	143	Solicitors	10	69	64
Electrical Engineering Executives†	82	116	75	Statisticians	4	32	12
Estate Agents†	2	34	37	Textile Manufacturing Executives	15	97	43
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	12	66	40	Wholesale Distribution (Senior Executives)	244	494	332
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	18	128	121				

* The figures under this heading have been compiled on a somewhat different basis from those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, and the slight increase in these figures is due to the inclusion of qualified applicants who are also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit.

† These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduates in science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the same time of unfilled vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available only a few days before the date to which the figures relate; also, within most of the occupational groups there is room for some difference between the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and those possessed by the applicants. Further, the vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and a proportion of the registrants are immobile.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August 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 29th August was 717,000, compared with 718,700 for the four weeks ended 1st August, and 720,400 for the four weeks ended 30th August, 1952.

The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 558,400 in August, 496,000 in July, and 595,900 in August, 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 August, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with July, 1953, and August, 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 29th August, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 1st August, 1953	4 weeks ended 30th August, 1952
Northumberland	43,000	— 100	— 1,000
Cumberland	5,900	+ 100	— 200
Durham	104,700	— 300	— 2,500
South and West Yorkshire	141,400	...	+ 500
North Derbyshire	39,000	...	+ 200
Nottinghamshire	47,300	...	+ 900
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700
Lancashire and Cheshire	51,300	— 300	— 700
North Wales	9,300	...	— 100
North Staffordshire	20,500
Cannock Chase	16,100	— 100	— 100
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire	5,600	— 100	— 100
Warwickshire	16,300	...	+ 400
South Wales and Monmouthshire	104,300	— 300	...
Forest of Dean and Somerset	6,100	— 100	— 200
Kent	6,300	— 100	— 100
England and Wales	631,800	— 1,300	— 3,000
Scotland	85,200	— 400	— 400
Great Britain	717,000	— 1,700	— 3,400

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of August, about 5,690 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,460; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,770. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 1,510.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.82 in August, 4.97 in July, and 4.72 in August, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.25, 5.40 and 5.11.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in August and in July, 1953, and August, 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

	August, 1953	July, 1953	August, 1952
Coal-Face Workers:			
Voluntary	6.80	6.34	9.60
Involuntary	8.10	8.21	7.05
All Workers:			
Voluntary	5.16	4.58	7.39
Involuntary	7.10	6.91	6.32

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.03 tons in August, compared with 3.12 tons in the previous month and 3.05 tons in August, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.16 tons in August; for July, 1953, and August, 1952, the figures were 1.16 tons and 1.15 tons, respectively.

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

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.
‡ The districts shown for England and Wales conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April was 0.3 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.4 per cent. lower than in April, 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 July, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.9 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st July was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.2 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 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 332,756 in March, compared with 330,559 in the previous month and 326,930 in March, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 503,219, 496,758 and 516,639. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,598 at the end of March, compared with 12,926 at the end of the previous month and 11,375 at the end of March, 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 July is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 49,371,000. This was very slightly lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 4.9 per cent. higher than for July, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9=100) showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in July, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 12.2 per cent. compared with July, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 1,548,000, compared with 1,562,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,942,000 at the middle of July, 1952.

DENMARK

At the end of August, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 39,188 or 5.9 per cent. of a total membership of about 666,000 were unemployed, compared with 4.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 9.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1952. Of the total, 13,277 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were not considered as ordinary unemployed (because of advanced age, etc.).

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 148,243, of whom 54,218 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 159,277 and 60,074 at the beginning of the previous month and 105,539 and 33,615 at the beginning of August, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of August was 968,164, compared with 1,012,516 at the end of the previous month and 1,106,532 at the end of August, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 218,551, 225,251, and 266,082.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th September was 51,674, compared with 53,331 at 22nd August and 47,234 at 27th September, 1952.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of May was 2,184,662, of whom 1,282,797 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 2,225,203, including 1,317,857 wholly unemployed, and at the end of May, 1952, it was 2,073,984, including 1,245,524 wholly unemployed.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 3,699 at the end of July, compared with 3,554 in the previous month and 3,171 in July, 1952.

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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £221,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 926,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 12,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in retail food distribution, domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers in hospitals, agricultural workers in Scotland, and workers engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the retail meat trade in England and Wales, in the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals, and in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts and iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

For workpeople employed in the retail food trades there were increases in the minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act; the increases for shop assistants in England and Wales were from 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week for men and from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. for women, and in Scotland from 2s. to 5s., according to age, for male workers and from 2s. to 4s. for female workers. The standard rates for domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers employed in hospitals and allied institutions were increased by 4s. a week for men and by 3s. for women. The minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act for general workers employed in agriculture in Scotland were increased by 8s. a week for men 20 years and over and by 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over. For workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture there were increases under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices of 5s. a week in the day wage rates for men and of 4s. for women, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers.

In the retail meat trade in England and Wales the minimum rates for shop assistants were increased by 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male workers and by 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers. In the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals there were increases in the minimum rates of 5s. a week for men and of 4s. for women. In the manufacture, preparation and processing of food the minimum rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group were increased by 4s. a week for men and by 3s. for women.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(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	Scotland (2) (203)	14 Sept.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 years and over 129s. a week, youths and boys 55s. at 15, rising to 110s. at 19 and under 20.†
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horse-men or tractor-men	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 years and over 126s. 3d. a week, youths and boys 54s. at 15, rising to 107s. 9d. at 19 and under 20.†
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock-women, horsewomen, tractor-women, poultrywomen or dairymaids	Increases of 7s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 years and over 98s. 3d. a week, girls 54s. at 15, rising to 88s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.†
			Other whole-time workers employed by the week or longer:— Males	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 years and over 116s. a week, youths and boys 49s. 9d. at 15, rising to 98s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.†
			Females	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 years and over 88s. a week, girls 49s. 9d. at 15, rising to 80s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.†
Workers employed as milkers				Increase of 9d. a week (10s. to 10s. 9d.) in the allowance for the daily hand milking of one cow.‡
Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers				Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 18 years and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 1½d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 7d. at 20 and over; female workers 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 21 and over.‡

* 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 full-time rates 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 (Scotland) Act. See pages 349 and 377.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—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)
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	Beginning of pay week containing 17 Aug.*	Youths and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases of 5s. a week in the minimum rate for female forest workers 21 years and over, and of varying amounts for certain juveniles. Rate after change for female forest workers 21 and over 92s. a week.
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	21 Sept.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 9d. to 6s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 4d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 6s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 4½d.) for boys.§
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Class I occupations 95s., Class II 91s., Class III 87s.; youths and boys 53s. at 15, rising to 106s. 6d. at 20; girls 49s. to 82s. 6d. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) rates are 4s. a week higher for adult males and 2s. higher for adult females and juveniles.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	21 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: adult male general labourers, Grade 1 areas 131s. 6d. a week, Grade 2 129s. 6d., Grade 3 127s. 6d., Grade 4 125s. 6d.; women 18 years and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance receive 70 per cent. of the appropriate minimum adult male rate.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 8-7d. to 10s. 7-4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (8s. 0-25d. to 7s. 11-55d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 4-35d. to 5s. 3-7d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 28 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1-4d. a shift (10s. 11-6d. to 10s. 10-2d.) for men, by 1-05d. (8s. 2-7d. to 8s. 1-65d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (5s. 5-8d. to 5s. 5-1d.) for boys under 18.
Reed and Heald Making and Reed Wire Polishing	Lancs., Yorks. and Cheshire	Pay day in week commencing 3 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5 per cent. on existing rates for all workers, resulting in increases of 4s. 4d. to 7s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—head varnishers and sizers 138s. 7d. a week, pitch reed makers and reed wire polishers 150s. 8d., all metal reed makers 153s. 2d.; women 19 years and over employed in wire polishing and reed department, and as head knitters and brushers out 90s.
Ophthalmic Optical Appliance Making	Great Britain (66)	Pay day in week commencing 14 Sept.	Pieceworkers on mass production work	Piecework rates to be increased so as to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate plus 20 per cent., instead of 15 per cent. as previously.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (71)	Pay day in week commencing 24 Aug.	Apprentice maintenance workers employed in cotton spinning and weaving establishments	Supplemental payments granted of 1d. to 2½d. an hour, according to age. Rates after change inclusive of supplemental payments at age 15 42s. 6d. a week, 16 50s. 1d., 17 59s. 3d., 18 80s. 10d., 19 94s. 2d., 20 111s. 7d.
Flax Spinning	Northern Ireland (85)	First full pay period following 24 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week for all adult male workers at present receiving 99s. a week, and of proportional amounts for other male workers and for female workers.
Flax Weaving	Northern Ireland (85)	31 Aug.	Male and female workers	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for adult female workers and juveniles; increase of 3 per cent. on all piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: yarn dressers 145s. 2d. a week, tenters 143s. 3d., mounters and card cutters 137s. 11d., slashers 130s. 8d., odd workers—men 105s., women 71s. 2d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (90)	31 Aug.	Male and female workers other than fitters, turners, millwrights, blacksmiths, etc.	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled workers (including engine drivers) 2s. 7-38d. an hour (117s. 8½d. a week), semi-skilled (including firemen) 2s. 5-8d. (111s. 9d.), general workers or labourers 2s. 4-2d. (105s. 9d.); women 18 and over 1s. 7-24d. (72s. 2d.).
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	28 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles employed on textile processes, and of 1d. for men and women on non-textile processes. Minimum rates after change include: textile workers—men 21 years and over 2s. 11½d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s. 3½d.; non-textile workers—men 2s. 10½d., women 2s. 2½d.
Roller Leather Manufacture	England and Wales (97)	First full working week after 28 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men 21 years and over and women 20 and over, and of ½d., ¼d. or 1d., according to age, for juveniles; pieceworkers to receive 1d. an hour as a further addition to their existing bonus. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers include: men 21 and over—skilled 3s. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 2s. 9½d., (dry) 2s. 9d.; women 20 and over 2s. 1½d. (when competent).
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley) (105)	First pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases† 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 52s. at 15, rising to 135s. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. at 15, rising to 99s. at 20 and over.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increases† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 82½ per cent. for male workers and 92½ per cent. for female workers. Increases† 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 52s. at 15, rising to 135s. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. at 15, rising to 99s. at 20 and over. Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.

* The above increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.
§ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 1d. for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 0½d. for boys.
|| The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking	Scotland (112) (203)	18 Sept.	Men, youths, boys (other than apprentices), women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for ingredient storekeeper chargehands and male bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 years or over, of 3s. for other male and female workers 21 or over, and of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 146s. to 161s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers or ovenmen 153s. to 168s., bread runners 150s. to 165s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 129s. 6d. to 142s., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 122s. to 134s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable to foremen bakers and chargehands (other than ingredient storekeeper chargehands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable to journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively; women—assistant baker chargehands 112s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 109s. 6d., bakery worker chargehands 97s., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 102s., bakery workers 21 or over 87s.*
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (115)	Pay day in week commencing 28 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Increases in minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and over and youths 18 and under 21, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 125s. a week, women 18 and over 88s., youths and boys 43s. 6d. at 15, rising to 105s. at 20 and under 21, girls 43s. 6d. at 15, rising to 63s. 6d. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 121s., women 86s., youths and boys 42s. 6d. to 102s., girls 42s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.†
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (122)	First pay day following 13 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour (or 6s. 5d. a week) for men 21 years and over, and of 3s., 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers in the woods—skilled fellers 140s. 3d. a week, mechanical drivers 131s. 3d., loaders and other male workers 21 and over 126s. 7d., youths and boys 53s. 5d. at 15, rising to 94s. 4d. at 20; sawmill workers—skilled sawyers, Class A mills 3s. 5½d. an hour, Class B 3s. 3½d., other sawyers 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., mill labourers 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., crane drivers 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., youths and boys 53s. 5d. a week at 15, rising to 99s. 4d. Class A, or 96s. 10d. Class B at 20.
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 19 and over employed in the woods, of 1½d. an hour for machinists and 1d. an hour for labourers employed in sawmills, and of 3s. a week for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: employed in the woods—62s. 3d. a week at 17, 70s. 4d. at 18, 84s. 3d. at 19 or over; employed in the sawmills—machinists 19 or over (after 9 months), Class A 2s. 6½d. an hour, Class B 2s. 6d., labourers 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d., girls 17 years Class A 63s. 10d. a week, Class B 61s. 2d., 18 years 70s. 10d., 68s. 8d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	14 Sept.	Film artistes engaged on a daily basis	Increase of 10s. a day, with consequential increases for night work and Sunday work. Standard inclusive rates 52s. a day; crew artistes 52s. a day; stand-ins 60s., doubles 80s. (Supplemental payments are made for individual performances, providing or wearing evening, morning or exceptional dress, etc.)
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (176) (205)	21 Sept.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for managers, and of 4s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers—London area 134s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 194s. where weekly trade is £730 or over, Provincial A area 130s. to 190s., Provincial B area 124s. to 184s.; branch shop manageresses—London 116s. 6d. to 176s. 6d., A 112s. 6d. to 172s. 6d., B 105s. 6d. to 165s. 6d.‡
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to age, for men 21 years or over, of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—London area, males 131s. 6d. a week, females 97s. 6d., Provincial A area 127s. 6d., 93s. 6d., Provincial B area 121s. 6d., 86s. 6d.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers—London 48s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 125s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 43s. 6d. to 121s. 6d., B 40s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. 6d. to 93s., A 36s. to 89s., B 32s. 6d. to 82s.; all other workers—male workers, London 47s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., A 42s. 6d. to 115s., B 39s. 6d. to 113s. 6d., female workers, London 39s. 6d. to 87s., A 35s. to 82s. 6d., B 31s. 6d. to 79s.‡
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 years or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 71s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 125s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 69s. to 121s. 6d., Provincial B area 65s. to 115s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 131s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 121s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 135s. 6d., 131s. 6d., 125s. 6d., of over 5 tons 139s. 6d., 135s. 6d., 129s. 6d.‡
	Scotland (176) (205)	28 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. a week for shop managers and temporary managers, and of 4s. for shop manageresses and temporary manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 128s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 150s. where weekly trade is £200, 1s. a week for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 and up to £350, and a further 1s. for every additional £20 of weekly trade; temporary shop managers and manageresses continuously employed—managers during first two weeks of employment 131s., during third and fourth weeks 141s., manageresses 92s. and 97s., manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 97s., 107s., thereafter appropriate weekly minimum remuneration for a shop manager or manageress.‡
			Transport workers (central and retail)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. 9d. to 17s. a week, according to age, area and type of vehicle, for central transport workers, and of 5s. for retail transport workers. Minimum rates after change: central transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of one ton or less carrying capacity, and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 67s. 3d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 121s. at 21 or over, area 2 65s. 3d. to 117s., drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over one and up to five tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 124s., area 2 120s., of over five tons 128s., 124s.; retail transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1½ and up to 5 tons carrying capacity, and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 121s., area 2 117s., of over 5 tons 125s., 121s.‡
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 2s. to 5s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 2s. to 4s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, area 1 125s. a week, area 2 121s., female workers 90s., 86s.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, other transport workers and all other workers—male workers, area 1 42s. at 15 to 121s. at 24 or over, area 2 40s. to 117s., female workers 37s. to 87s., 35s. to 83s.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 339 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted above were put into operation generally by the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first full pay week in April.
 † These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 339 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Meat Distribution	England and Wales (176)	Week commencing 30 Aug.	Managers and manageresses	Increase of 6s. a week. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 138s. where weekly trade does not exceed £50 to 180s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300, Provincial A areas 134s. to 176s., Provincial B areas 128s. to 172s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male shop assistants and cashiers, and of 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 54s. at 16, rising to 129s. 6d. at 24, Provincial A areas 49s. to 125s. 6d., Provincial B areas 46s. to 119s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 45s. 6d. at 16 to 93s. at 24, A 41s. to 89s., B 37s. 6d. to 82s.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 48s. 6d. at 16 to 97s. at 24, A 44s. to 93s., B 40s. 6d. to 86s.
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in pork butchers' shops	Increases of 6s. a week for first machinemen, of 2s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up, and of 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 140s. 6d., A 136s. 6d., B 132s. 6d.; first machinemen with three or more assistants 150s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 142s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up—London 54s. at 16, rising to 129s. 6d. at 24, A 49s. to 125s. 6d., B 46s. to 119s. 6d.; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up—London 48s. 6d. at 16 to 97s. at 24, A 44s. to 93s., B 40s. 6d. to 86s.
Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution	London	20 Sept.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in handling and packing	Increase in the basic rate of 5s. a week (169s. to 174s.).
National Government Service	London	Beginning of the pay week containing 1 July*	Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in Government Industrial Establishments	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over 130s. a week, youths and boys 52s. at 15, rising to 117s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 103s. 4d. at 18, rising to 109s. 4d. at 21 and over.
Hospitals and Allied Institutions	Great Britain (190-191)	First full pay period following 21 Sept.	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 4s. a week in the standard rates for men 21 years or over, and of 3s. for women 18 years and over. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (Group 1 occupations): London, men 132s. a week, women 101s. 6d., urban zone 126s., 94s. 6d., rural zone 123s., 93s. 6d.
Catering	Belfast and district	21 Sept.	Charge hands, male and female assistants and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 7s. a week for charge hands, male assistants and 2nd and 3rd year male apprentices, of 6s. for female assistants, and of 4s. 6d. for 1st year male apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands 137s. 6d. to 157s. 6d. a week, according to staff, male assistants, during 1st year after apprenticeship 105s., during 2nd year 117s. 6d., after 5 years' service (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 135s.; female assistants, during first 6 months in the trade 65s., during second 6 months 71s., thereafter 87s.

* These increases were authorised in September and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in 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	133	126
1952				
March	127	131	135	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
September	135	141	148	137

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

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 378 or through any bookseller

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 161. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 177 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 26,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during September was about 105,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September 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	125	127	14,200	26,000
Sugar Confectionery Building and Contracting	—	1	1	800	5,000
All remaining industries and services	4	9	13	4,500	44,000
Total, September, 1953	16	161	177	25,600	105,000
Total, August, 1953	10	122	132	20,400	55,000
Total, September, 1952	25	154	179	29,100	104,000

Of the total of 105,000 days lost in September, 47,000 were lost by 19,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 18,600 were directly involved and 900 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 September also included 58,000 days lost by 6,100 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 160 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during September, 59, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 45, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted two days; 20, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 6,000 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 161 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 9, directly involving 2,000 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 70, directly involving 7,700 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 2,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 57, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST NINE 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 nine months of 1953 and 1952 :-

Industry Group	January to September, 1953			January to September, 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	923	121,300†	293,000	930	167,600†	388,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	3	100	‡	5	400	2,000
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	9	900	2,000	13	700	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	200	1,000	7	1,900	6,000
Metal Manufacture	15	2,300	17,000	28	4,300	24,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	38	7,200	63,000	51	12,800	84,000
Engineering	30	7,700	45,000	50	22,000	173,000
Vehicles	29	18,500	264,000	39	38,400	459,000
Other Metal Industries	9	1,300	19,000	12	2,100	17,000
Textiles	2	900	9,000	4	600	1,000
Paper, etc.	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Leather, etc.	14	8,100	7,000	9	600	1,000
Clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5	800	6,000	13	1,200	8,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	13	700	6,000	14	1,600	22,000
Paper and Printing	—	—	—	6	1,500	40,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	2,000	9,000	4	3,000	15,000
Building and Contracting	51	8,700	64,000	76	20,200	129,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	3	300	1,000	7	900	11,000
Transport, etc.	51	14,500	30,000	40	9,100	27,000
Distributive Trades	5	100	‡	9	3,200	20,000
Other Services	6	1,200	2,000	10	1,400	7,000
Total	1,217	196,800†	838,000	1,327‡	294,400†	1,440,000

The number of days lost in the period January to September, 1953, through stoppages which began in that period was 811,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 193,000. 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 SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
TOOL MANUFACTURE :- Workers employed in the manufacture of engineers' small tools—Sheffield (one firm)	410	—	11 Sept.	25 Sept.	Ban on workers brewing their own tea	Agreement reached regarding tea-making facilities.
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY :- Workers employed in confectionery manufacture—London (one firm)	760	—	3 Sept.	12 Sept.	Introduction of clocking-on system in new factory and, subsequently, to support a demand for the recognition of shop stewards	Work resumed.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING :- Electricians and mates—various districts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (various firms)	3,380	—	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	To support a claim for an increase in wages	[A Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute has issued its Report (see page 351 of this GAZETTE).]
REPAIR OF AIRCRAFT :- Civilian craftsmen employed at a Royal Naval Aircraft maintenance yard—Belfast	430	—	31 Aug.	16 Sept.	Dismissal of a shop steward	Work resumed pending negotiations.

* 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 94,000, and in the corresponding period in 1952 was approximately 129,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 165,000 and 252,000.
‡ 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.
|| Work was resumed on 31st August, but the stoppage recommenced on the night-shift of 31st August/1st September.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th SEPTEMBER, 1953

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

At 15th September, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 18th August, compared with 136 at 16th September, 1952.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th SEPTEMBER, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th SEPTEMBER, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	111.0	399
II. Rent and rates	108.9	72
III. Clothing	95.6	98
IV. Fuel and light	106.5	66
V. Household durable goods	95.6	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	100.1	44
VII. Services	109.1	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.4	78
IX. Tobacco	100.3	90
All items	105.7	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 18th August and 15th September the average prices of eggs, cooking apples, oranges, tomatoes and condensed milk were reduced. The effect of these reductions was partly offset by increases in the prices of butter, margarine, cooking fat, sugar and syrup which followed the raising of the maximum permitted prices. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 15th September, compared with 112 at 18th August.

Clothing

Small increases were reported, between 18th August and 15th September, in the prices of many articles of clothing. The rise in the average level of prices for the clothing group as a whole was slight but it was sufficient to raise the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, from 95 at 18th August to 96 at 15th September.

Fuel and Light

During the month under review there was a small rise in the average price of coal due to a seasonal increase in prices in London and the south of England. Electricity charges were increased in a number of areas and there was a small increase in the average price of gas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., but there was no change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 106.

Household Durable Goods

The principal changes in the prices of the articles included in the household durable goods group were small increases in the average prices of carpets, rugs and blankets. For the group as a whole there was a rise in the average level of prices of about one-half of 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 96 at 15th September, compared with 95 at 18th August.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 15th September, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 105.7. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th September, 1953, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :-

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5	
All items index at 15th September, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	105.7	105.7
∴ All items index at 15th September, 1953 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 ×	100
		= 140.1 taken as 140

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

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

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 378 of this GAZETTE.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	July, 1953	143.7	- 1.7	+ 0.9
Food		136.9	- 3.7	+ 0.9
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1953	108	Nil	- 1
Food		112	- 1	- 1
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items*	Mid-Aug., 1953	125	- 1†	+ 3
Food		126	- 1†	+ 4
Italy (Large towns)	"1938 = 100"			
All Items	July, 1953	56.33	- 0.85	+ 0.61
Food		66.57	- 1.31	+ 0.70
Netherlands	1949 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1953 (middle)	120	- 1	+ 1
Food		123	- 4	+ 3
Sweden	"1935 = 100"			
All Items	June, 1953	226†	- 1†	- 4
Food		249	- 1†	Nil
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Aug., 1953 (beginning)	115.7	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Food		112.8	+ 0.1	- 2.9
India (Bombay)	"1933-June, 1934 = 100"			
All Items	July, 1953	373	+ 2	+ 43
Food		470	Nil	+ 69
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items	June, 1953	1,322	+15†§	+52
Food		1,482	+27†	+69
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	June, 1953	193.6	+ 2.9	+ 8.5
Food		230.8	+ 7.7	+15.8
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	July, 1953	114.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Food		113.8	+ 0.1	- 2.5

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of the Irish Republic (food, clothing, house-rent, and fuel and light).
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 212, a decrease of one point compared with the previous quarter and also of one point compared with June, 1952.
§ Revised "all items" figure for March, 1953, was 1,307.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in September was 117, compared with 110 (revised figure) in the previous month and 119 (revised figure) in September, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 2 in the previous month and 16 in September, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1953.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground .. 23 Surface .. 4	Electrical Stations .. 1 Other Industries .. 2
Metalliferous Mines	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 1 Building Operations .. 19 Works of Engineering Construction .. 8 Warehouses .. 1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 35	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 69
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass .. 2 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. 1 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 5 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 7 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture Shipbuilding .. 5 Other Metal Trades .. 3 Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 1 Tanning, Currying, etc. .. Food and Drink General Woodwork and Furniture 4 Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades Gas Works 1	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. Engine Drivers, Motor- men Firemen 1 Guards (Passenger) .. 1 Labourers 1 Mechanics Permanent Way Men .. 5 Porters 2 Shunters 2 Other Grades 1 Contractors' Servants TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13 Total (excluding Seamen) 117
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels .. 6 Fishing Vessels TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 6 Total (including Seamen) .. 123

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Other Industries	Pitch and Tar .. 11 Mineral Oil .. 3 TOTAL .. 14
TOTAL .. 1	
Other Poisoning	Chromic Ulceration
Compressed Air Illness .. Aniline Poisoning .. 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 6 Chromium Plating .. 10 Other Industries .. 1
TOTAL .. 1	TOTAL .. 17
Anthrax	Total, Cases .. 34
Hides and Skins .. 1 Other Industries	
TOTAL .. 1	II. Deaths
	Nil.

*For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th September, 1953.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th September, 1953, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th September, 1953.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 30th September, 1953			
Number of applications for assistance made	36	5	41
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	16	—	16
Ministry of Education	7	1	8
Other award-making Departments	2	—	2
Total awards	25	1	26
Number of applications rejected	31	1	32
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	18	—	18
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 30th September, 1953			
Number of applications for assistance made	203,522	15,351	218,873
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,298	1,332	45,630
Ministry of Education	79,321	6,201	85,522
Other award-making Departments	18,276	1,843	20,119
Total awards	141,895	9,376	151,271
Number of applications rejected	38,684	3,217	41,901
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,922	2,755	25,677
Cases under consideration at end of period	21	3	24

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 17th August, 1953.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	205	11	216
Disabled	280	35	315
Total	485	46	531
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,334	30	1,364
Disabled	1,179	57	1,236
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	53	19	72
Disabled	242	207	449
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	28	36	64
Disabled	58	7	65
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	442	82	524
Total	3,336	438	3,774
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	188	8	196
Disabled	216	70	286
Total	404	78	482

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 17th August, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 109,519, of whom 98,128 were males and 11,391 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 14th September, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	660	83	743
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,204	164	1,368
Persons who completed courses during period	532	81	613

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 September the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued nineteen awards, Nos. 425 to 443*. Five of the awards are summarised below ; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 425 (4th September).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Drug and Fine Chemical Joint Conference, and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Conference in their employment. Claim : For an increase of 10s. a week in the scheduled rates of all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the scheduled rates of the workers concerned should be increased by 5s. and 4s. a week for adult males and females respectively, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 429 (14th September).—Parties : Members of the Federation of London Wholesale Newspaper Distributors, and members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers in their employment. Claim : For increased wages either in the form of a flat rate advance or alternatively through the introduction of a cost-of-living bonus based on a sliding-scale arrangement and for an additional payment for night workers. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim as set out in the reference had not been established but awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 5s. a week.

Award No. 434 (21st September).—Parties : Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : For a substantial increase in the rates of pay for the ancillary staffs in the hospitals of the National Health Service. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. a week for women.

Award No. 439 (29th September).—Parties : Members of the Glasgow Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Trades Employers' Association, and members of the No. 3 Fruit Branch of the Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as fruit porters in the Glasgow fruit bazaar and Glasgow docks. Claim : For certain specified increased rates of wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded increased minimum weekly rates of wages as follows :—Under 18 years of age £4, 18 and under 19 £4 5s., 19 and under 20 £4 10s., 20 and under 21 £5. At age 21 and over minimum weekly rates will be : During qualifying period £6, after qualifying period £6 10s.

Award No. 441 (30th September).—Parties : Members of the Aberdeen Granite Association and members of the Scottish Master Monumental Sculptors' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland (Scottish Granite Section) in their employment. Claim : For (i) an increase in the existing rates of those workers covered by the present bye-laws between the parties ; (ii) certain amendments to the bye-law relating to overtime ; (iii) a specified rate for labourers ; and (iv) that the working conditions for labourers should be the same as those laid down for craftsmen. Award : The Tribunal awarded as follows :—As regards item (i) of the claim, that the existing rates of wages should be increased by 2d. an hour ; as regards item (iii), that the rate of wages for general labourers should be 80 per cent. of the rate for granite cutters ; and as regards item (iv), that the conditions of employment (other than rates of wages) applicable to craftsmen should be applied to general labourers subject to the proviso that employers may, at their discretion, require labourers to start work before the normal starting time or to finish work after the normal finishing time, any time worked in excess of the normal hours to be paid for at overtime rates. The Tribunal further awarded that the rates of wages and conditions of employment of labourers employed as saw attendants and tool grinders should be the subject of individual arrangement between the employer and worker concerned. The Tribunal found that item (ii) of the claim in respect of overtime had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued five awards,

* See footnote * in second column on page 378.

three of which are summarised below ; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1055 (21st September).—Parties : The member firms of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim : That a substantial increase in wages be granted to all members of the Union employed in the weaving trade. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(1) That the basic plain time rates of wages of all adult male time-workers shall be increased by 6s. a week. (2) That the basic plain time rates of wages for juvenile male and for adult and juvenile female time-workers shall be increased in the proportion of 6s. to 99s. (3) That the piece rates of all adult and juvenile male and female pieceworkers shall be increased by 3 per cent. This award to have effect from 31st August, 1953.

Award No. 1056 (21st September).—Parties : The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, the Irish Dyers Limited, and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Claim : That a substantial increase in wages be granted to all members of the above-mentioned Unions employed in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(1) That the minimum rate of wages of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled adult male time-workers shall be increased by 6s. a week. (2) That the minimum rate of wages of adult female time-workers shall be increased by 4s. a week. (3) That the minimum rates of wages of juvenile male and female time-workers shall be increased in the same proportion as the increases herein granted to unskilled adult male and to adult female time-workers, respectively. This award to have effect from 31st August, 1953.

Award No. 1057 (17th September).—Parties : Certain member firms of the Northern Ireland Coal Importers' Association, Newry Divisional Committee, and certain members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Matter in dispute : The dispute arose out of the refusal of the trade union to accept the employers' offer to employ fourteen men (seven men per hatch) on the discharge

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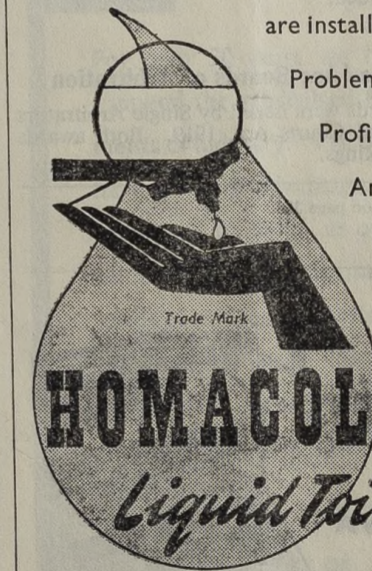
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of coal at the rate of 1s. 1d. a ton, using the new crane and grab installed at the Albert Basin, Newry. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the rate payable to the employees to whom this reference relates for the discharge of coal, using the new crane and grab installed at the Albert Basin, Newry, shall be 1s. 1d. a ton.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During September the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 228 and 229,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 228 (12th September).—*Parties*: The Customs and Excise Preventive Staff Association and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. *Claim*: For reduced hours. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded:—That the conditioned hours of attendance of the Assistant Preventive Officer and Preventive Officer grades of the Customs and Excise Department shall be 88 during the 12 week-days within each fortnight and that overtime shall be paid for all attendance credited in excess of that figure. This award shall take effect from 1st October, 1953.

Award No. 229 (19th September).—*Parties*: The Association of Scientific Workers and the Post Office. *Claim*: For increased salary scales for certain female teleprinter operators and certain male telegraph operators. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2470, which is summarised below.

Award No. 2470 (17th September).—*Parties*: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. *Claim*: That the lead of 17s. over the standard Admiralty rate paid to craftsmen employed in the Torpedo Experimental Establishment, Greenock, and withdrawn by the Admiralty on 21st October, 1952, should be restored with retrospective effect to the above date. *Award*: The evidence placed before the Court was not such as to justify the contention of the Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council that the enhancement by 17s. of the rate payable to the workers to whom the present claim relates was due to the exercise by them of skill beyond that required of other craftsmen. The addition of 17s. to the craftsman's normal time rate was an expedient adopted by the Admiralty to adjust a disparity arising from the fact that piecework rates made applicable to the largely expanded force of craftsmen introduced into the establishment during the last war and engaged on production of torpedoes could not appropriately be applied to work of a non-productive character performed by the workers covered by the claim. Torpedo production as opposed to experimental work on torpedoes had now been transferred from Greenock to Alexandria, and, having regard to the foregoing circumstances in which the enhanced rate became payable and to the fact that where existing individual rates at Greenock were greater than those payable on a normal basis under the merit payment scheme such higher rates were being retained on a personal mark time basis, the Court found against the claim and so awarded.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During September two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to individual undertakings.

*See footnote * in second column on page 378.

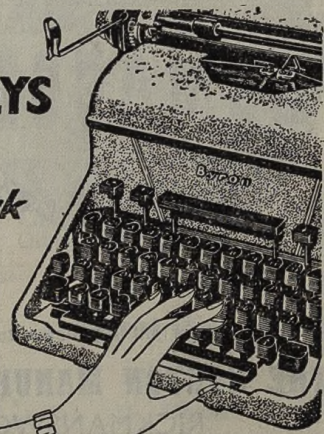
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Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B. (43), dated 25th September, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S. (11), dated 25th September, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Further information concerning either 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 September 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 Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1363 (R.B.(42)), dated 8th September and effective from 1st October. This Order is for the application of Area B rates (the intermediate rates) to localities formerly in Area C (which had the lowest rates).

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1389 (D.(107)), dated 14th September and effective from 2nd October. This Order prescribes revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1394 (M.D.(72)), dated 16th September and effective from 4th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1397 (M.D.S.(63)), dated 17th September and effective from 5th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1404 (R.D.O.(16)), dated 18th September and effective from 14th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 1442 (R.F.A. (16)), dated 28th September and effective from 23rd October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Laundry Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.L. (N.47), dated 25th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

During September the following Wages Board issued notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Minister of Labour and National Service:—

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.—Proposal U.P.R. (13), dated 18th September, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

* See footnote * in second column on page 378.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Orders relating to Wages, etc.

Orders (*Order No. 17* of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and *Order No. 18* of District No. 10) were made on 8th September, 1953, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 14th September, 1953, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, and the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. (See page 349.)

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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) 27/53 (7th July)

A school clerk was not employed and not paid during parts of the school vacation, aggregating more than seven weeks. It was contended that days of public holiday when claimant was "on holiday" not being days of unemployment should be excluded from the off-season. Held that the claimant was a seasonal worker; although a day on which a person is "on holiday" is not a day of unemployment for the purposes of entitlement to benefit, it does not follow that it is a day of employment.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 11th October, 1952, is disallowed.

"At the oral hearing of this appeal it was submitted by the insurance officer that the case was indistinguishable from that which formed the subject of Decision R(U) 22/53 and that the claim should therefore fail on the ground that the claimant was a seasonal worker whose claim was made in the off-season and who did not satisfy the prescribed conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit by a seasonal worker.

"Counsel for the claimant, however, submitted that there was a material distinction between the two cases, namely that in the present case the period of the school holidays during which the claimant was not normally employed as a school clerk contained five public holidays. On these days the claimant was (it was submitted) 'on holiday' and consequently by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1) (e) (i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] the days were not days of unemployment. It followed that she was not unemployed for seven weeks and was therefore not a seasonal worker within the meaning of regulation 2(2) (a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466] for by regulation 2(2) (a) (i) a person is not to be deemed to be a seasonal worker if the parts of the year during which he is not normally employed in his occupation amount to less than seven weeks in all. We cannot accept this argument. Regulation 6(1) (e) (i) of the above-mentioned Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations provides that for the purposes of unemployment benefit a day on which a person is on holiday 'shall not be treated as a day of unemployment'. The regulations were made under the provisions of section 11(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which empowers the Minister to make regulations prescribing what days shall be 'treated for the purposes of unemployment benefit and sickness benefit as days of unemployment or incapacity for work'. In our opinion the other provisions of this section show clearly that this phrase means 'for the purposes of determining

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 378.

whether the insured person is entitled to benefit in respect of the day in question'. Regulation 6(1) (e) (i) therefore must be construed as meaning only that an insured person shall not be entitled to benefit in respect of a day on which he is on holiday; in other words it means that notwithstanding that the 'holiday' may be enforced and unpaid the claimant shall not be entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of it; it does not purport to provide that the insured person shall be deemed to be in fact employed on the day in question. It follows that regulation 6(1) (e) (i) has no bearing on the question whether a person is in fact normally employed (in the sense of gainfully occupied) on a particular day or days. We must therefore hold that Decision R(U) 22/53 applies to this case and allow the insurance officer's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 28/53 (30th June)

A share-fisherman and two other members of the crew of a fishing boat engaged in ring-net fishing did not fish on two days because their "neighbour boat" was under repair. Held that unemployment benefit was not payable. Other local fishing boats were available on those days and by making no attempt to engage in fishing the claimant had neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that for the days in question—5th and 6th January, 1953—the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit.

"I am informed that this case is being treated as a test case applicable to the claims of the claimant and two other members of the crew of the fishing boat 'M.N.' It is normally engaged in ring-net fishing in which the boats work in pairs and it is agreed that the 'neighbour boat' of the 'M.N.' was undergoing repair on 5th and 6th January, 1953, and for that reason was not available. But to qualify for unemployment benefit for either of those days the claimant has to satisfy the conditions prescribed by the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (as amended), and in particular the provisions of regulation 14(b) (1) to the effect that 'he has not neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman'.

"The local insurance officer having held that the claimant had not satisfied that condition his decision was affirmed by the local tribunal, and there is no ground on which I could disturb it. On the days in question there were seven or eight local fishing vessels which were not fishing and the claimant does not suggest that none of them could have worked as a neighbour boat with the 'M.N.' He does suggest that as regards some of them there might have been a difficulty in joining forces because of a boat being 'in debt', a crew not being a 'sober' crew, differences of size, tonnage, etc., or 'differences in religious faiths'. He also states that he did not know that other boats were available. But the material point is

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that he made no enquiry and made no attempt to obtain employment as a fisherman'. That being so, even on the assumption—which I am not disposed to make—that there is substance in his contention that religious or other differences might have prevented combination, he has not satisfied the condition prescribed by regulation 14(b) (1). I disallow the claimant'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 Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1363; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 8th September; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1389; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 14th September; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1394; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 16th September; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1397; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 17th September; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1404; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 18th September; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1442; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 28th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 376.

The Iron and Steel Foundries Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1464; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 1st October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, &c., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 353.

The National Assistance (Re-establishment Centres) Regulations Confirmation Instrument, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1413; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 23rd September by the National Assistance Board, and confirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance as provided by the National Assistance Act, 1948. This Instrument, which came into operation on 1st October, confirms regulations made by the National Assistance Board relating to the management of, and preservation of order in, re-establishment centres provided by the Board under the National Assistance Act, 1948. The regulations lay down rules of behaviour to be observed by persons attending or being maintained at re-establishment centres, and set out the statutory penalties for breaches of the regulations.

The British Transport Commission (Pensions of Employees) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 1445; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 29th September by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1953. These Regulations, which came into operation on 13th October, provide for the preservation of the pension rights of employees of the British Transport Commission who cease to be in the employment of the Commission, or suffer a change in the nature or terms of their employment, in consequence of the denationalisation of road haulage, or the modifications of the functions of the Commission, or the reorganisation of the railways, provided for by the Transport Act, 1953.

The Tobacco Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Abolition) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1953 No. 124), made on 10th September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. This Order, which came into operation on 10th September, abolishes the Tobacco Wages Council (Northern Ireland). The corresponding Order in respect of Great Britain was made on 22nd June and came into operation on 1st July (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 233).

* See footnote * in next column.

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The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 121; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 7th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1953. The Regulations, which came into operation on 10th August, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 275).

The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 123; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 14th August by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1953. The Regulations, which came into operation on 17th August, are similar in scope to the corresponding Provisional Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 275).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Airways.—*British European Airways. Report and Accounts for 1952-53.* H.C. 277. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 8d.).

Careers.—*Careers for Men and Women Series. No. 32: Medicine.* Revised July, 1953. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Census of Production for 1950.—(i) *Volume 12. Building and Contracting, Gas, Electricity and Water.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.). (ii) *Volume 2. Chemicals and Allied Trades.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Coal.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the second quarter of 1953.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 349.

Disputes, Industrial.—*Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union.* Cmd. 8968. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 351.

Electricity.—*British Electricity Authority. Fifth Report and Accounts, 1952-53.* H.C. 251. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).

Employment of Older Men and Women.—*National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women. First Report.* Cmd. 8963. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 345.

Health.—*Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1952. Part I. (1) The National Health Service. (2) Welfare, Food and Drugs, Civil Defence.* Cmd. 8933. Ministry of Health. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

National Income and Expenditure.—*National Income and Expenditure, 1946-1952.* August, 1953. Central Statistical Office. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.).

Northern Ireland.—*Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1952.* Cmd. 316. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 352.

Scotland.—*Digest of Scottish Statistics, No. 2, October, 1953.* Price 4s. (4s. 2d.). Scottish Home Department.—See page 352.

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

NOTICE

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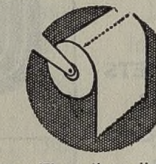
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