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

Age and Regional Analysis of Employed Persons

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of insurance cards exchanged. The figures for end-May, 1952, analysed by industry (together with revised figures for the years 1948 to 1951) were published in the February, 1953, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth and it is therefore impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are recorded in the record sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of National Insurance. It would be impracticable to examine the whole of these records, but arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

The method of selecting the sample in 1952 was similar to the procedure followed in previous years, as described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223), with the exception that in 1952 the size of the sample was reduced from 1½ per cent. of the total to 1 per cent. The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. For instance, the number of female employees, aged 55 at May, 1952, is shown in the Table in the next column as 100,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure used. The true figure, which could only be found by a complete count, might not be exactly 100,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 94,000-106,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 10,000 females aged 69 would be 8,000-12,000, and for the estimate of 369,000 males aged 31, 357,000-381,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind in making comparisons between different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and workers on their own account are not included. The figures cover all classes of employees, employed and unemployed, with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services.

General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services in Great Britain at end-May, 1952. The figures include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes :—

*Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain,
End-May, 1952*

(Thousands)					
Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1952	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1952	Males	Females
15	181	171	44	321	144
16	235	245	45	313	144
17	270	279	46	305	147
18	161	263	47	305	132
19	136	254	48	297	138
20	197	255	49	299	134
21	240	251	50	285	122
22	247	219	51	273	117
23	272	203	52	264	118
24	296	188	53	237	112
25	306	170	54	229	102
26	314	159	55	217	100
27	326	144	56	209	93
28	322	141	57	201	89
29	325	132	58	190	87
30	345	141	59	197	75
31	369	146	60	186	53
32	361	156	61	170	44
33	253	103	62	155	39
34	247	99	63	155	36
35	274	113	64	139	23
36	303	128	65	98	20
37	323	137	66	78	16
38	329	134	67	67	14
39	322	144	68	62	12
40	319	137	69	39	10
41	303	142	70 and over	181	34
42	326	141			
43	326	150	Total, Aged 15 and over	13,700	7,100

The differences between the numbers of males in the various age-groups can be attributed to a number of factors, e.g., the numbers aged 18, 19 and 20 are relatively low owing to the fact that large numbers of those ages were serving in the Forces, the numbers aged 30 to 32 are high owing to the high birth-rate immediately after the 1914-18 war, while the numbers aged 33 to 35 are low owing to the low birth-rate during the latter part of that war. Comparison of the figures with the 1951 and 1950 figures for the age-classes one and two years younger (i.e., the same groups of individuals in each case) provides some information, particularly for the higher age-groups, about the rate of retirement and other wastage from the employee class. In the younger and middle age-groups the changes are the result of a variety of factors, e.g., call-up to and eventual release from the Forces, emigration and immigration, transfer to or from the self-employed class, deaths, etc., and in some age-classes the net effect over the two years was an increase and in others a decrease. In the higher groups, however, the only two factors of importance are death and retirement and the following Table shows their effect on the number of male employees who were aged 60 and over in 1950.

Age at End-May, 1950	Number of male employees at End-May, 1950	Number still in the employee class at End-May, 1951	Number still in the employee class at End-May, 1952
60	176,000	168,000	155,000
61	167,000	162,000	155,000
62	155,000	149,000	139,000
63	141,000	133,000	98,000
64	138,000	97,000	78,000
65	91,000	79,000	67,000
66	83,000	68,000	62,000
67	58,000	45,000	39,000
68 and over ..	254,000	217,000	181,000

Among the men who were aged 60 to 62 in 1950 the average rate of wastage from the employee class during the two years was about 5 per cent. per annum, but among those who reached 65 during the period, and thus became eligible for retirement pensions, the rate of depletion in the year in which they reached that age was about 30 per cent. As would be expected, the figures also show that, in addition to the normal depletion due to deaths, there were considerable numbers of retirements at each subsequent year of age, with the result that the number of male employees aged 69 in 1952 was only one-half of the number aged 66 (39,000 compared with 78,000).

In the same way the figures for the three years show the effect of receiving retirement pensions at 60 on the numbers of female employees. The number aged 59 at end-May, 1950, was 68,000, but by the following year the number had fallen to 52,000, and the corresponding reduction of the number aged 59 in 1951 was almost identical. The rate of depletion was, of course, rapid among those who were over 60 years of age. Thus the number who were aged 60 to 65 in 1950 fell from 188,000 in 1950 to 148,000 in 1952, and the numbers who were aged 66 and over fell from 87,000 to 56,000. In all these cases some part of the reduction was, of course, attributable to deaths. Comparison of the figures for the three years also provides some indication of the numbers of women in their twenties who gave up their employment on marriage or for other reasons. The figures of the numbers aged 18 to 28 in 1950 are shown in the following Table :

Age in 1950	Number of female employees at End-May, 1950	Number still in the employee class at End-May, 1951	Number still in the employee class at End-May, 1952
18	275,000	269,000	255,000
19	280,000	268,000	251,000
20	266,000	247,000	219,000
21	244,000	226,000	203,000
22	225,000	205,000	188,000
23	208,000	191,000	170,000
24	191,000	180,000	159,000
25	167,000	158,000	144,000
26	160,000	153,000	141,000
27	148,000	143,000	132,000
28	148,000	144,000	141,000

The total number of female employees aged 19 to 28 in May, 1950, was 2,037,000, but by May, 1951, this figure had fallen by 122,000 to 1,915,000. The corresponding reduction between 1951 and 1952 was considerably greater—from 2,040,000 to 1,862,000, a fall of 178,000. This increased rate of depletion was no doubt due in part to the temporary trade recession of 1951-52. The greatest reductions were among those who were aged 20 and 21 in 1950, the net reductions in these two groups in the two years being 47,000 and 41,000, respectively.

Some statistics about married women employees are given in a later section of this article.

Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 194 to 196 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification, and in each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeds 20,000; and in the second part all industries with a total of female employees exceeding 20,000 are shown separately.

In all industries and services combined the proportions in broad age-groups were the same as in 1951, the figures being as follows :

Age-group	Per cent. of Total	
	Males	Females
Under 20	7	17
20 and under 40 ..	44	45
40 and under 60/65* ..	45	34
60/65 and over * ..	4	4
Total	100	100

The woodworking industries continued to have the highest proportion of young men under 20 years of age—14 per cent. of the total number of males in the industry compared with the average of 7 per cent. for all industries and services combined. The proportion in that age-group was also well above the average in the scientific instruments, etc., industries and in agriculture, although, as a result of the new arrangements for calling up agricultural workers for service in the Forces, the proportion of young men in agriculture was lower than in 1951. The National and Local Government Services, in which the age of recruitment for most grades is higher than in other industries, had the lowest proportion—2 per cent.—of young men under 20.

The highest proportions of men in the pensionable age-class (65 and over) were in miscellaneous services (8 per cent.) and in the leather and clothing industries (7 per cent.), followed by the textile industries and agriculture with 6 per cent. The average age of employees was lowest in the building and contracting industries, with 60 per cent. under 40 years of age, and highest in National and Local Government Services with 62 per cent. aged 40 and over. In all industries combined the proportions were 51 per cent. under 40 and 49 per cent. aged 40 and over.

Among females the proportion under 20 years of age in all industries and services taken together was 17 per cent., but in the clothing industries nearly one-quarter of the total and in the paper and printing industries well over one-quarter were in that age-group. As was the case with men, the proportion under 20 was lowest in National and Local Government Services. The proportion of pensionable age (60 or over) was highest in the miscellaneous services group (which includes domestic service and catering) with 9 per cent. in that age-group, compared with the average of 4 per cent. That was also the only industry group in which more than one-half of the total number of female employees were over 40 years of age.

Married Women

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women in the employee class (excluding widows) was about 3,110,000, or about 44 per cent. of the total number of female employees. It is important to bear in mind in this connection that the figures relate to persons for whom national insurance cards are held for the purpose of paying contributions under the national insurance scheme; even when the employment is "inconsiderable" (not more than eight hours a week with an employer in domestic service or not more than four hours a week in other work) an insurance card must be held for the purpose of paying the "industrial injuries" contribution, and it is possible, therefore, that the figures include a considerable number of women who work only a small number of hours in the week.

The following Table shows the percentage that the number of married women employees represented of the total number of female employees in each age-group :-

Age-group	Number of married women employees as percentage of total number of female employees in the age-group
Under 20	3
20-24	30
25-29	53
30-34	62
35-39	68
40-44	66
45-49	62
50-54	57
55-59	45
60-64	35
65 and over	17
Total	44

* 60 for women; 65 for men.

The percentage that married women represented of the total number of female employees was highest in the 35-39 age-group (which is also the age-group in which the percentage of married women in the total female population, whether employed or not, is highest). The decrease in the percentage of married women employees in the higher age-groups was partly due to the increasing number becoming widowed, many of them no doubt remaining in their previous employment but no longer counting as married women for the purpose of these statistics.

The total number of married women in Great Britain at the time of the 1951 Census of Population was 12,245,000, and the estimate of 3,110,000 given above, therefore, indicates that about one-quarter of the total are working as employees, either full-time or part-time.

In the country as a whole the proportion of female employees who were married was well above the average in the non-metal-liferous mining products—including china and earthenware—group of industries (57 per cent.), the metal goods industries (54 per cent.), the leather and leather goods industries (53 per cent.) and the engineering, etc., industries and the textile industries (51 per cent. in each). The proportion was much below the average in insurance, banking and finance (33 per cent.) and the paper and printing industries (34 per cent.).

Analysis by Region

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1952.

For men the figures for the separate Regions show no marked deviations from the age-distribution for the country taken as a whole. The age-group 30-49 accounted for 45 per cent. of the total in the whole country and the range of the corresponding percentages in the Regions was 44 to 47. Scotland had the lowest average age with 31 per cent. under 30 and 25 per cent. aged 50 and over, and the London and South-Eastern and Southern Regions had the highest average, with 26 per cent. under 30 and 28 per cent. in the upper age-class.

Among females there were rather wider variations between the Regions. In the London and South-Eastern Region, which had the highest average age, 39 per cent. of the total number of female employees were under 30 years of age and 21 per cent. were aged 50 and over, while at the other extreme the Northern Region and Wales had 52 per cent. in the lower age-group and about 15 per cent. in the upper age-group. In Scotland also the number under 30 years of age was 50 per cent. of the total.

In Scotland and Wales married women represented 33 per cent. of the total number of female employees. In England the proportion varied between 36 per cent. in the Northern Region and 51 per cent. in the Midland Region.

Inter-Regional Migration

Among the items of information recorded for each individual included in the sample was the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1952 and also that of the Region in which it had been exchanged in 1951. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is that the person concerned had moved from one Region to another between mid-1951 and mid-1952, although this was not necessarily true in every case. Thus a change from the Eastern to the London and South-Eastern Region might mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the Regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to other premises, without involving any change of abode for the person concerned. It is important also to bear in mind that the Regions are very large

areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. Furthermore, since the figures in the analysis relate to persons who were in the employment field both at May, 1951, and at May, 1952, they do not reflect removals due to persons leaving home during the year to take up their first employment (e.g., school leavers coming up to London).

The figures show that there were about 525,000 persons whose insurance cards were exchanged in 1952 in Regions other than those in which they were exchanged in 1951. Of this total, 370,000 were males and 155,000 females. The migration was not all in one direction and there were in fact "in and out" movements between all the Regions. The following Table shows the estimated total numbers who entered and left each Region during the year :-

Region	Males		Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration	Females		Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration
	In	Out		In	Out	
London and South-Eastern ..	100,000	79,000	+ 21,000	46,000	36,000	+ 10,000
Eastern	26,000	31,000	- 5,000	12,000	13,000	- 1,000
Southern	29,000	38,000	- 9,000	16,000	18,000	- 2,000
South-Western	27,000	29,000	- 2,000	10,000	12,000	- 2,000
Midland	34,000	29,000	+ 5,000	14,000	10,000	+ 4,000
North-Midland	34,000	28,000	+ 6,000	10,000	10,000	-
East and West Ridings ..	27,000	34,000	- 7,000	11,000	13,000	- 2,000
North-Western	38,000	40,000	- 2,000	16,000	17,000	- 1,000
Northern	19,000	24,000	- 5,000	8,000	8,000	-
Scotland	13,000	18,000	- 5,000	6,000	10,000	- 4,000
Wales	23,000	20,000	+ 3,000	6,000	8,000	- 2,000

The London and South-Eastern Region had the highest inward migration, both of males and of females. On balance there was a net inward migration into the Region of 21,000 males and 10,000 females. It had a net inward balance of males from all other Regions except Wales and of females from all Regions except Eastern and Midland. Apart from the migration from the contiguous Regions (Eastern and Southern) the largest number of male migrants into the London and South-Eastern Region came from the North-Western Region; the total number from that Region was 13,000, but there was a movement in the opposite direction of 9,000, making a net migration into the London and South-Eastern Region of 4,000. A large proportion of all other movements was between contiguous Regions, e.g., between the East and West Ridings Region on the one hand and the North-Midland, North-Western and Northern Regions on the other.

The following Table gives a broad age-analysis of the 525,000 persons who had moved from one Region to another between May, 1951, and May, 1952 :-

Age-group	Males	Females
Under 20	16,000	28,000
20-44	272,000	100,000
45 and over	82,000	27,000
Total	370,000	155,000

The number of young women under 20 years of age who migrated during the year was greater than the corresponding number of young men (28,000 compared with 16,000, but it must be borne in mind that large numbers of young men of these ages were serving in the Forces). About 20 per cent. of the migrants were aged 45 and over and the remainder—the great majority—were between the ages of 20 and 45.

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1952: Analysis by Region and Age

Region	Age-group											Total	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
Males													
London and South-Eastern	139	49	283	380	377	387	410	384	322	256	203	142	3,332
Eastern	39	14	63	84	89	86	84	81	67	49	46	31	733
Southern	33	13	55	71	72	71	80	75	57	52	42	29	650
South-Western	35	19	65	85	82	80	83	84	71	51	48	25	728
Midland	67	28	132	159	160	156	154	138	119	92	71	54	1,330
North-Midland	49	21	89	115	117	106	109	106	86	68	56	36	958
East and West Ridings	62	25	104	138	135	132	131	121	93	67	46	1,189	
North-Western	94	43	168	206	209	202	214	215	183	141	110	64	1,849
Northern	50	24	87	105	106	101	100	89	82	63	49	25	881
Scotland	86	42	139	165	152	153	155	145	119	99	73	52	1,380
Wales	32	19	67	85	76	74	74	71	61	50	40	21	670
Total—Males	686	297	1,252	1,593	1,575	1,551	1,595	1,519	1,288	1,014	805	525	13,700
Females													
London and South-Eastern	144	122	282	203	181	189	206	202	171	126	63	38	1,927
Eastern	38	25	60	36	33	31	35	34	27	22	9	5	355
Southern	33	26	48	33	28	29	33	28	25	20	8	4	315
South-Western	36	26	57	34	29	29	33	35	29	20	10	5	343
Midland	66	46	104	79	67	68	72	63	55	41	18	11	690
North-Midland	50	34	71	42	42	35	45	46	36	28	11	7	447
East and West Ridings	64	46	97	62	51	55	60	59	47	42	14	9	606
North-Western	99	70	158	113	104	109	120	113	88	74	31	14	1,093
Northern	48	36	66	35	30	28	30	31	24	17	8	3	356
Scotland	86	63	129	79	62	62	61	62	52	40	18	8	722
Wales	31	23	44	30	18	21	19	22	17	14	5	2	246
Total—Females	695	517	1,116	746	645	656	714	695	571	444	195	106	7,100

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1952 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Table with columns for Industry, Age (Under 18, 18 and 19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and over), and Total aged 15 and over. It lists various industries such as Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, and Services.

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1952: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

Table with columns for Industry, Age (Under 18, 18 and 19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and over), and Total aged 15 and over. It continues the list of industries from the previous page, including Building and Contracting, Gas, Transport, and Distribution.

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000. † The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1952 : Analysis by Industry and Age—*continued*

Industry	(Thousands)													Total aged 15 and over
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
	Females (cont.)													
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50	32	57	36	31	34	33	34	23	19	6	3	358	
Bread and Flour Confectionery	12	8	12	8	7	9	7	7	4	6	2	1	83	
Biscuits	6	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	31	
Milk Products	3	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	20	
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	9	7	8	4	3	5	4	4	4	2	—	—	51	
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	43	
Other Food Industries (XHZ)*	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	—	32	
Tobacco	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	—	—	24	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6	6	8	7	6	7	7	5	4	2	1	—	59	
Furniture and Upholstery	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	—	32	
Paper and Printing	31	21	37	17	14	15	14	14	13	9	4	3	192	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	4	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	27	
Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)*	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	—	—	27	
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	3	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	21	
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	16	9	20	8	7	6	7	7	7	5	2	2	96	
Other Manufacturing Industries	12	9	18	12	9	11	10	9	8	5	2	1	106	
Rubber	3	2	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	—	36	
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	—	32	
Building and Contracting	5	4	10	7	4	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	45	
Building	3	3	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	30	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	4	3	6	6	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	—	38	
Electricity	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	23	
Transport and Communication	20	20	51	38	28	21	17	20	14	12	4	4	249	
Railways	3	2	6	5	5	3	3	5	3	3	1	1	40	
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2	4	16	8	7	6	4	2	2	1	—	—	52	
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	11	9	18	16	11	7	7	9	6	7	2	3	106	
Distributive Trades	177	99	192	110	85	82	93	84	65	48	20	9	1,064	
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc.	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	—	31	
Other Industrial Materials, etc.	3	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	28	
Food and Drink—Wholesale	9	5	11	6	3	5	5	3	3	3	1	1	55	
Food and Drink—Retail	46	23	50	31	27	25	24	22	18	13	3	2	284	
Non-Food Goods—Wholesale	12	9	19	11	7	7	7	9	6	5	2	1	95	
Non-Food Goods—Retail	99	52	96	51	41	38	48	43	33	21	11	5	538	
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers—Retail	4	3	6	4	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	—	33	
Insurance, Banking and Finance	22	20	36	13	15	13	12	15	12	8	4	2	172	
Public Administration and Defence	15	19	45	42	40	40	42	43	44	31	13	4	378	
National Government Service	6	9	24	25	22	17	19	19	22	14	6	1	184	
Local Government Service	9	10	21	17	18	23	23	24	22	17	7	3	194	
Professional Services	43	57	155	107	86	97	111	115	87	70	33	12	973	
Accountancy	4	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	24	
Education	7	8	44	38	33	44	55	61	47	36	20	6	399	
Law	7	5	12	5	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	—	45	
Medical and Dental Services	20	35	79	52	43	45	47	44	30	28	10	4	437	
Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	5	6	12	8	5	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	56	
Miscellaneous Services	67	52	122	96	106	118	142	144	134	120	62	43	1,206	
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc.	5	4	13	8	9	7	9	7	7	4	1	1	78	
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	6	4	8	5	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	42	
Catering, Hotels, etc.	17	17	42	42	48	57	69	64	61	50	24	14	505	
Laundries	11	6	15	12	14	11	13	9	8	7	4	2	112	
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	—	—	33	
Hairdressing and Manicure	7	4	11	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	34	
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	7	6	14	8	7	9	11	17	17	19	12	13	140	
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	6	4	9	8	14	18	27	33	30	32	14	11	206	
Other Services	4	4	6	5	6	7	5	6	6	5	2	1	57	
Grand Total	695	517	1,116	746	645	656	714	695	571	444	195	106	7,100	

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

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 205 to 222.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 82,000 (38,000 males and 44,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,109,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 17,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 29,000, and other industries and services an increase of 36,000. 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 54,000 from 23,254,000 to 23,308,000.

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 346,236 to 316,713 between 13th April and 11th May, 1953, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 29,570 to 23,540. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 25,150 among males and 10,403 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in May at 135. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in May resulted in an

aggregate increase estimated at £71,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 441,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople in the iron and steel industry, workers employed by the Post Office in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades, and manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland.

Retail Prices

At 12th May, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 14th April and with 135 at 13th May, 1952. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to seasonal reductions in the prices of milk and coal, lower prices for fish and reductions in the prices of many appliances, floor coverings and miscellaneous goods following a reduction in the rates of purchase tax.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during May 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 19,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 32,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 135, and, in addition, 19 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses in Scotland.

NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed the National Youth Employment Council, and its Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, for a further period of three years.

The Council, which was first established in 1947 under the title of the National Juvenile Employment Council, took its present title under the Employment and Training Act, 1948. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for April, 1947, page 119, and August, 1948, page 263). It consists of representatives of associations of local authorities, teachers, employers, workpeople, and of local Youth Employment Committees in areas in which the Service is administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales are similarly constituted and their Chairmen are among the independent members of the National Council. The Council advises the Minister on questions of policy affecting the administration and development of the Youth Employment Service.

The Chairman of the National Council is the Right Honourable Lord Piercy, C.B.E. Sir Garnet Wilson, J.P., LL.D., is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Youth Employment for Scotland, and Dame Olive Wheeler, D.B.E., D.Sc., is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Youth Employment for Wales.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1953

An illustrated booklet entitled "Britain's Way Ahead" has been prepared for the Government by the Information Division of the Treasury and the Central Office of Information. The booklet describes the problems brought out by the Economic Survey for 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 116). It contains charts illustrating production, agricultural expansion, the course of prices, etc., and records the main facts and figures about the country's economic situation.

Copies can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free) or through any bookseller.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1950

The first sections of the Report on the Census of Production for 1950 have recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The Census for 1950 was the third annual census of production taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293), the first having been taken for 1948.

The Report on the Census for 1950 will contain separate particulars of 151 trades in twelve volumes, on similar lines to the Census for 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 415). The Census for 1950 included the scrap metal trade, which was not included in the Census for 1949, but did not include the building and contracting trades (or the civil engineering work of transport undertakings, etc.). An introductory volume describes and explains the scope and methods of the Census, the basis of the questions asked, the calculations made in compiling the figures shown in the trade reports, and the special treatment of "overlap" trades, i.e., those in which a high proportion of firms came within the fields both of the Census of Production and the Census of Distribution.

Volumes now available (at the prices shown, postage 1½d. extra) are: Introductory Notes, price 1s.; Volume 4, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods, price 2s.; Volume 9, Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part), price 2s.; Volume 10, Manufactures of Wood and Cork; Paper and Printing, price 2s. The trades covered by these volumes are as follows:—Volume 4, shipbuilding and ship repairing; marine engineering; machine tools; textile machinery and accessories; small arms; constructional engineering; mechanical handling equipment; printing and bookbinding machinery; mechanical engineering; mechanical engineering (repairing); electrical engineering; electric wires and cables; radio and telecommunications; batteries and accumulators; electric lighting accessories and fittings. Volume 9, margarine; fish curing; cattle, dog and poultry foods; vinegar and other condiments; starch; ice; miscellaneous preserved foods; tea blending and coffee roasting; brewing and malting; wholesale bottling; spirit distilling; spirit rectifying and compounding; soft drinks, British wines and cider; tobacco. Volume 10, timber; furniture and upholstery; soft furnishings; shop and office fitting; wooden containers and baskets; paper and board; wallpaper; cardboard box, carton and fibre-board packing case; manufactured stationery, paper bag and kindred trades; newspaper and periodical printing and publishing; printing and publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc., trades.

COMMITTEE ON CENSUSES OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

It has been announced that the President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to advise and make recommendations about future policy in regard to the taking of censuses of production and distribution. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. W. R. Verdon Smith, J.P., Joint Managing Director of the Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited, and the thirteen other members of the Committee include representatives of both sides of industry. The Committee is distinct from the Advisory Committees which are set up to advise upon individual censuses.

The first census of production was taken in this country for 1907, and censuses have been taken at intervals since then. Since 1948 five annual censuses of production have been taken and a census of distribution and other services, the first ever taken in this country, was taken for 1950. Sufficient experience has now been gained to enable the Committee to examine the main uses to which the census results have been put and to consider the future organisation of censuses so as to secure all necessary information, to enlist the support of industry generally, and to promote an economical organisation of the work. In replying on 5th May to questions in the House of Commons in connection with the appointment of the Committee, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade referred to the great importance both of making adequate statistical information available and of securing the information with a minimum of interference and with economy of effort on the part of both industry and the Board of Trade.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services by public authorities in Great Britain in the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52. The figures have been obtained by adding figures for England and Wales for years ended 31st March to figures for Scotland for years ended 31st March in the case of the central Government and the National Insurance Funds and 15th May in the case of local authorities.

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including expenses of administration, by all public authorities in Great Britain. Amounts recovered by contributions from the general public towards particular services have been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. The particulars have been extracted from detailed Tables, published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics", which, additionally, show separately current expenditure by the central Government, current expenditure by local authorities, current expenditure by the National Insurance Funds, and capital expenditure by public authorities, as well as the consolidated totals of expenditure by all public authorities. The expenditure shown below, on contributory insurance schemes, comprises the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund, and includes retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions paid under the contributory insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. The figures given for industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled cover only expenditure by the central Government; expenditure by local authorities on this service is included with their expenditure on national assistance, as separate figures are not available. The figures given for current expenditure on the national health service include superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and other bodies operating the service. Pensions paid for a service performed in the past, for example, to retired teachers and doctors, are not included as part of current costs of any of the services.

	£ million		
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Contributory insurance schemes	398.2	401.7	428.0
Extended unemployment benefit	5.5	5.2	4.1
Family allowances	62.6	63.6	65.0
War and other service disability, etc., pensions	81.8	79.1	77.5
Non-contributory old age pensions	27.0	25.0	23.8
National assistance	63.0	75.6	88.7
Industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled	1.7	2.8	3.4
Nutrition services	62.6	60.8	67.9
Education	283.0	298.6	344.5
Child care	13.5	17.0	18.9
National health service	403.7	435.9	448.8
Housing	67.2	70.6	74.1
Total expenditure	1,469.8	1,535.9	1,644.7

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1952, submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 157, price 8s. 6d. net (8s. 10d. post free).

The introduction to the Report refers to the considerable increase in man-power in the coal mining industry in 1952 and to the decline which occurred in output per man-shift, this decline being partly accounted for by greater numbers of untrained men and youths in the industry. Wage negotiations during the year were associated with serious stoppages of work and "go-slow" movements. There was a smaller increase in total output than had been hoped for but, because output was relatively good in the early part of the year and because of some recession in industry, stocks of coal were at a very high level for the winter of 1952-53. Exports increased during the year. There was increased capital expenditure on reconstruction but, the Report says, the rate of increase must be accelerated. During the year the Board took over responsibility for opencast mining.

Production

In 1952 output of deep-mined coal was 214.3 million tons, nearly 2½ million tons more than in 1951; opencast production was 12.2 million tons, just over a million tons more than in 1951. The increase of 3½ million tons in the total output of saleable coal was, the Report states, the smallest year-to-year increase since the war, except from 1949 to 1950, when there was a large decline in man-power. Output per man-shift of face-workers fell from 3.17 tons in 1951 to 3.15 tons in 1952 and output calculated on the basis of all workers from 1.21 to 1.19. The Report comments that, with the extra man-power available, about five million tons more deep-mined coal could have been produced in 1952, compared with the previous year, had productivity remained the same. In fact there was an increase of only half this amount, but the lower productivity was partly attributable to the effects of having more men in the industry. The efficient employment of extra man-power calls for the creation of new capacity in the mines by development work which is not directly productive. On average about 2,000 more of the most skilled and experienced men were on development and special work in 1952 than in 1951. Trainees at the coal-face help directly to get coal but their output is normally less than half that of skilled men. About 3,000 more persons received coal-face training in 1952 than in 1951. Compared with 1951, there was less Saturday working, but the attendance rate on the other five days of the week was slightly better.

Home consumption of coal during 1952 is provisionally estimated at 208.4 million tons, compared with 209.3 million tons in 1951. In each year from 1947 up to 1951 total home consumption had increased, and the main reason for the decline in 1952 was the fall in the activity of manufacturing industries. Total exports, which included cargoes and coal for ships' bunkers, amounted in 1952 to over 15 million tons, compared with 11.6 million in 1951. In the early months of 1952 the Government planned to limit cargo exports for the year to 9½ million tons in order to safeguard supplies for the home market, but this figure was raised several times during the year as it became clear that home consumption would be less than expected.

Total costs of production in 1952 were 7s. 6d. a ton more than in 1951, mainly because of higher wages, lower productivity and increases in the prices of materials and stores. There was an increase of 3s. 11d. a ton in wages and wages charges, of 2s. 5d. a ton in the costs of materials, repairs and power, and of 1s. 3d. a ton in other costs, compared with 1951. The financial results of operating the collieries and other activities showed a deficit of £8.2 million, which increased the accumulated deficit since vesting date to £14 million. The Report states that, because costs of production were considerably higher at the end of 1952 than at its beginning, the details of average costs of production do not bring out the full seriousness of the increase in costs, which are influenced by general

levels of prices and wages outside the industry. The industry's task is to minimise the effect of these external influences by improving efficiency and productivity and the failure to improve, or even maintain, productivity is the most disappointing feature of the recent increases in production costs.

Man-power and Training

Man-power in the coal mining industry rose from 698,000 at the beginning of 1952 to 720,500 at the end. The increase of 22,500, or 3.2 per cent., was much greater than in any year since 1947. The number of face-workers increased by 12,000, or 4.2 per cent. The improvement in total man-power was due more to smaller wastage than to greater recruitment, but many more boys under 18 were recruited than in previous years. Most of the boys recruited, who numbered 27,000, came from mining districts and this, the Report says, indicates a growth of confidence in the industry among the mining communities. In addition, the decline in the numbers of young men between 20 and 30 years of age was arrested. For the first time for many years the average age of mine-workers fell, from 40.5 years at the end of 1951 to 40.2 at the end of 1952.

The increase in numbers in the industry was not all in the right places. By the end of the year 30 areas had as many, or more, men than were needed and nine areas had only small deficiencies, but there were 12 areas which together still needed 8,000 men. Shortage of houses remained a serious obstacle to the transfer of workers to the areas where they were most needed. The Coal Industry Housing Association, set up by the Board, began operations in April and by the end of the year had acquired sites for 9,400 houses and had sites in view for a further 9,800. About 5,000 houses had been started and a few completed. The Association plans to build about 20,000 houses, mostly in Yorkshire and in the Midlands.

During 1952 about 20,600 men and 18,500 boys completed preliminary training, compared with 17,800 men and 12,700 boys during 1951. A total of 18,200 men and boys trained for work at the coal-face, compared with 15,200 in the previous year. Under the "ladder plan", which was instituted in order to give young workers the opportunity to train for promotion and management, about 13,300 workers in the industry were released for a day a week, with pay, to attend special classes at technical colleges. The Board continued to award University scholarships, to assist in meeting the industry's great need for more men with good technical qualifications. By September, 1952, 82 National Coal Board scholars had gained their degrees, mostly in mining engineering. At the end of the year directed practical training for technical posts was being given under the personal supervision of senior officials to 370 men from the Universities or qualified by part-time study.

Industrial Relations

The Report gives particulars of the work of conciliation machinery in the industry, and of disputes, negotiations and agreements on wages and conditions of work, and joint consultation. There were three major disputes involving stoppages of work during 1952. Altogether, about 1.9 million tons of coal were lost through strikes or "go-slow" action, compared with 1.1 million tons in 1951.

Safety, Health and Welfare

The Report says that there was steady progress in the fight against dust disease in 1952, but describes the general safety record in the year as disappointing. During the year the Government announced their intention to introduce legislation to revise the law about safety and health in the mines in the light of modern conditions and the changed structure of the industry under public ownership.

During 1952 accidents of the types which must be reported immediately caused the deaths of 409 men and injured 2,073, compared with 473 deaths (including 83 in one disaster) and 1,903 injured in 1951. On the average, about 17,000 more men were working in the industry in 1952 than in 1951, but the increase from 1.37 in 1951 to 1.40 in 1952 in the casualty rate per 100,000 shifts showed that increased man-power accounted for only part of the rise in the combined total of deaths and serious injuries. There were no major disasters in 1952. The greatest single cause of accidents continued to be falls of ground, which accounted for 187 of the fatalities and 793 of the "reportable" injuries. Measures taken during 1952 to increase safety are described in the Report and included research and experiment to develop new types and systems of roof support, continued efforts to improve standards of ventilation and to control coal dust, and training and instruction in the use of the safest and most up-to-date practice in the use of explosives underground. The work of preventing dust from being formed and of suppressing it was continued and extended. By September, 1952, about 160 miles of coal-face were being treated and this was 80 per cent. of the length of coal-face which had been shown to require treatment. Statistics of certifications of pneumoconiosis appear to show, the Report says, that the intensive measures undertaken in South Wales to suppress dust in the last ten years have substantially checked the disease. During 1952 the Board continued to develop their medical and first-aid services and the number of medical centres increased from 129 to 161.

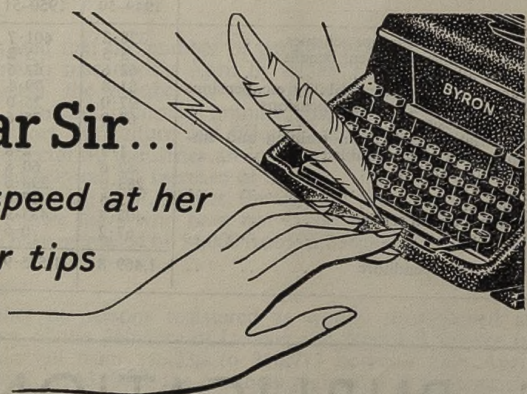
Under the Miners' Welfare Act, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1952, page 167), the Board assumed responsibility from 1st July, 1952, for "colliery" welfare, i.e., the welfare of all employed in the industry regarded as workers; the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation became responsible for the "social" welfare of all employed in the industry and their families. More

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pit-head baths were completed and put into use in 1952 and by the end of the year there were 472 baths in use, serving 539,000 workers; facilities to serve another 78,000 men were in course of construction. As part of colliery welfare, the Board took over 750 canteens previously controlled by independent management committees.

The Report includes detailed accounts of the year's working in each coalfield, and sections dealing with technical developments in the mines, the marketing of coal, and the application of science in the industry. It is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and by appendices giving statistical and other information.

DEFERMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE OF STUDENTS IN 1953-54

The arrangements for the academic year 1953-54 for the deferment of national service of students at Universities and certain other educational institutions, and for deferment to remain at school, have been set out in a Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and some other Government Departments. The Memorandum is intended for the guidance of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities, University Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education, and Headmasters of Secondary Schools. It states that in general the arrangements for the deferment of students operating for 1952-53 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952, page 126) will be repeated in 1953-54, except that students who lose their places at a University, University College, or establishment of further education will normally be called up for national service, and some limitation will be placed upon the length of deferment for post-graduate research. There will be no out-of-turn release from the Forces in 1953 to enable students to take up places at Universities in the autumn of 1953.

Admission of Ex-Service Men

The Minister of Labour and National Service will rely upon the undertaking given by the Vice-Chancellors of Universities that preference in filling places will continue to be given to suitable ex-service men.

Deferment of National Service

Deferment to enter a University may be obtained provided the men (a) go straight from full-time attendance at school or similar educational establishment to University (except where it is part of the recognised training for a profession to spend some time in practical work), or, although no longer at school, have secured acceptance by a University for the October immediately following the end of the school year in which they reach 18 years of age; and (b) will not pass out of liability for national service. The age at which the liability ceases is the 26th birthday, or 30th birthday in the case of registered medical and dental practitioners, and no-one will be given deferment to start a course which clearly cannot be completed before that date.

Students who lose their places at the University or other institution which they were attending, whether through examination failure or otherwise, will normally not be granted further deferment and will be called up for national service. The arrangements also place some restriction upon changes from one course of studies to another. Students taking a course of studies for four years or longer will not be permitted to change to a different course after the commencement of the third year of the course. If the length of the course is two or three years, change to a different course will not be permitted after the commencement of the second year.

Extension of deferment may be granted for the purpose of post-graduate research for a period not exceeding three years, running from October to October. Application may also be made for extension of deferment to take a second degree or a diploma course, a modern language course abroad, or a travelling scholarship. The application for further deferment must be supported by the University and may be granted only where the extra deferment would not enable the men to pass out of liability. Men intending to take a professional qualification or to enter into articles after completing the University course may ask for further deferment, provided they go straight from one to the other and are able to complete the articles or obtain the professional qualification before passing out of liability.

In the case of agricultural and horticultural studies, deferment will be given to students who are required to undertake one year's practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course of study leading to an approved qualification in agriculture or up to two years' practical training on the land before admission to a full-time course leading to an approved qualification in horticulture. Students must submit a certificate in a prescribed form. Agricultural workers who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Agricultural College for an approved qualification in agriculture. Similarly, coal miners who have been deferred because of their occupation will be eligible for deferment to take a full-time course of study at a University or Mining College for an approved qualification in mining.

The arrangements described above also apply to students and prospective students at Technical Colleges and certain other institutions of further education who are taking, or propose to take, a full-time course for a University degree, a Higher National Diploma, or a full-time course of not lower standard.

THE TRANSPORT ACT, 1953

On 6th May the Royal Assent was given to the Transport Act, 1953.* The Act repeals certain provisions, as set out in a Schedule, of the Transport Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293), and amends other provisions. It provides for the disposal of road haulage property of the British Transport Commission, modifies the position of the Commission in relation to charges, and provides for the reorganisation of the British railways. Provision is also made in the Act for the modification of the powers, duties, and composition of the British Transport Commission and for a levy on certain goods vehicles and tractors used on roads.

The new Act requires the British Transport Commission to dispose as quickly as is reasonably practicable of the road haulage property held by the Commission for the purposes of that part of their undertaking carried on through their Road Haulage Executive. The Commission's power to provide road haulage services and facilities otherwise than by the operation of the existing road haulage undertaking is not restricted by the Act, but the provisions of the 1947 Act relating to compulsory acquisition of road haulage undertakings by the Commission are repealed. The Commission are required by the new Act to invite tenders for the purchase of the road haulage property, which is to be divided into units, referred to as "transport units", and provision is made for a Road Haulage Disposal Board to be set up with certain duties in connection with the disposal of the property. The purchaser of a transport unit, which may consist of as little as one vehicle, will be entitled to a special carrier's A licence for the vehicles in the unit, other than vehicles specifically excepted from this right, and the condition relating to the 25-miles radius limit imposed by the 1947 Act will not apply to the licence. As a possible alternative to the disposal of the Road Haulage Executive property in this way, provision is also made for transfer of properties to companies controlled by the Commission, subject to the approval of the Disposal Board, with a view to sale of the shares of the companies to the public. Such "disposal companies" will also be entitled to a special carrier's A licence for the vehicles so acquired. At the direction of the Minister of Transport road haulage property may be disposed of otherwise than as above. The British Transport Commission may, with the consent of the Minister, retain some of the road haulage property, up to a limited number of vehicles, by making over transport units to companies controlled by them.

Under the new Act the Commission's vehicles are no longer exempt from the need to have carriers' licences but the Commission are entitled to the automatic issue of the appropriate carriers' licences in respect of vehicles belonging to them at the passing of the Act.

The 25-mile radius limit for private road haulage is abolished altogether from the end of 1954.

The Act also contains provision for a levy to be payable on certain classes of goods vehicles and tractors and for the money collected to be paid into a Transport Fund managed and controlled by the Minister of Transport. The Minister is to make payments out of the Transport Fund to the British Transport Commission in

respect of the loss incurred in the disposal of the road haulage property and in respect of compensation payable to officers and servants of the Commission in consequence of the disposal of the road haulage property.

The Act provides for the submission to, and approval by, the Minister of Transport of a scheme for the reorganisation of the railways. The scheme is to be prepared by the British Transport Commission within twelve months (or such longer period as the Minister may allow) from the passing of the Act, and it is to provide for the abolition of the Railway Executive, if not already abolished, and for the establishment of area authorities and for an authority for the whole of Scotland. The scheme may provide for the establishment of (a) other authorities to whom may be delegated such functions of the Commission as appear to the Commission or to the Minister to be unsuitable for delegation to area authorities and (b) co-ordinating authorities. General financial control and general control of charges must, under the scheme, be reserved for the Commission. The Minister is required to consult bodies representative of classes of persons likely to be specially affected, and the National Coal Board, before deciding whether to approve the scheme, and the Order giving effect to the scheme must have the sanction of both Houses of Parliament.

Other sections of the Act amend or modify previous enactments relating to charges and to the protection of traders against unreasonable or unfair treatment. The Act also re-states the general duty of the British Transport Commission, consequent upon the new arrangements with regard to road haulage, and amends the constitution of the Commission. The Commission will retain the duty to provide railway services for Great Britain, to provide or secure the provision of passenger transport for the London Passenger Transport Area, to provide other transport services as the Commission think expedient, and to provide port facilities and facilities for traffic on inland waterways. The maximum number of members of the Commission is to be increased to fifteen, including the Chairman, of whom at least two are to be persons appointed after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland as being persons likely to be conversant with the circumstances and special requirements of Scotland. The Minister of Transport is required by the Act to make regulations for the provision of pensions for persons who enjoy pension rights as employees of the Commission but are displaced as a result of the disposal of the road haulage property or by any scheme of railway reorganisation or by any modification of the Commission's functions under the Act. Regulations are also to be made to provide for the payment of compensation to officers and servants of the Commission who suffer loss of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights or whose position is worsened as a result of those causes. The functions of the Consultative Committees established under the Transport Act, 1947, are extended to include consideration of the passenger road transport services provided by companies controlled by the Commission. The Consultative Committees for Scotland and Wales and Monmouthshire are respectively given power to make recommendations to the Minister upon which he is empowered to give directions to the Commission.

processes producing similar products may be added by Order of the Minister, any such Orders being subject to Affirmative Resolutions of Parliament. The Board are to be consulted by, and may make representations to, the Minister on matters concerning the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Act requires the Iron and Steel Board to consult with industry in order to secure the provision and use of capital facilities necessary for adequate production of iron and steel in Great Britain, and if necessary the development of overseas iron and manganese ore resources to meet the requirements of the British steel industry. If the Board consider that capital development is necessary which industry is unwilling to undertake, and report accordingly to the Minister, the Minister may himself make the necessary provision from voted moneys; in the national interest he may also do so on his own initiative after consulting the Board. The provision of production facilities, other than facilities for the making of castings, is, in certain cases, to be subject to the Board's consent, but arrangements are to be made in consultation with industry to ensure that only schemes of major importance are required to be submitted for their consent and this may only be withheld if the Board consider that a scheme would seriously prejudice proper development. Appeal may be made to the Minister where the Board's consent is withheld. The Board are to consult with other bodies concerned in relation to carbonisation schemes. The supervisory powers of the Board in relation to prices will include power to determine maximum prices for sales in the United Kingdom of iron and steel products other than castings and forgings and it will be the duty, enforceable by injunction as if it were a contractual obligation to the Board, of all iron and steel producers to observe any maximum prices determined by the Board. The Minister in the national interest may direct the Board (by Order requiring Affirmative Resolutions of Parliament) to vary prices they have determined or to determine prices where they have not done so; and if the Board report that there is inadequate competition in the supply of any cast or forged product, and prices are too high, the Minister may authorise the Board to determine a maximum price for the product, which its producers must observe. The Board may arrange for the importation of any raw material for use in the iron and steel industry if they

consider that it can with advantage be imported as a common service to the industry and that satisfactory arrangements do not already operate and cannot be made by the industry in a reasonable time. Other provisions of the Act with regard to the Iron and Steel Board relate to research and to training and education, connected with the iron and steel industry, which the Board will have power to promote by the making of grants and loans, the preparation of a scheme for payment of contributions by persons in the industry to finance the carrying out of the Board's functions, temporary borrowings and investment by the Board, the furnishing of information by iron and steel producers to the Board and to the Minister, including the notification of proposed closures of works, and the annual report and accounts of the Board, periodic special reports on development and the publication of statistics.

Under Part III of the Act, the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency is to be appointed by the Treasury and they will have the duty of returning to private ownership for a financially adequate consideration the undertakings of the nationalised companies which will become subsidiaries of the Agency on the appointed day. The Act does not set a time limit and, pending disposal, the Agency are to promote the efficient direction of the companies. There is power for the Agency to provide finance for these companies pending disposal, and to exercise their powers as shareholders in various ways in order to facilitate disposal. The exercise of all these powers, as well as the terms of all sales, etc., will require the consent of the appropriate Government Department (normally the Treasury), which may also give directions as to their exercise. The Agency are to consult the Iron and Steel Board before carrying out any re-grouping of undertakings, and any re-grouping which the Board think would seriously prejudice production may only be effected after a statement has been laid before Parliament. Liability for British Iron and Steel Stock is to be taken over by the Treasury and the stock is to be re-named "Three and a half per cent. Treasury Stock, 1979-1981". The Act also provides for an Iron and Steel Realisation Account to be established, under the control and management of the Treasury, in connection with the Agency's discharge of their functions, and for annual reports and accounts and furnishing of information to the Treasury by the Agency.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Sickness Benefit for Men Drawing Workmen's Compensation

On 29th April the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1953. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 87), and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 164.

The new Regulations revoke those provisions of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948, which provide for adjusting sickness benefit payable to certain persons who are, or have been, entitled to workmen's compensation. Before 7th May, when the Regulations came into operation, sickness benefit (including any increase) payable to totally disabled persons in receipt of workmen's compensation was reduced during the first six months of total incapacity by the amount of their workmen's compensation (including any increase in respect of a child or a wife) for the same injury or disease; and after the six months any increase of sickness benefit for dependants was reduced by the amount of compensation (usually 10s. for a wife and 15s. for a wife and child) for those dependants. These restrictions on the receipt of full sickness benefit are removed by the new Regulations.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1953 No. 756) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 2d. and 3d. net (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit

On 18th May the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1953. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52), who, in their Report, published as House of Commons Paper No. 188, recommended that Regulations should be made in the form of the draft submitted to them. The draft submitted to the Committee incorporated provisions, relating to certain persons referred to in the National Insurance Act, 1946, as "existing contributors", which are not required to be submitted to the Committee but which were referred for consideration and advice. Since the Committee made their report the preliminary draft has been amended by the addition of these provisions (distinguished in the preliminary draft by their being enclosed in square brackets) and a minor alteration of wording. Apart from these amendments, the Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The new Regulations, which come into operation on 5th July, provide an exception to the general rule, resulting from the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, that a person who has been entitled to unemployment benefit for 180 days in a particular period cannot again be entitled to that benefit until he has re-qualified by the payment of certain contributions. The Regulations enable a person to qualify, in certain circumstances, for

The Act provides that the Minister of Supply shall make regulations providing for compensation to staff suffering as a result of the transfer of iron and steel companies to public ownership under the Iron and Steel Act, 1949, to staff suffering as a result of the duty of the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency to return the companies' undertakings to private ownership, and to the staff of the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain suffering as a result of the Act.

It has been announced that the following persons have accepted the invitation of the Minister of Supply to become members of the Iron and Steel Board:—

Chairman:—

Sir Archibald Forbes.

Whole-time members:—

Sir Lincoln Evans, Vice Chairman;
Mr. Robert Shone.

Part-time members:—

Sir Andrew McCance, Managing Director of Colvilles, Limited, iron and steel makers, and Fellow of the Royal Society;
Mr. Neville Rollason, Managing Director of John Summers and Sons, iron and steel makers;

Mr. James Owen, General Secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress;

Sir Andrew Naesmith, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress;

Mr. James Shaw, Chairman of Allied Ironfounders, Limited;
Mr. Charles Connell, President of the Shipbuilding Conference;

Sir Percy Lister, Chairman of R. A. Lister and Company, Electrical, Marine and Agricultural Engineers;

Mr. George Beharrell, Managing Director of the Dunlop Rubber Company and past President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Reciprocal Agreement with Italy on Social Insurance

On 28th May Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Italy) Order, 1953. The Order, which came into operation on 4th June, gives effect in England, Wales, Scotland, and the Isle of Man to the Convention, reproduced in the Schedule to the Order, made on 28th November, 1951, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Italy, and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1952, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1952, and the appropriate Isle of Man legislation in their application to persons affected by the Convention.

The Agreement covers retirement pensions, widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits, and all industrial injuries benefits. As a result of the Agreement those persons who have qualified for National Insurance retirement pensions, widows' benefits or industrial injuries benefits will now be able to receive those benefits in Italy, as well as additions for dependants who are in Italy. Corresponding benefits under the Italian Social Insurance schemes will be paid to beneficiaries in Great Britain.

The Agreement also provides for each country to take account of insurance contributions paid in the other country so that persons who go from one country to the other will not lose their benefit rights.

Those persons in Great Britain who think they may be entitled to benefit under the Agreement should make enquiries at their local National Insurance Office, and persons in Italy who wish to claim British National Insurance benefits should enquire, in the first instance, at the nearest office of the Italian National Institute of Social Security. The provisions of the Agreement relate only to people who are either Italian citizens or citizens of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Employed persons who are sent to Italy by their employers in Great Britain for short periods will, in future, remain fully insured under the British National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes while in Italy. Employers who send members of their staff to Italy can obtain advice about the effect of the agreement from their local National Insurance Office.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1953 No. 884) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

* 1 and 2 Eliz. 2, Ch. 13. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. post free).

† 1 and 2 Eliz. 2, Ch. 15. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

Reciprocal Agreement with Australia

It has been announced that a reciprocal agreement between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia on social security benefits has recently been signed by the Prime Minister and the Australian Prime Minister. The agreement covers pensions for old age, retirement, widowhood and invalidity, benefits for sickness and unemployment, and family allowances.

Under the agreement, persons who have qualified for National Insurance retirement pensions or widows' benefits will still be able to receive them in Australia, as at present, but they will generally also be entitled to receive supplementary payments under the

Australian Social Services scheme. In most cases these supplementary payments will bring the National Insurance benefits up to the same amount as Australian pensions. People who come to the United Kingdom from Australia will be treated as if they had been insured under the National Insurance scheme while they were in Australia so that they can qualify for National Insurance benefits. Families who go from one country to the other will be able to qualify for family allowances in the new country as soon as they arrive there.

It is intended, if possible, to bring the agreement into operation early next year.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

36th Session of International Labour Conference

The 36th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on 4th June and will continue until 27th June. The United Kingdom is represented by the following tripartite delegation: Government delegates: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Substitute Government delegate and adviser: Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Employers' delegate: Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation; Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Workers'

delegate: Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives; Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates are accompanied by a number of advisers.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:—

- (1) Report of the Director-General.
- (2) Financial and budgetary questions.
- (3) Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.
- (4) Holidays with pay (first discussion).
- (5) Protection of the health of workers in places of employment (second discussion).
- (6) Minimum age of admission to work underground in coal mines (second discussion).
- (7) Organisation and working of national labour departments (general discussion).
- (8) Proposed increase in the membership of the Governing Body.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Industrial Arbitration Provisions in Collective Agreements in the United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published, in the issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* for March, an account of a study made by the Bureau of the provisions for the reference of disputes to arbitration contained in a sample of collective agreements. The sample included 1,442 agreements current during 1952 and covering 5,581,500 workers. The Bureau carried out similar studies previously in 1944 and in 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, page 199).

The submission to arbitration of disputes which arise from the interpretation and application of existing agreements is, it is stated, usually the final step in a procedure of negotiation involving participation by representatives of employers and trade unions at higher levels at each stage and terminating in submission of grievances remaining unsettled to an impartial third party for final and binding decision. Arbitration provisions have been included in collective agreements in a few industries in the United States for many years and are now common in most industries. The increasing use of arbitration in recent years is partly attributable to the policy of the National War Labor Board which required that collective agreements should make some provision for the arbitration of "interpretation and application" disputes and to the recommendation of the President's Labor-Management Conference of 1945 that such disputes should be submitted to arbitration.

Extent of Arbitration

Of the 1,442 agreements analysed in 1952, 1,290 (or 89 per cent.) contained arbitration provisions, compared with 83 per cent. in 1949. These provisions in the agreements analysed in 1952 applied to 5,066,600 workers, or 91 per cent. of the total number of workers covered by the agreements and included 3,260,600 employed in manufacturing industries and 1,806,000 in non-manufacturing industries. Arbitration provisions were most common, and covered 90 per cent. or more of the workers, in the following industries: food and kindred products, textile-mill products, clothing, paper and allied products, printing and publishing, chemicals, petroleum and coal products, rubber, leather and leather products, primary metal industries, machinery (other than electrical), transportation equipment, mining, electric and gas utilities, transportation, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, and services. The only industry groups in which less than half of the workers were covered by arbitration provisions were tobacco, lumber, furniture, and finished wood products.

Scope of Arbitration

In order to determine what matters were within the scope of arbitration, the Bureau made a special analysis of one-third of the arbitration provisions in effect in 1952. The analysis showed that 82 per cent. of the arbitration clauses provided for arbitration of disputes about the interpretation and application of agreements. Some agreements specifically excluded certain subjects from arbitration even though they were included in the agreement, and among those sometimes excluded were grievances relating to management rights, union membership, production standards, rates on new or changed jobs, and health, welfare, and pension benefits.

In the remaining 18 per cent. of the agreements specially analysed, the scope of arbitration was stated in very general terms, e.g., "any grievances, disputes, or controversies between the parties". It is pointed out that matters of interest to the parties, as distinct from matters affecting their contractual rights, could be arbitrated under the terms of provisions of this type. Specific provision was made in some of the agreements for arbitration of matters of interest. Eleven per cent. of the agreements authorised arbitration of general wage increases or decreases for the duration of the agreement, and two per cent. required arbitration in the event of failure to agree upon the terms of a new or revised collective agreement.

Arbitration Machinery

The machinery of arbitration provided by the agreements might consist of a single impartial arbitrator or a tripartite board composed of members chosen in equal numbers by the parties to the agreement, with an impartial member acting as chairman. The individual arbitrator or board might be appointed each time a dispute arose (*ad hoc* arbitration) or for the duration of the agreement or for some other specified period (permanent arbitration). The majority of the agreements containing arbitration clauses provided for temporary or *ad hoc* arbitration machinery. In 46 per cent. of the agreements provision was made for an *ad hoc* board of arbitrators, but many of these agreements related to small companies and they covered only about 26 per cent. of the workers. Another 30 per cent. of the agreements provided for the selection of a single arbitrator as the need arose and these agreements covered 32 per cent. of the workers. The industries in which *ad hoc* arbitration was usual were chemicals, petroleum and coal products, lumber and timber basic products, furniture and finished wood products, fabricated metal products, electrical machinery, mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production, communications, electric and gas utilities, and construction. In these industries *ad hoc* arbitration machinery, either by a board or a single arbitrator, was established for 75 per cent. or more of the workers covered by arbitration agreements.

A high proportion of the agreements made by large employers and associations of employers designated permanent single arbitrators. Agreements making such provision, although they represented only 12 per cent. of the 1,290 agreements with arbitration clauses, covered 27 per cent. of the total number of workers covered by arbitration clauses. An additional five per cent. of arbitration agreements, covering ten per cent. of the workers, established permanent boards of arbitration. Usually all members of these boards were permanent appointees, but in some cases either the chairman or the members representing the trade unions and the employers served on an *ad hoc* basis. Permanent arbitration was established for over two-thirds of the workers under arbitration agreements in the clothing, transportation equipment and primary metal industries and for at least half of the workers in the food and kindred products, rubber, hotels and restaurants, and services industry groups.

In 30 per cent. of the arbitration agreements, covering 51 per cent. of the workers, no provision was made for settling any dispute over the selection of an arbitrator but this did not, it is stated, give rise to a constantly recurring problem since the majority of these agreements designated permanent arbitrators. Agreements covering the remaining 49 per cent. of the workers provided for

assistance from Government or private agencies or individuals in selecting impartial arbitrators. In some cases the agency was authorised to appoint the arbitrator without the employer and trade union first attempting to make the selection themselves, but more often the agency acted only when the parties were unable to reach agreement. A Government agency, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was the agency designated in agreements applying to 19 per cent. of the workers covered by arbitration clauses, and the American Arbitration Association, a non-profit private organisation, in agreements covering an additional 16 per cent. of the workers. Other designated agencies included various State and local boards or officials, judges, and private individuals and organisations.

About three-quarters of the arbitration clauses provided for arbitration costs to be shared equally between employers and trade unions. Where the arbitration machinery consisted of a tripartite board, each party usually paid the cost of its own representatives on the board and one-half of the cost of the independent member. A few agreements required that the party losing the arbitration decision should bear the entire cost, or gave the arbitrator discretion to levy the cost against the losing party.

Wage Rates in Australia in 1952

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics publish in each issue of the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* tabular statements showing average weekly and hourly rates of wages of adult male and female workers in the principal groups of industries in each of the Australian States, with averages for the Commonwealth as a whole. The statistics are compiled mainly from data extracted from awards, determinations and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and the figures made available in this way represent the minimum rates prescribed. It is explained that the amounts shown should not be regarded as averages of the wage rates actually paid, and the statistics are presented as average "nominal" weekly and hourly rates payable and weekly hours. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities the rates in the more important centres are taken.

Average nominal rates of wages for a full week are calculated for each industrial group in each State by taking arithmetic averages of the rates payable for all classified occupations within the group. Averages for each State and for each industrial group within the Commonwealth are calculated by a system of weighting, representing the relative numbers of workers engaged in the industries. Average hourly rates are obtained by dividing average weekly rates by the normal working week (40 hours in most cases).

The average nominal weekly rates of wages in all industrial groups in the Commonwealth at 30th September, 1952, were £A13 13s. 11d. for men and £A9 10s. 9d. for women, compared with £A12 18s. 1d. and £A8 17s. 11d. respectively at 31st March, 1952, and £A11 15s. 10d. and £A7 16s. 6d. respectively at 30th September, 1951.

The Table below shows the nominal averages of weekly and hourly rates of wages at 31st March and 30th September, 1952, of adult male and female workers in each of the industrial groups included in the survey. For the shipping, etc., group and the pastoral, agricultural, etc., group the normal working hours were not stated. For men in the food, drink, etc., group, the books, printing, etc., group, and in the building and mining groups the normal hours were 40 a week, or rather less in some States. In all other cases a 40-hour week was general at both dates.

Industrial Group	Average Weekly Rate of Wages		Average Hourly Rate of Wages	
	31st March, 1952	30th Sept., 1952	31st March, 1952	30th Sept., 1952
Men:	£A s. d.	£A s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wood, Furniture, etc.	12 9 1	13 6 1	6 2½	6 7½
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12 7 0	13 4 4	6 2	6 7½
Food, Drink, etc.	12 9 9	13 8 0	6 3	6 8½
Clothing, Textiles, etc.	12 12 9	13 9 11	6 3½	6 9
Books, Printing, etc.	14 4 9	15 2 0	7 2	7 7½
Other Manufacturing	12 8 10	13 6 9	6 2½	6 8
Building	13 9 10	14 10 2	6 9	7 3
Mining	12 19 3	13 18 0	6 6½	7 0
Rail and Tram Services	12 8 3	13 6 0	6 2½	6 7½
Other Land Transport	12 3 7	13 0 6	6 1	6 6½
Shipping, etc.	14 2 3*	14 19 1*	—	—
Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	14 6 0*	14 14 4*	—	—
Domestic, Hotels, etc.	11 14 8*	12 12 3*	5 10½*	6 3½*
Miscellaneous	12 2 0	12 19 0	6 0½	6 5½
All Groups	12 18 1	13 13 11	6 3½	6 8½†
Women:				
Food, Drink, etc.	8 11 10	9 4 3	4 3½	4 7½
Clothing, Textiles, etc.	8 17 0	9 9 6	4 5	4 8½
All Other Manufacturing	9 4 9	9 18 1	4 7½	4 11½
Domestic, Hotels, etc.	8 8 5*	9 0 11*	4 2½*	4 6½*
Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	9 7 10	10 1 4	4 8½	5 0½
All Groups	8 17 11	9 10 9	4 5½	4 9½

* Inclusive of the value of food and accommodation, where supplied.

† Exclusive of the shipping, and the pastoral, agricultural, etc., groups.

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In accordance with the legislation governing conciliation and arbitration in Australia, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration lay down, for the State capitals, basic wages which are applicable to all workers covered by awards of the Court, and which must be taken into account in the fixing of wage rates. The basic wages are subject to variation at quarterly intervals, in accordance with changes in the official index of retail prices, and to the addition of "loads" or fixed amounts which are not so variable. The average of the basic weekly wages for adult male workers in the six capital cities of the Commonwealth was £A11 7s. in September, 1952, £A10 10s. in March, 1952, £A9 9s. in September, 1951, and £A3 19s. in September, 1939.

The level of the cost of living in Australia at September, 1952, as measured by the official index of retail prices in the six State capitals, was 6.7 per cent. above that of the preceding March and 15.2 per cent. above that of September, 1951. The increase was 144.3 per cent. compared with September, 1939.

Trade Unions in Canada

Statistics of the number, membership and organisation of trade unions in Canada at the beginning of 1952 and for some earlier years are given in the 41st annual report in the series *Labour Organisation in Canada*, published by the Canadian Department of Labour. Figures of national membership were compiled from replies to a questionnaire submitted by the Department of Labour to the head offices of the national and international trade unions, and figures relating to industrial, geographical and sex distribution of union membership were based on replies to a questionnaire addressed to local union branches.

At 1st January, 1952, members of trade unions in Canada numbered 1,146,121, an increase of 117,600 compared with 1st January, 1951. The increase resulted in part from an increase in the coverage of the survey rather than from an increase in union membership. Included in the present report are returns from independent groups having a total membership of 24,350 which were not included in previous surveys.

The Table below shows the total numbers of trade union branches or local unions and of trade union members at 31st December, for each of the years 1939 to 1949 and at 1st January, 1951, and 1st January, 1952, together with the percentage increase or decrease compared with the previous year:—

Year	Number of Trade Union Branches or Local Unions	Number of Trade Union Members	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Membership as compared with previous year
1939	3,267	358,967	– 5.9
1940	3,221	362,223	+ 0.9
1941	3,318	461,681	+27.5
1942	3,426	578,380	+ 5.3
1943	3,735	664,533	+14.9
1944	4,123	724,188	+ 9.0
1945	4,329	711,117	– 1.8
1946	4,635	831,697	+17.0
1947	4,956	912,124	+ 9.7
1948	5,114	977,594	+ 7.2
1949*	5,268	1,005,639	+ 2.9
1951	5,458	1,028,521	+ 2.3
1952†	6,052	1,146,121	+11.4

Of the total number of trade union members at 1st January, 1952, 796,016, or about seven out of every ten Canadian trade unionists, were organised in 3,720 branches of 108 international unions with headquarters in the United States. There were 261,435 members of 1,652 branches of 62 national and regional unions entirely Canadian in scope. The remaining 88,670 members were organised by 680 local unions or branches which were either directly chartered by the central labour congresses or were wholly independent. During the year 1st January, 1951, to 1st January, 1952, membership of international unions was shown to have increased by nearly 71,000 and in the national and regional unions by about 55,000. The figures for the national and regional unions, however, included the independent organisations which the survey covered for the first time in 1952.

At the date of the survey slightly more than 30 per cent. of non-agricultural workers in Canada were members of trade unions. This was a higher proportion than at any previous time and trade unions, the report says, now draw members from almost all sections of Canada and its industries. The survey showed, however, that the extent of union membership varied widely between individual industries and industry groups. In the manufacturing industries union members numbered 434,200, the largest number in any industry group, but this represented only about 40 per cent. of the total number of workers in the manufacturing industries. In the transportation industry group the number of union members (231,850) represented nearly two-thirds of the total number of workers in this group. Some information, though insufficient to provide complete statistics, was obtained on the numbers of women members of trade unions in Canada. Of the total number of local branches reporting to the Department, 26 per cent. reported having female members, numbering about 109,000. Local branches able

* Including, for the first time, the province of Newfoundland.

† Including, for the first time, 24,350 members of independent organisations of telephone workers.

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to supply the information showed female membership as about 23 per cent. of total membership.

The next Table gives the approximate numbers of trade union members in some of the main industrial groups at 1st January, 1952, and 1st January, 1951. The local unions, from whose reports these figures were compiled, were asked to indicate the employer (or employers) of the majority of their members.

Industry	Number of Trade Union Members	
	1st January, 1952	1st January, 1951
Mining	50,900	49,450
Iron and Steel Products .. .	72,800	71,900
Construction .. .	84,250	83,100
Transportation Equipment .. .	66,400	60,900
Textiles .. .	28,350	32,500
Clothing .. .	41,650	38,550
Wood Products .. .	28,650	27,550
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products .. .	52,100	51,950
Printing and Publishing .. .	18,450	17,750
Food and Drink .. .	38,500	31,550
Transportation, Steam Railways .. .	150,300	151,100
Other Transportation, Storage and Communication .. .	81,550	70,250

The largest of the three central organisations of trade unions in Canada is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is mainly, though not exclusively, representative of craft unions. At the beginning of 1952 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had a representative membership of about 523,000. The Canadian Congress of Labour, a smaller body organised primarily on industrial union lines, had a representative membership of about 331,000. Both these organisations had affiliated international unions as well as national and local unions. The Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada represented about 89,000 members, mainly in the Province of Quebec. Trade unions with an aggregate membership of about 12,500 were affiliated only with central organisations in the United States (the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organisations). Four independent railway unions or brotherhoods, which are not affiliated to central bodies either in Canada or in the United States, had over 41,000 members, and a number of other unaffiliated international, national or local unions had over 150,000 members.

An article on Canadian trade unions in 1951 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1952, page 13.

Length of Working Week in Canadian Manufacturing Establishments

An article published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1953, summarises the results of an analysis made in October, 1951, of the normal working week by size of establishment in manufacturing industries in Canada. The analysis was made by the Economics and Research Branch of the Canadian Department of Labour as part of an annual survey of wages and working conditions in Canadian industry. Information was available from returns submitted by about 6,600 establishments, employing nearly 800,000 workers. Most of the establishments employed 15 or more workers.

For the purpose of the analysis the establishments were divided into seven size-groups according to the number of production workers employed. There were considerable variations in the length of the working week between the different categories, but the normal working week most frequently quoted (*i.e.*, in 28 per cent. of the establishments) was one of 40 hours. In nearly 60 per cent. of all the establishments included in the survey a five-day working week was reported. In general there was a tendency for the larger establishments to have shorter working hours, and for the proportion of workers employed on a five-day week to increase with the size of the establishment.

The Table below shows, for each of the seven size-groups, (i) the percentage of the total number of establishments covered, (ii) the percentage of the total number of production workers employed, (iii) the percentage of establishments working a five-day week, and (iv) the percentage of establishments working a 40-hour week.

Number of Production Workers employed	Percentage of Total Establishments	Percentage of Total Production Workers	Percentage of Establishments on Five-Day Week	Percentage of Establishments on 40-hour Week
Under 25 ..	32.2	3.6	49.6	28.1
25-49 ..	22.3	6.6	58.1	27.5
50-99 ..	20.1	12.0	64.6	24.4
100-199 ..	12.7	14.9	69.0	28.4
200-499 ..	8.4	21.5	72.4	30.5
500-999 ..	2.9	16.9	64.6	37.0
1,000 or more ..	1.4	24.5	74.4	46.8

These figures show that about one-half of the establishments with less than 25 production workers were working a five-day week and that this proportion rose to about three-quarters in establishments employing 1,000 or more workers. In each size-group a much higher proportion of manufacturing establishments worked a five-day week than a 40-hour week.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased by 54,000 (16,000 men and 38,000 women) during April, due to school-leavers entering the employment field and normal seasonal influences.

The strength of the Forces decreased by 5,000 to a total of 866,000. The number of ex-Service personnel on release leave who had not entered employment at the end of the month was about 5,000.

At 11th May the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 340,300 (of whom 23,500 were temporarily stopped). The total represented a decrease of 35,600 from the number at 13th April. Of the total, 152,900 persons had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment represented 1.6 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.8 per cent. in April, 1953, and 2.2 per cent. in May, 1952.

The number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased by 82,000 during April.

In the basic industries, the main change was a seasonal rise of about 15,000 in employment in agriculture and fishing. There was an increase of 2,100 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

Employment in the manufacturing industries rose by 29,000, including 15,000 in textiles and clothing, 6,000 in food, drink and tobacco, and 7,000 in the "other manufactures" group.

In building and contracting it is estimated that employment rose by 9,000 during April.

There were increases of 13,000 in the distributive trades and 14,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group (including 10,000 in catering, hotels, etc.).

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-1952	End-Feb., 1953	End-Mar., 1953	End-April, 1953	Change during April, 1953
Total Working Population* ..	23,292	23,276	23,254	23,308	+54
Men .. .	15,873	15,870	15,851	15,867	+16
Women .. .	7,419	7,406	7,403	7,441	+38
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .	872	873	871	866	-5
Men .. .	848	848	847	841	-6
Women .. .	24	25	24	25	+1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	5	8	6	5	-1
Number in Civil Employment ..	22,019	22,015	22,027	22,109	+82
Men .. .	14,767	14,771	14,776	14,814	+38
Women .. .	7,252	7,244	7,251	7,295	+44
Registered Unemployed† :—	430	420	383	354	-29
Wholly Unemployed ..	396	380	350	328	-22
Temporarily Stopped ..	34	40	33	26	-7

* 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-Feb., 1953	End-Mar., 1953	End-April, 1953	Change during April, 1953
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying .. .	876	877	876	878	+2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) .. .	(720)	(721)	(720)	(722)	(+2)
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	375	376	375	374	-1
Transport and Communication .. .	1,729	1,722	1,719	1,720	+1
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,052	1,047	1,057	1,072	+15
Number in Basic Industries	4,032	4,022	4,027	4,044	+17
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	485	486	487	488	+1
Metal Manufacture .. .	559	552	549	547	-2
Vehicles .. .	1,112	1,113	1,112	1,115	+3
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. .	2,558	2,549	2,540	2,539	-1
Textiles .. .	950	969	972	978*	+6
Clothing .. .	683	694	695	704	+9
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	850	845	845	851	+6
Other Manufactures .. .	1,486	1,486	1,486	1,493	+7
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,683	8,694	8,686	8,715	+29
Building and Contracting ..	1,392	1,412	1,426	1,435	+9
Distributive Trades .. .	2,645	2,622	2,618	2,631	+13
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	3,939	3,941	3,946	3,960	+14
Public Administration—					
National Government Service ..	601	599	598	598	..
Local Government Service ..	727	725	726	726	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,019	22,015	22,027	22,109	+82

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 February, March and April, 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—282,000. Wool—219,000. Other textiles—477,000.



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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

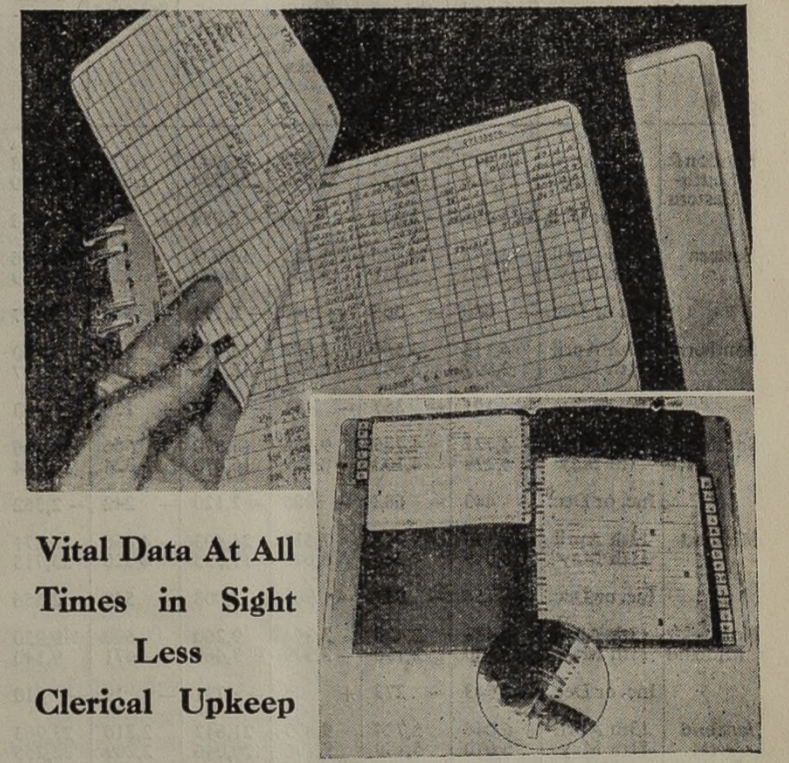
Table with 13 columns: Industry, Males (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953), Females (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953), Total (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953). Rows include Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Vehicles, Metal Goods, Precision Instruments, Textiles, Leather Goods, Clothing, and Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Table with 13 columns: Industry, Males (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953), Females (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953), Total (End-1952, End-Feb-1953, End-March-1953, End-April-1953). Rows include Manufactures of Wood and Cork, Paper and Printing, Other Manufacturing Industries, Building and Contracting, Gas, Electricity and Water, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Miscellaneous Services, and Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.

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Unemployment at 11th May, 1953

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th April and 11th May, 1953, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th April ..	227,841	11,572	124,201	12,192	375,806
11th May ..	207,640	6,623	118,470	7,520	340,253

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May represented 1.6 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th April was 1.8.

An analysis of the figures for 11th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	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	48,383	43,074	101,256	192,713	14,927	207,640
Boys under 18	3,159	2,161	956	6,276	347	6,623
Women 18 and over	31,421	29,853	49,356	110,630	7,840	118,470
Girls under 18	3,293	2,421	1,380	7,094	426	7,520
Total ..	86,256	77,509	152,948	316,713	23,540	340,253

The total of 340,253 includes 64,771 married women.

The changes between 13th April and 11th May in each administrative Region were as follows:—

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		
London & South-Eastern	13th April	21,913	18,111	25,018	65,042	1,176	66,218
	11th May	21,408	15,452	22,494	59,354	1,596	60,950
	Inc. or Dec.	- 505	- 2,659	- 2,524	- 5,688	+ 420	- 5,268
Eastern	13th April	4,173	4,146	7,282	15,601	575	16,176
	11th May	3,493	3,581	6,336	13,410	229	13,639
	Inc. or Dec.	- 680	- 565	- 946	- 2,191	- 346	- 2,537
Southern	13th April	4,113	3,560	6,002	13,675	285	13,960
	11th May	3,992	3,203	5,521	12,716	421	13,137
	Inc. or Dec.	- 121	- 357	- 481	- 959	+ 136	- 823
South-Western	13th April	4,721	4,785	9,084	18,590	566	19,156
	11th May	4,278	4,103	8,089	16,470	324	16,794
	Inc. or Dec.	- 443	- 682	- 995	- 2,120	- 242	- 2,362
Midland	13th April	8,173	5,715	21,403	4,868	26,271	23,715
	11th May	8,019	4,764	19,395	4,320	23,715	23,715
	Inc. or Dec.	- 154	- 951	- 903	- 2,008	- 548	- 2,556
North-Midland	13th April	3,483	2,423	3,354	9,260	690	9,950
	11th May	2,940	2,150	3,379	8,469	671	9,140
	Inc. or Dec.	- 543	- 273	+ 25	- 791	- 19	- 810
East and West Ridings	13th April	6,044	5,724	9,879	21,647	2,316	23,963
	11th May	5,670	5,180	9,196	20,046	2,209	22,255
	Inc. or Dec.	- 374	- 544	- 683	- 1,601	- 107	- 1,708
North-Western	13th April	14,850	15,459	30,035	60,344	6,451	66,795
	11th May	14,528	14,214	27,280	56,022	4,624	60,646
	Inc. or Dec.	- 322	- 1,245	- 2,755	- 4,322	- 1,827	- 6,149
Northern	13th April	6,648	7,124	16,289	30,061	1,000	31,061
	11th May	5,929	6,914	14,530	27,373	961	28,334
	Inc. or Dec.	- 719	- 210	- 1,759	- 2,688	- 39	- 2,727
Scotland	13th April	12,272	14,707	37,645	64,624	5,580	70,204
	11th May	11,210	12,732	35,003	58,945	3,980	62,925
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,062	- 1,975	- 2,642	- 5,679	- 1,600	- 7,279
Wales	13th April	5,078	5,746	15,165	25,989	6,063	32,052
	11th May	4,789	5,216	14,508	24,513	4,205	28,718
	Inc. or Dec.	- 289	- 530	- 657	- 1,476	- 1,858	- 3,334
Great Britain	13th April	91,468	87,500	167,268	346,236	29,570	375,806
	11th May	86,256	77,509	152,948	316,713	23,540	340,253
	Inc. or Dec.	- 5,212	- 9,991	- 14,320	- 29,523	- 6,030	- 35,553

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May, 1953, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th May, 1953			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	London and South-Eastern ..	40,192	20,758	60,950	1.2	1.1
Eastern ..	8,634	5,005	13,639	1.2	1.4	1.3
Southern ..	7,817	5,320	13,137	1.2	1.7	1.4
South-Western ..	10,594	6,200	16,794	1.5	1.8	1.6
Midland ..	14,649	9,066	23,715	1.1	1.3	1.2
North-Midland ..	5,753	3,387	9,140	0.6	0.8	0.7
East and West Ridings ..	14,570	7,685	22,255	1.2	1.3	1.2
North-Western ..	35,701	24,945	60,646	1.9	2.3	2.1
Northern ..	17,263	11,071	28,334	2.0	3.1	2.3
Scotland ..	39,603	23,322	62,925	2.9	3.2	3.0
Wales ..	19,487	9,231	28,718	2.9	3.8	3.1
Great Britain ..	214,263	125,990	340,253	1.6	1.8	1.6

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th May, 1953, was 378,012, including 233,349 men, 8,349 boys, 127,931 women and 8,383 girls. Of the total, 353,097 (including 4,876 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 24,915 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th May, 1953, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	37,823	1,235	19,138	1,158	59,354
Eastern ..	8,249	282	4,489	390	13,410
Southern ..	7,278	255	4,826	357	12,716
South-Western ..	10,171	241	5,724	334	16,470
Midland ..	11,573	293	7,193	336	19,395
North-Midland ..	5,267	177	2,730	295	8,469
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,858	289	6,449	450	20,046
North-Western ..	32,467	1,373	21,218	964	56,022
Northern ..	16,212	472	9,848	841	27,373
Scotland ..	35,326	1,219	21,228	1,172	58,945
Wales ..	15,489	440	7,787	797	24,513
Great Britain ..	192,713	6,276	110,630	7,094	316,713
Northern Ireland ..	25,335	1,718	8,533	798	36,384
United Kingdom ..	218,048	7,994	119,163	7,892	353,097
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	37,823	1,235	19,138	1,158	59,354
Eastern ..	8,249	282	4,489	390	13,410
Southern ..	7,278	255	4,826	357	12,716
South-Western ..	10,171	241	5,724	334	16,470
Midland ..	11,573	293	7,193	336	19,395
North-Midland ..	5,267	177	2,730	295	8,469
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,858	289	6,449	450	20,046
North-Western ..	32,467	1,373	21,218	964	56,022
Northern ..	16,212	472	9,848	841	27,373
Scotland ..	35,326	1,219	21,228	1,172	58,945
Wales ..	15,489	440	7,787	797	24,513
Great Britain ..	192,713	6,276	110,630	7,094	316,713
Northern Ireland ..	25,335	1,718	8,533	798	36,384
United Kingdom ..	218,048	7,994	119,163	7,892	353,097
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	1,124	10	451	11	1,596
Eastern ..	102	1	106	20	229
Southern ..	281	3	122	15	421
South-Western ..	181	1	134	8	324
Midland ..	2,729	54	1,500	37	4,320
North-Midland ..	295	14	340	22	671
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,399	24	718	68	2,209
North-Western ..	1,818	43	2,656	107	4,624
Northern ..	564	15	352	30	961
Scotland ..	2,973	85	842	80	3,980
Wales ..	3,461	97	619	28	4,205
Great Britain ..	14,927	347	7,840	426	23,540
Northern Ireland ..	374	8	928	65	1,375
United Kingdom ..	15,301	355	8,768	491	24,915
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern ..	38,947	1,245	19,589	1,169	60,950
Eastern ..	8,351	283	4,595	410	13,639
Southern ..	7,559	258	4,948	372	13,137
South-Western ..	10,352	242	5,858	342	16,794
Midland ..	14,302	347	8,693	373	23,715
North-Midland ..	5,562	191	3,070	317	9,140
E. and W. Ridings ..	14,257	313	7,167	518	22,255
North-Western ..	34,285	1,416	23,874	1,071	60,646
Northern ..	16,776	487	10,200	871	28,334
Scotland ..	38,299	1,304	22,070	1,252	62,925
Wales ..	18,950	537	8,406	825	28,718
Great Britain ..	207,640	6,623	118,470	7,520	340,253
Northern Ireland ..	25,709	1,726	9,461	863	37,759
United Kingdom ..	233,349	8,349	127,931	8,383	378,012

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, at 11th May, 1953, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th April, 1953.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th May, 1953				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th April, 1953
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	38,947	19,589	2,414	60,950	- 5,268
London (Administrative County) ..	18,864	7,271	568	26,703	- 1,866
Acton ..	164	108	17	289	+ 35
Brentford and Chiswick ..	219	104	13	336	+ 4
Brighton and Hove ..	1,907	1,016	106	3,029	+ 348
Chatham ..	388	576	60	1,024	- 39
Croydon ..	1,043	421	27	1,491	+ 211
Dagenham ..	409	278	48	735	- 90
Ealing ..	277	187	26	490	- 24
East Ham ..	374	148	32	554	- 68
Enfield ..	290	214	33	537	- 11
Harrow and Wembley ..	452	359	46	857	+ 150
Hayes and Harlington ..	84	136	24	244	- 44
Hendon ..	395	296	49	740	- 12
Ilford ..	438	182	23	643	+ 117
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	807	389	47	1,243	- 18
Tottenham ..	765	336	38	1,139	- 67
West Ham ..	943	448	47	1,438	+ 32
Willesden ..	557	243	41	841	- 64
Eastern ..	8,351	4,595	693	13,639	- 2,537
Bedford ..	106	74	8	188	- 23
Cambridge ..	159	82	15	256	- 1
Ipswich ..	316	148	24	488	- 162
Luton ..	127	55	19	201	- 40
Norwich ..	1,049	257	10	1,316	- 176
Southend-on-Sea ..					

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 11th May, 1953, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Table with 11 columns: Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including casuals) - Males/Females, Temporarily stopped - Males/Females, Total - Males/Females, United Kingdom (all classes) - Males/Females/Total. Rows include Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, etc.

*The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 11th May, 1953, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Table with 11 columns: Industry, Wholly Unemployed (including casuals) - Males/Females, Temporarily stopped - Males/Females, Total - Males/Females/Total, United Kingdom (all classes) - Males/Females/Total. Rows include Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Paper, etc.

*The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,213 males and 318 females in Great Britain and 4,478 males and 398 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 8th April and 6th May, 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 8th April, 1953		Four weeks ended 6th May, 1953		Total Number of Placings, 18th Dec., 1952, to 6th May, 1953 (20 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	127,881	111,043	154,776	115,577	691,379
Boys under 18	18,735	39,924	23,370	37,965	98,267
Women aged 18 and over	64,363	82,395	75,274	83,699	331,424
Girls under 18	21,000	45,629	24,635	43,965	107,538
Total	231,979	278,991	278,055	281,206	1,228,608

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th May, 1953, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th May, 1953.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th May, 1953					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th May, 1953				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,327	832	517	141	2,817	6,459	1,532	343	213	8,547
Mining and Quarrying	1,339	1,748	32	17	3,136	3,776	1,121	24	13	4,934
Coal Mining	575	1,691	10	6	2,282	3,088	953	13	3	4,057
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,057	524	966	317	5,864	1,893	1,167	1,585	1,045	5,690
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,575	330	2,061	450	6,416	2,781	404	1,130	648	4,963
Metal Manufacture	5,295	656	434	121	6,506	3,270	1,041	226	107	4,644
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	17,629	3,012	4,433	1,136	26,210	16,237	3,282	2,811	1,391	23,721
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5,113	325	109	24	5,571	2,061	374	14	16	2,465
Engineering	10,363	2,278	2,060	580	15,281	11,470	2,527	1,505	869	16,371
Electrical Goods	2,153	409	2,264	532	5,358	2,706	381	1,292	506	4,885
Vehicles	9,895	1,723	1,744	391	13,753	11,817	1,693	1,136	459	15,105
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,533	832	2,230	739	7,334	2,273	1,135	782	5,473	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	593	238	517	195	1,543	950	374	496	331	2,151
Textiles	4,354	600	4,538	1,925	11,417	2,047	2,258	7,749	5,553	17,607
Cotton	1,009	144	1,370	390	2,913	664	504	2,371	1,153	4,692
Wool	1,328	99	1,161	329	2,917	482	766	2,041	1,353	4,642
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	352	122	344	180	998	310	283	560	411	1,564
Clothing	1,022	568	4,071	3,422	9,083	1,524	1,867	16,758	8,907	29,056
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,519	1,136	5,903	2,325	15,883	2,428	1,304	2,716	1,989	8,437
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,598	1,191	776	270	4,835	1,735	1,248	674	540	4,197
Paper and Printing	1,363	567	1,056	4,061	1,183	862	987	1,656	4,688	
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	1,039	213	733	567	2,552	439	269	696	804	2,208
Printing	324	354	323	508	1,509	744	593	291	852	2,480
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,268	327	1,987	548	5,130	955	390	1,147	734	3,226
Building and Contracting	51,099	2,861	230	173	54,363	20,744	3,080	193	254	24,271
Building	35,723	2,271	165	125	38,284	16,927	2,566	106	163	19,762
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,684	90	96	46	2,916	1,170	164	96	66	1,496
Transport and Communication	9,880	1,198	1,450	417	12,945	14,683	2,549	1,402	427	19,061
Distributive Trades	7,996	3,296	8,348	6,737	26,377	6,131	8,466	8,757	10,222	33,576
Insurance, Banking and Finance	430	85	429	392	1,336	848	541	625	723	2,737
Public Administration	8,198	275	6,296	274	15,043	6,124	391	1,545	471	8,531
National Government Service	2,966	83	5,358	157	8,564	3,153	155	758	263	4,329
Local Government Service	5,232	192	938	117	6,479	2,971	236	787	208	4,202
Professional Services	1,427	218	4,529	768	6,942	1,582	1,186	5,288	1,661	9,717
Miscellaneous Services	7,343	941	22,287	2,576	33,147	4,657	26,168	5,362	37,814	
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	816	180	757	167	1,920	419	389	580	471	1,594
Catering	4,948	265	15,038	747	20,998	2,739	467	14,717	1,429	19,352
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	686	291	2,227	782	3,986	376	315	2,258	1,370	4,319
Grand Total	154,776	23,370	75,274	24,635	278,055	115,577	37,965	83,699	43,965	281,206

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th May, 1953, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	39,148	23,252	5,680	8,689	21,605	27,330	5,436	11,074	71,869	70,345
Eastern	9,197	8,946	1,387	2,182	4,236	5,245	1,477	2,357	16,297	18,730
Southern	8,346	9,429	992	1,871	3,916	4,341	1,251	1,852	14,505	17,493
South-Western	8,919	8,830	938	1,526	3,864	4,598	1,191	2,296	14,912	17,250
Midland	15,598	13,667	2,234	4,486	5,779	5,804	2,474	3,642	26,085	27,599
North-Midland	10,726	11,586	1,542	4,936	4,034	6,874	1,721	2,471	18,023	28,867
East and West Ridings	11,799	8,774	1,908	4,863	6,103	6,860	1,915	5,189	21,725	25,686
North-Western	20,680	12,605	3,166	4,113	10,858	12,004	3,209	5,259	37,913	33,981
Northern	9,001	5,322	1,951	1,511	3,795	3,007	1,685	16,949	11,525	19,998
Scotland	13,520	8,273	2,226	2,794	7,717	5,394	2,296	4,171	25,759	20,632
Wales	7,842	4,893	1,346	994	3,367	2,242	1,463	969	14,018	9,098
Great Britain	154,776	115,577	23,370	37,965	75,274	83,699	24,635	43,965	278,055	281,206

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 28th March, 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 28th March, 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	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.7
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Glass (other than Containers)	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.0
Glass Containers	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.8	4.7	3.2
Cement	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.5
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.7	0.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6
Chemicals and Dyes	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.7	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.9	3.0
Explosives and Fireworks	1.9	4.3	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.8
Paint and Varnish	2.0	3.8	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.0
Soap, Candles, Polishers, etc.	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.5
Mineral Oil Refining	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8
Metal Manufacture	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.2	2.3
Blast Furnaces	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	7.2	1.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7
Iron Foundries	1.9	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.1
Triplate Manufacture	1.3	2.3	1.5	4.4	4.0	4.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.4
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.5	2.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.4
Marine Engineering	2.6	1.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.6
Agricultural Machinery	2.0	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	4.1	2.5
Stationary Engines	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.4
Constructional Engineering	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.1	3.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.3
Electrical Machinery	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.8
Wireless Apparatus	2.9	4.6	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.7
Batteries and Accumulators	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	4.1	2.5
Other Electrical Goods	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.7
Vehicles	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.6

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 19th May, 1953, and the corresponding figures for 21st April, 1953, and 20th May, 1952. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th May, 1953	21st Apr., 1953	20th May, 1952	19th May, 1953	21st Apr., 1953	20th May, 1952
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	90.6	98.5	86.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Remainder	72.7	78.2	68.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Eastern	42.1	45.7	39.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Southern	34.2	38.0	32.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
South-Western	48.8	53.0	46.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Midland	78.9	83.4	71.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
North-Midland	54.6	58.5	51.1	5.2	5.1	4.9
East and West Ridings ..	81.9	88.2	74.0	8.2	8.0	7.7
North-Western	144.7	154.3	129.1	7.1	7.0	6.5
Northern	64.1	67.5	58.5	7.3	7.3	7.3
Scotland	108.6	116.1	99.2	7.5	7.6	6.7
Wales	60.5	64.4	54.8	7.3	7.2	6.4
Total, Great Britain ..	881.7	945.9	811.0	59.4	58.5	55.7

Separate figures for insured males and females for 19th May, 1953, are given below.

Region	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				
London and Middlesex ..	54.3	36.3	2.8	0.8
Remainder	47.7	25.0	2.7	0.6
Eastern	29.7	12.4	1.6	0.3
Southern	24.1	10.1	1.1	0.2
South-Western	34.3	14.5	1.8	0.3
Midland	52.7	26.1	3.8	0.6
North-Midland	38.9	15.8	4.8	0.4
East and West Ridings ..	56.4	25.5	7.4	0.8
North-Western	84.4	60.3	5.6	1.4
Northern	47.0	17.1	6.8	0.5
Scotland	67.4	41.2	6.4	1.0
Wales	45.7	14.8	6.7	0.6
Total, Great Britain ..	582.5	299.2	51.7	7.6

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.2 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th May was 4,966* ; this figure included 3,795 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,171 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th April and 11th May (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th April ..	4,060
,, notified during period	499
,, filled during period	111
,, cancelled or withdrawn	336
,, unfilled at 11th May	4,112

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th May was 13,502†, consisting of 12,237 men and 1,265 women. The registrants included 8,563 who were in employment, and 4,939 who had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 11th May.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,489	495	3,501	400	8,885
Northern	2,342	115	623	77	3,157
Scottish	996	126	286	52	1,460
Total †	7,827	736	4,410	529	13,502

During the period 14th April to 11th May, 1953, there were new registrations by 985 men and 131 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,653 men and 340 women were withdrawn.

The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 14th April and 11th May.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th April ..	Men †	Women
,, notified during period	1,568	134
,, cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	576	71
,, filled during period	395	23
,, unfilled at 11th May	197	32
,, unfilled at 11th May	1,552	150

* This figure includes 551 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 178 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† Excluding 108 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,276 who are also registered at Employment Exchanges because they are in receipt of unemployment benefit or seeking the Local Offices' assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in April 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 2nd May was 721,400, compared with 719,800 for the five weeks ended 4th April, and 714,000 for the four weeks ended 3rd May, 1952.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 656,500 in April, 650,800 in March, and 660,600 in April, 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 April, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with March, 1953, and April, 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 2nd May, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 4th April, 1953	4 weeks ended 3rd May, 1952
Northumberland	43,300	..	— 700
Cumberland	5,900	..	— 100
Durham	105,900	— 100	— 1,400
South and West Yorkshire ..	141,900	+ 300	+ 2,000
North Derbyshire	39,100	+ 100	+ 900
Nottinghamshire	47,300	+ 200	+ 1,400
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700	..	— 100
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	52,000	..	+ 1,000
North Wales	9,400	..	+ 200
North Staffordshire	20,600	+ 100	+ 700
Cannock Chase	16,200	+ 100	+ 200
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire ..	5,700	..	+ 100
Warwickshire	16,300	+ 100	+ 900
South Wales and Monmouthshire	104,700	+ 500	+ 900
Forest of Dean and Somerset ..	6,200	— 100	— 200
Kent	6,400
England and Wales	635,600	+ 1,200	+ 5,800
Scotland	85,800	+ 400	+ 1,600
Great Britain	721,400	+ 1,600	+ 7,400

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 5,840 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,790 ; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,050. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 1,240.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.76 in April, 4.97 in March, and 4.68 in April, 1952. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.14, 5.36 and 5.05.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April and in March, 1953, and April, 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

	April, 1953	March, 1953	April, 1952
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.94	7.03	7.90
Involuntary	8.22	9.06	6.61
All Workers :			
Voluntary	5.07	5.19	5.71
Involuntary	7.21	8.07	5.81

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.17 tons in April, compared with 3.17 tons in the previous month and 3.15 tons in April, 1952.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in April ; for March, 1953, and April, 1952, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.18 tons, respectively.

* "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 December, 1952, was 0.4 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 7.4 per cent. lower than in December, 1951.

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 March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.1 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1952. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 0.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 7.7 per cent. higher than at 1st 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 March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,651,000. This was 0.6 per cent. higher than the revised estimate for the previous month, and 3.3 per cent. higher than that for March, 1952. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in March, compared with the previous month, and an increase of 6.6 per cent. compared with March, 1952.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 1,674,000, compared with 1,788,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,804,000 at the middle of March, 1952.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 189,521, compared with 212,794 in the previous month and 188,619 in March, 1952. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 56,618 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 54,673, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in March by persons wholly unemployed was 5,689,839, while 1,687,237 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 206,980, of whom 75,524 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 216,673 and 75,214 at the beginning of the previous month and 135,140 and 41,635 at the beginning of April, 1952.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of April was 1,234,339, compared with 1,392,870 at the end of the previous month and 1,441,938 at the end of April, 1952. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 245,199, 238,743, and 286,312.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd May was 77,793, compared with 84,041 at 25th April and 61,574 at 24th May, 1952.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December, 1952, was 2,192,025, of whom 1,358,937 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 1,998,599, including 1,216,654 wholly unemployed, and at the end of December, 1951, it was 2,094,158, including 1,306,512 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th April, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 106,102, compared with 120,528 at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 22,216 at 30th April, 1953, compared with 25,295 at 31st March, 1953.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 27,795 at the end of February, compared with 31,041 in the previous month and 17,016 in February, 1952.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 109,717 at the end of February, compared with 109,228 at the end of the previous month and 120,551 at the end of February, 1952.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 6.1d. to 10s. 7.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 10.575d. to 7s. 11.55d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 3.05d. to 5s. 3.7d.) for those under 18.
	do.	Sunday preceding first pay day in June	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 7.4d. to 10s. 8.7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 11.55d. to 8s. 0.525d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 3.7d. to 5s. 4.35d.) for those under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire† (41)	3 May	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7.2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 3.6d. or 3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 3.5d. to 10s. 4.8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (7s. 8.625d. to 7s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (5s. 1.75d. to 5s. 2.4d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 6.4d. to 10s. 7.56d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 0.263d. to 7s. 1.036d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 3.2d. to 5s. 3.78d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 3.5d. to 10s. 4.8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 8.625d. to 7s. 9.6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 1.75d. to 5s. 2.4d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (45)	First full pay period commencing on or after 10 Apr.‡	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries— Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: craftsmen 3s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 0½d.
			Payment - by - results workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains.
			Taskworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour for the standard normal weekly working hours of the factory on fulfilment of a completed task.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom.. (52)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 18 May	Adult women workers	Increase of 4½d. an hour (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d.) in the minimum rate for women 21 years and over employed as sewing machinists with 12 months' experience.
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (51)	2 Nov., 1952†	Adult female workers and juveniles	Increases of 10s. a week for adult female workers, of 4s. to 12s., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 3s. to 12s. for girls. Rates after change include: women 21 years and over employed on women's work—Group I occupations, London 103s. a week, other districts 101s., Group II 101s., 99s., Group III 99s., 97s., Group IV 96s. 6d., 94s. 6d., Group V 94s. 6d., 92s. 6d.; women on labouring work 92s. 6d., 90s. 6d.
Wire Rope and Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	Beginning of first full pay week in May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 5s. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum base time rates after change (including war addition) include: men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 128s. a week, stranding, crane driving 123s., testing (wire) 122s., winding 121s.; minimum rate for other productive and for non-productive workers 120s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 84s. 9d.
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (64)	1 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 8d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 2s. for other men 21 and over, of 6d. to 1s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, of 10d. for women 18 and over, and of 6d. to 10d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: toolmakers over 25 years of age employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers and miscellaneous toolmakers 135s. 9d. a week, as markers or grinders 124s., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years 116s. 2d., chargehands over 21 years of age, hardening shop and rolling mill 124s., in tempering shop, shaking mill and colouring shop 116s. 2d., maintenance engineers over 25 years of age 124s., other men 21 and over 95s. 6d.; women 18 years and over (daywork) 60s. 5d. Piecework prices for women 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 72s. 11d. for a 45-hour week to workers of average ability.
Wool Textile	Leicester .. (76)	1 Jan.§	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (10½d. to 11½d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 124s. 8d. a week, unskilled 119s. 2d.; women 18 and over—skilled 79s. 3d., learners 76s. 5d.; piecework minimum rates, men 130s. 2d., women 90s. 1d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 119s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 89s. 11d., cutting and stitching 81s. 8d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick .. (89)	Pay day in week ending 8 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of 7½ per cent. (80 to 87½ per cent.) in the percentage bonus on all basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 3s. 9d. a week for journeymen, of 2s. 5d. for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 87½ per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 37s. for men and 27s. for women: journeymen 130s. 9d. a week, journeymen 87s. 4d.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain (203)	8 May	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1¾d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting or hand cutting—learners, during 1st month of employment 10d. an hour, during 2nd month 10½d., all other workers 1s. 10d.; ending and mending—learners during 1st 3 months of employment 9½d. an hour, during 2nd 3 months 11½d., during 3rd 3 months 1s. 2½d., during 4th 3 months 1s. 6d., all other workers 1s. 10d. Piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending 2s.‡
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 37½ to 40 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backstizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 134s. 5d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 148s. 5d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 134s. 5d., 141s. 5d. or 148s. 5d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 126s.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 75s. 8d., 19 years 85s. 5d., 20 years 96s. 8d., other female workers 18 years 71s. 5d., 19 years 77s., 20 years 84s.

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

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

‡ These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ This increase was agreed in April and made retrospective to the date shown.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 186 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee ..	First pay day in May	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (37½ to 40 per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 126s. a week, women 84s.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture	Scotland (101) (203)	6 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of ½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 3½d. an hour, youths and boys 10½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 8d.‡
			Women and girls employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over, and for all other workers except learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: qualified bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 9d. an hour, Area B 1s. 7½d., learners 6½d. or 5½d. during first year of employment, rising to 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 0½d. in fourth year, all other workers 1s. 7d., 1s. 5½d.‡
			Women and girls employed in the wholesale manufacturing side of the trade	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 10½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 8½d., learners 9½d. for first six months, rising to 1s. 3½d. in the third year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 1s. 10½d.‡
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 May	Mechanics	Increase of 6s. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 163s. 6d. a week, Class B 155s. 6d., Class C 150s. 10d.
Corn Trade	Great Britain (certain districts) (108)	First full pay period following 25 May	Drivers of "C" licensed vehicles	Increase of 4s. a week for some adult workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 years, as the result of the upgrading of certain localities for wages purposes.
Sawmilling	Scotland (124)	Pay day in week ending 30 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen, of 1½d. for male labourers 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Rates after change include: journeymen 3s. 5d. an hour, male labourers 19 and over 2s. 10½d.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day after 15 May	Timeworkers	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, of 2d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers under 20, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for female workers under 19. Minimum rates after change include: London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. 7d. an hour, machinists 3s. 5½d. or 3s. 2d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 11½d.; women 19 years and over, first 3 months 2s. 1½d., thereafter 2s. 2½d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.
			Workers employed under payment-by-results or bonus schemes	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 years and over, and of 2d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include: London district—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. 5d. an hour, machinists 3s. 3½d. or 3s., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 10d.; women 19 and over, first 3 months 2s., thereafter 2s. 1d.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.‡
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (127)	First pay day following 4 May	Dayworkers	Increase of 2d. an hour for all hours worked granted outside the cost-of-living schedule to dayworkers. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 7d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 6d.
Newspaper Printing	London and Manchester (136)	Pay week current on 1 May	Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers§	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (16s. to 20s.) for workers 18 years and over, in respect of a full working week, and by 2s. (8s. to 10s.) for younger workers.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay week commencing 30 Mar.‡	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 3s. 8d. for semi-skilled workers, and of 1s. 7d. to 2s. 10d., according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 158s. a week, semi-skilled 122s. 6d., apprentices 65s. 6d. at 16, rising to 116s. 6d. at 20.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in May	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,¶ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (61s. to 62s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (40s. 8d. to 41s. 4d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom..	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (43s. 6d. to 44s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. to 29s. 4d.) at under 21.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (203)	1 May	Workpeople other than female homeworkers:— Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2d., 1½d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for women 18 or over, and of 1½d. or 1d. for girls under 18. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 1s. 8½d., girls 1s. 1d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 17 and under 18.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 2s. 11½d. an hour, female workers 1s. 10d.‡
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (certain localities)** (166-168)	25 May	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Increases varying from 6d. to 4s. a week, according to age and occupation, as a result of the upgrading of certain localities for wages purposes.**

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 186 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances where neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

§ This increase does not apply to journalists in London who are members of the National Union of Journalists.

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

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

** These areas, which have been transferred from grade 2 to grade 1 for wages purposes, are listed in an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 225.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Post Office	Great Britain (171)	1 Jan.*	Workpeople in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades employed by the Post Office	Increases of 8s. a week for adult male workers, of 6s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of 4s. for younger workers. Weekly rates after change include: engineering grades—labourers, London Area, on entry 129s., after 1 year's service 131s., Provinces 124s. 6d., 127s., technicians (Class IIB), London 132s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 146s. 6d. at 25 years, then by 2 annual increments to 155s. 6d., Provinces 128s. to 141s., then to 147s. 6d., technicians (Class IIA), London 140s. at 21, rising to 153s. at 25 years, then by 2 annual increments to 160s., Provinces 135s. 6d. to 149s., then to 155s. 6d., technicians (Class I), London, on entry 169s. 6d., after 1 year's service 176s., Provinces 164s., 170s. 6d., technical officers, London 143s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 157s. 6d. at 25 years, then by 8 annual increments to 204s., Provinces 139s. to 153s., then to 196s.; supplies grades—packers and porters, London, on entry 131s., after 1 year's service 136s., Provinces 127s., 132s., storemen, London 136s. 6d., rising by 3 annual increments to 147s., Provinces 132s. 6d. to 143s., warehousemen, London 148s. 6d., rising by 5 annual increments to 165s., Provinces 144s. to 161s. 6d.; tellers (female), Provinces 52s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 96s. 6d. at 21, then by 4 annual increments to 110s., storewomen, London 61s. at 16 years, rising to 104s. at 21, then by 5 annual increments to 122s., Provinces 57s. to 99s. 6d., then to 117s. 6d.; motor transport grades—garage assistants, London on entry 132s. 6d., after 1 year's service 137s. 6d., Provinces 128s., 133s., mechanics B, London 131s. at 21 years, rising to 140s. at 25, then by 4 annual increments to 152s., Provinces 127s. to 135s. 6d., then to 147s. 6d., mechanics A, London 138s. at 21 years, rising to 146s. 6d. at 25, then by 4 annual increments to 158s. 6d., Provinces 133s. 6d. to 142s., then to 154s. 6d., senior mechanics and mechanics in charge Grade III, London 162s., rising by 3 annual increments to 173s., Provinces 156s. 6d. to 167s. 6d., mechanics in charge Grade II, London 185s., Provinces 178s. 6d., Grade I, London 197s., Provinces 190s. 6d.*
Local Authority Services	Scotland (185)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.†	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 4s. a week for men, of 3s. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20 years of age. Rates after change for adult workers 20 years and over include: men in the basic grade, including scavengers, street sweepers, garden labourers and road labourers, Group I (cities, burghs, and counties) 122s. 6d. a week, Group II (burghs) 119s. 6d., (counties) 118s. 6d., male drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight, Group I 128s. 6d., Group II 125s. 6d., over 2 tons and not over 5 tons 131s. 6d., 128s. 6d.; women in the basic grade, including cleaners, maids and general assistants: Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 86s. 6d., Group II (burghs) 84s. 6d., (counties) 83s. 9d., female cooks, Groups I and II 98s. 9d., assistant cooks 93s. 9d.
	do.	‡	Full-time adult female manual workers	Increases of 2s. 9d. a week for workers employed in the basic grade by Group I authorities, and of 2s. 6d. for those employed by Group 2 authorities. Rates after change for women in the basic grade (including cleaners, maids and general assistants): Group 1 authorities 89s. 3d. a week, Group 2 (cities and burghs) 87s., (counties) 86s. 3d.§
Entertainments	Great Britain (certain theatres)¶	27 Apr.	Workpeople employed in theatres and music halls—London suburban theatres and music halls	Increases in minimum rates of 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, of 7s. 6d. to 10s. for full-time female staff (except cleaners), and of 5s. for cleaners. Minimum rates after change include: heads of departments 155s. a week, stage daymen 116s. 6d., front of house daymen, chief bill inspectors, firemen, cellarmen 114s., hall keepers 110s. 6d., box office chiefs 105s., assistants 80s., housekeepers 62s. 6d., head cleaners 59s. 6d., cleaners 54s. 6d., casual labour 2s. 6d. an hour.
			Provincial theatres in England and Wales	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. to 17s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, of 7s. 6d. to 10s. for full-time female staff (except cleaners), and of 5s. for cleaners. Minimum rates after change include: stage managers, chief electricians Class A and B theatres 155s. a week, Class C 141s., Class D 131s., head cellarmen Class A theatres only 122s. 6d., stage daymen Class A 112s. 6d., Class B 111s. 6d., Class C 103s. 6d., Class D 98s., front of house and other daymen 110s., 109s., 101s., 95s. 6d., cellarmen and bill inspectors Class A only 110s., box office chiefs Class A 99s., Class B 87s. 6d., Class C 80s., Class D 75s., assistants 77s. 6d., 82s. 6d. (full-time), 76s. 6d. (full-time), 71s. 6d. (full-time), head cleaners Class A and B 61s. 6d., Class C 59s., Class D 56s., cleaners 56s. 6d., 54s., 51s., other adult females (full-time), Class B 82s. 6d., Class C 76s. 6d., Class D 71s. 6d., casual labour Class A and B 2s. 6d. an hour, Class C and D 2s. 4d.
			Scottish theatres . . .	Increases in minimum rates of 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, of 7s. 6d. to 10s. for full-time female workers (except cleaners), and of 5s. for cleaners. Minimum rates after change include: stage managers, chief electricians Grade AA theatres 156s. a week, Grade A 155s., head cellarmen 121s., 120s., bill inspectors 117s. 6d., 115s., assistant electricians 21 and over and stage daymen 116s. 6d., 115s., front of house daymen, billmen, civilian firemen and cellarmen 114s., 112s. 6d., box office chiefs 100s., assistants Grade AA 77s. 6d., Grade A 76s. 6d., head cleaners 62s. 6d., cleaners 57s. 6d., casual labour 2s. 6d. an hour.

* These increases were authorised in May, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. The rates are consolidated and are not therefore subject to the Civil Service pay addition.

† These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 5th May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ This change took effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after the beginning of the local authority financial year 1953/54.

§ By a resolution of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) the rates of pay for full-time adult female workers in the basic grade are to be increased by such amounts as will make the rates 75 per cent. of the rates for adult male workers in the basic grade. The adjustment is to be made in two instalments, this increase being the first; the second instalment will become payable as from the beginning of the second half of the financial year.

¶ The theatres concerned are those scheduled in the agreement between the Theatrical Managers' Association, Ltd., and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

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

* As indicated on page 79 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1952, the latest available, was 147 for all workers combined as compared with 132 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 131 in all the principal industries and services).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 135. In addition, 19 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 154 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 19,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during May was about 32,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in May 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	9	101	110	10,000	14,000
Engineering	1	4	5	1,300	2,000
Vehicles	1	2	3	2,900	3,000
Transport and Communications	1	8	9	2,400	7,000
All remaining industries and services	7	20	27	2,000	6,000
Total, May, 1953	19	135	154	18,600	32,000
Total, April, 1953	16	118	134	20,900	75,000
Total, May, 1952	19	183	202	41,000	173,000

Of the total of 32,000 days lost in May, 26,000 were lost by 15,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 14,600 were directly involved and 1,100 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 May also included 6,000 days lost by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 141 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 65, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 39, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted two days; 19, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted three days; 10, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 135 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 5, directly involving 400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 58, directly involving 4,500 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 400 workers, on

questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 51, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE 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 five months of 1953 and 1952:—

Industry Group	January to May, 1953			January to May, 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	—	—	—	2	900	4,000
Coal Mining	546	72,900†	197,000	515	78,600†	202,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	‡	‡	3	100	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	8	800	2,000	6	200	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	‡	‡	3	1,100	5,000
Metal Manufacture	12	2,000	14,000	19	3,300	18,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	26	4,800	43,000	25	7,400	66,000
Engineering	17	3,200	29,000	36	19,200	154,000
Vehicles	14	15,900	251,000	21	10,600	60,000
Other Metal Industries	4	600	7,000	5	1,300	9,000
Textiles	2	900	9,000	2	400	‡
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Clothing	9	7,800	6,000	5	200	‡
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2	‡	1,000	6	1,000	8,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	10	400	4,000	10	1,500	18,000
Paper and Printing	—	—	—	5	1,300	20,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	5	500	3,000	3	3,000	15,000
Building and Contracting	27	3,100	8,000	43	14,400	61,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	1	‡	‡	4	700	7,000
Transport, etc.	28	6,500	13,000	27	7,600	24,000
Distributive Trades	3	‡	‡	6	3,000	18,000
Other Services	3	100	1,000	5	1,000	4,000
Total	720	119,500†	588,000	748‡	156,800†	694,000

The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1953, through stoppages which began in that period was 561,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 115,700. 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 MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—South Shields (one colliery)	1,260	—	18 May	18 May	Rejection of a demand for payment for work which had not been authorised	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of machinery—Glasgow (one firm)	1,040	—	11 May	19 May	The employment of a non-unionist	Non-unionist resigned.
AIRCRAFT:— Workers employed in aero engine manufacture—Glasgow (one firm)	2,890	—	25 May	27 May	Foreman's refusal to produce evidence of his qualifications to a shop steward	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses—Central Lanarkshire (one firm)	1,390	—	17 May	22 May	The proposed issue of season tickets on buses from intermediate stops instead of at the company's offices	Proposed scheme accepted.

* 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 63,000, and in the corresponding period in 1952 was approximately 68,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 106,000 and 145,000.

‡ 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.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th MAY, 1953

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

At 12th May, 1953, the retail prices index was 140 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 14th April and with 135 at 13th May, 1952. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to seasonal reductions in the prices of milk and coal, lower prices for fish and reductions in the prices of many appliances, floor coverings and miscellaneous goods following a reduction in the rates of purchase tax.

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.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th MAY, 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 12th May, 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 12th MAY, 1953 (15th January, 1952=100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	112.7	399
II. Rent and rates	108.4	72
III. Clothing	95.6	98
IV. Fuel and light	104.7	66
V. Household durable goods	94.9	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods	100.0	44
VII. Services	107.6	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink	101.0	78
IX. Tobacco	100.3	90
All items	106.0	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 14th April and 12th May there were increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, fresh fruit and eggs. The effect of these increases was largely offset by reductions in the average prices of milk, green vegetables and many kinds of fish. The fall in the price of milk followed a seasonal reduction by 3d. a pint, as from 1st May, in the maximum permitted prices. For the food group as a whole there was a very slight rise in the average level of prices but the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113 at 12th May, the same figure as at 14th April.

Fuel and Light

Lower summer prices for coal came into force on 1st May and as a result the average level of coal prices fell by about 7 per cent. The effect of this reduction was partly offset by increases in the charges for gas or electricity in a number of towns. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 3 per cent, and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 12th May, compared with 108 at 14th April.

Household Durable Goods

Reductions were reported during the month under review in the average prices of many appliances and many articles of furniture and floor coverings, following reductions in the rates of purchase tax which came into operation on 15th April. As a result of these reductions the average level of retail prices for the household durable goods group as a whole fell by about 2½ per cent. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the group was 95 at 12th May, compared with 97 at 14th April.

Miscellaneous Goods

Amongst the items included in the miscellaneous goods group there were reductions in the prices of soap, medicines, tooth paste, other toilet requisites, writing paper and toys. These reductions were due in the main to reductions in the rates of purchase tax. For the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 2½ per cent, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for 12th May was 100, compared with 102 at 14th April.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, 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 108, 96, 108, 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 12th May, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 106.0. 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 12th May, 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 12th May, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	106.0
All items index at 12th May, 1953 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 × 106.0 / 100

This calculation yields a figure slightly under 140.5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 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	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 228 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	1935 = 100			
Denmark	Apr., 1953	219	- 2†	+ 2
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1953	145.2	- 0.8	- 2.9
Food	1940 = 100	140.5	- 1.4	- 3.3
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953	109	Nil	- 1
Food	"	112	- 1	- 2
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Mar., 1950 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1953 (beginning)	156	Nil	Nil
Food	"	163	Nil	Nil
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948 = 100			
All Items	June, 1949 = 100	101.2	Nil	+ 1.9
Food	Mar., 1953	102.4	Nil	+ 5.1
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1953	575.8	+ 2.9	+ 0.6
Food	"	732.4	+ 2.2	- 14.5
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1953 (end)	169.3	- 0.2	- 1.5
Food	"	182.7	- 0.6	+ 0.4
Other Countries	1949 = 100			
Canada	Mar., 1953 (beginning)	114.8	- 0.7	- 2.1
All Items	"	111.6	- 1.1	- 6.0
Food	"	135	- 2	- 7
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1953	130	- 3	- 4
Food	"	130	- 3	- 4
India (Bombay)	July, 1933 = 100			
All Items	June, 1934 = 100	358	+ 7	+ 45
Food	Mar., 1953	449	+ 11	+ 91
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items	Mar., 1953	1,306	+ 12†	+ 53
Food	"	1,455	+ 6†	+ 82
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1953	113.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Food	"	111.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0

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

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 May was 132, compared with 104 (revised figure) in the previous month and 122 (revised figure) in May, 1952. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 18 in the previous month and 13 in May, 1952. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1953.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act:	Electrical Stations .. 3
Underground .. 43	Other Industries .. 1
Surface .. 7	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Metalliferous Mines .. 7	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 13
Quarries .. 7	Building Operations .. 3
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 57	Works of Engineering Construction .. 7
	Warehouses
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 53

Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 2	Brakesmen, Goods Guards .. 2
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. 2
Metal Extracting and Refining .. 2	Firemen
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 7	Guards (Passenger) ..
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 2	Labourers 1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 4	Mechanics
Shipbuilding	Permanent Way Men .. 11
Other Metal Trades ..	Porters 1
Cotton	Shunters 3
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy .. 1	Other Grades 3
Other Textile Manufacture ..	Contractors' Servants .. 2
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	Total (excluding Seamen) 132
Food and Drink 3	
General Woodwork and Furniture 2	Seamen
Paper, Printing, etc.	Trading Vessels 5
Rubber Trades	Fishing Vessels 1
Gas Works	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 6
	Total (including Seamen) .. 138

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during May 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:	Pitch and Tar 15
Electric Accumulator Works .. 1	Mineral Oil 2
Other contact with Molten Lead .. 2	TOTAL 17
Other Industries .. 2	
TOTAL 5	Chrome Ulceration
Other Poisoning	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 8
Nil	Chromium Plating .. 7
	Other Industries
Anthrax	TOTAL 15
Hides and Skins 2	Total, Cases .. 40
Wool 1	
TOTAL 3	II. Deaths
	Nil.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th May, 1953.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 27th April, 1953.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 831, and 4,387 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,781 males and 606 females; of the total 2,764 were disabled persons. During the period 586 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	261	18	279
Disabled	432	120	552
Total	693	138	831
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,445	38	1,483
Disabled	1,335	77	1,412
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	84	36	120
Disabled	399	351	750
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	18	2	20
Disabled	47	4	51
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations ..	453	98	551
Total	3,781	606	4,387
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	177	11	188
Disabled	309	89	398
Total	486	100	586

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 27th April, 1953, the number of trainees placed in employment was 107,452, of whom 96,361 were males and 11,091 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 27th April, 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 ..	584	66	650
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,189	150	1,339
Persons who completed courses during period ..	478	57	535

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 27th April, 1953, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 40,778.

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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 May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fourteen awards, Nos. 350 to 363*. Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 350 (5th May).—*Parties:* Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Manual Workers, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 8 per cent. on existing male basic rates, and that the minimum female rate should be adjusted to 75 per cent. of the male minimum rate. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that, subject to certain provisos, the rates of pay of the workers concerned should be increased, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st January, 1953, by 4s. a week for men 20 years of age and over and by 3s. a week for women 20 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for workers under 20 years of age. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation that part of the claim relating to the adjustment of the minimum rate for female workers.

Award No. 354 (6th May).—*Parties:* Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services (England and Wales), and members of trades unions represented on the Staff Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the existing London weighting allowance. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 355 (8th May).—*Parties:* Members of the North-Western Wholesale Meat Supply Association Limited, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employment. *Claims:* (a) That senior clerks Grade 2 employed at the Liverpool and Manchester depots should receive the rate of pay applicable to assistant managers Grade 1 employed at those depots, and (b) that senior clerks, chief clerks, checkweighmen and general clerks employed at the various depots in the area are entitled to payment of a bonus on all "export" meat on similar lines to the bonus paid to meat porters for handling such meat. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claims had not been established.

Award No. 357 (15th May).—*Parties:* Firms represented by the Refractory Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 3d. an hour for male timeworkers and pieceworkers with corresponding amounts for females and juveniles. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded in respect of male workers 21 years of age and over that the existing rates for timeworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour and that the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers should be increased by 1½d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory; and that proportionate increases should be made for women, girls, boys and youths in the rates of wages of timeworkers and task workers.

Award No. 358 (15th May).—*Parties:* Firms represented by the Building Brick Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the National Union of General

* See footnote * in second column on page 228.

and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 3d. an hour for male timeworkers and pieceworkers with corresponding amounts for females and juveniles. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded in respect of male workers 21 years of age and over that the existing rates for timeworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour and that the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers should be increased by 1½d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory; and that proportionate increases should be made for women, girls, boys and youths in the rates of wages of timeworkers and flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers.

Award No. 360 (19th May).—*Parties:* Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Slag Industry, and members of trade unions represented on the Operatives' Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase of 2d. an hour on existing rates. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing minimum basic rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 1½d. an hour.

Award No. 363 (28th May).—*Parties:* Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Limited, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages for mechanics. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 6s. a week.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 1046 (7th May).—*Parties:* Certain member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim:* Application by the Union on behalf of its members "for a substantial increase in the basic wage rates of all grades of male charge hands, assistants and apprentices, also for consideration of the application for a 44-hour working week in place of the present 48-hour week". *Award:* The Tribunal found the claim for a substantial increase in the basic wage rates and for a reduction in hours of work from 48 to 44 a week not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 221 and 222*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 221 (1st May).—*Parties:* The Telecommunications Traffic Association and the Post Office. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded (1) that the salary scales (London) of the following members of Telecommunications Traffic grades shall be: (a) Traffic Officer, men, aged 19 and 20 £315, 21 £325, 22 £335, 23 £345, 24 £355, 25 £365, and thereafter by £15 to £545 by £5 to £550; women, aged 19 and 20 £305, 21 £315, 22 £325, 23 £335, 24 £345, 25 £355, and thereafter by £10 to £365 by £15 to £440; (b) Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Assistant Inspector of Telegraphs and Telephones, men, aged 18 and 19 £340, age 20 £345, 21 £365, 22 £385, 23 £405, 24 £425, 25 £445, and thereafter by £20 to £545, by £25 to £695, by £5 to £700; women, aged 18 and 19 £330, 20 £340, 21 £355, 22 £375, 23 £390, 24 £405, 25 £420, and thereafter by £15 to £510 by £20 to £570 by £10 to £580; (2) that the normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (3) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st January, 1953; they exclude and shall be subject to Civil Service Pay Additions; (4) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 222 (5th May).—*Parties:* Civil Service Clerical Association and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased scale of pay. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st January, 1953, the following salary scale (London) shall apply to Male Clerical Officers of the General Service Class: Age 16 years £170, 17 £195, 18 £220, 19 £245, 20 £270, 21 £295, 22 £320, 23 £340, 24 £360, 25 £380 (highest age point), then by £20 to £460

* See footnote * in second column on page 228.

by £15 to £550 by £20 to £570; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2448 to 2454, four of which are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 2450 (21st May).—*Parties:* The Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Scottish Pre-Cast Concrete Manufacturers Association. *Claim:* For an increase of 2d. an hour on the existing rates of wages. *Award:* The Court awarded that the existing rates of wages should be increased by 1½d. an hour in respect of adult males, with proportionate increases for women and youths. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2452 (28th May).—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Medical Council Committee "C". *Claim:* For revision of the salary scale, £850 by £50 to £1,150 under Awards Nos. 2285 and 2321 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January and June, 1951, pages 37 and 261, respectively), for Medical Officers employed by Local Authorities who undertake duties as Assistant Medical Officers or Medical Officers in Departments. *Award:* The Court awarded as follows: (a) The salary scale of Assistant Medical Officers or Medical Officers in Departments should be £950 by £50 to £1,300. (b) Paragraph 13 (c) of Award No. 2321 should apply as before, the scale for Assistant Medical Officers being adjusted to £950 by £50 to £1,300. (c) The new scale should be applied to the present holders of such appointments, assimilation being at the point on the new scale corresponding with the Medical Officer's position on the old scale. A Medical Officer now at the maximum (£1,150) of the old scale should be placed at the sixth point, (£1,250) of the new scale and should thereafter proceed to the new maximum (£1,300). (d) The operation of the new scale should not in any circumstances result in reducing the salary of any medical officer in post. The award should be given effect from 1st June, 1953.

Award No. 2453 (28th May).—*Parties:* The Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Service Hostels Corporation Limited. *Claim:* That the wages of the resident workers employed by the Corporation be increased by 5s. a week when absent from the hostel on paid leave. *Award:* The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly; effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2454 (27th May).—*Parties:* The Transport and General Workers' Union and seven road passenger transport undertakings. *Claim:* For an interpretation of Award No. 2403, dated 3rd September, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1952, page 370). *Interpretation:* The Court ruled that the true meaning and intent of their Award No. 2403 was that in order to comply with the requirements of Section 93, sub-section (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the parties specified in the Schedule to the award would have to pay rates of wages and observe conditions of employment not less favourable than those applicable to persons employed in similar capacities in a Group II undertaking in accordance with the agreements and awards current from time to time to which the parties are the two sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry.

Questions as to the scope or interpretation of the aforesaid agreements and awards were not before the Court for determination.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised below:—

Parties: The two Sides of the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering, Desborough, Rothwell and Burton Latimer. *Matter to be determined:* The piecework price to be paid for operatives on the Model "L" Welt Sewing Machine. *Award:* The Arbitrator awarded a basic piecework price of 4½d. a dozen pairs.

In addition, three independent Chairmen were appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside and deal with disputes relating to claims for wage increases. In two cases concerning the Lancashire Area Industrial Council of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry (Freestone) and the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry (Roadstone) the parties reached agreement. In the third case concerning the National Joint Reference Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry, the parties were unable to reach agreement and the

Chairman in exercise of his authority gave a ruling decision and awarded as follows:—

Normal Working Week: Monday to Saturday

- (1) Male Workers: Journeymen Bakers; Dough makers; Ovenmen and Bread Runners; increase by 3s. weekly on all rates.
- (2) Apprentices: Commencing on or after 15th but not later than 18th birthday; increase all rates by 1s. weekly for first, second, and third years of apprenticeship; and by 2s. weekly for the fourth and fifth years.
Apprentices: Commencing on or after 18th and not later than 19th birthday; increase all weekly rates by 2s.
- (3) Storeman (male); Ingredient Storekeeper Chargehand (male): Increase all rates by 3s. weekly, plus the already agreed increase in differential of 3s.
- (4) Male Bakery Workers: Under 18 years of age, increase all weekly rates by 2s.; 18 years of age and over, increase all weekly rates by 3s., plus the already agreed increase in differential of 3s.
Ingredient Storekeeper Assistant (male) rates to be adjusted appropriate to the above.
- (5) Dilutees: Increase all rates by 3s. weekly.
- (6) Female Workers: Increase all female workers' wages rates by 2s. for those under 18 years of age and by 3s. for all 18 years and over.
Ingredient Storekeeper Chargehand (female), increase by 3s. weekly.
Ingredient Storekeeper Assistant (female), to be adjusted appropriately.

Normal Working Week: Sunday to Friday

- (1) Male Workers: Journeymen Bakers; Dough makers; Ovenmen and Bread Runners; increase by 3s. weekly on all rates.
- (2) Apprentices: Increase all weekly wage rates by 2s.
- (3) Storeman (male); Ingredient Storekeeper Chargehand (male); Male Bakery Workers: Increase all rates by 3s. weekly, plus the already agreed increase in differential of 3s.
Ingredient Storekeeper Assistant (male) rates to be adjusted appropriate to the above.
- (4) Dilutees: Increase all weekly wage rates by 3s.

All awards are to take effect from the first full week in April.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

During May 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. (41), dated 5th May, for the application of Area B rates (the intermediate rates) to localities at present in Area C (which has the lowest rates).

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal BK (49), dated 12th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (69), dated 19th May, for amending statutory minimum remuneration relating to overtime rates and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J. (89), dated 19th May, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and certain female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (45), dated 19th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During May 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 Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 781 (R.H. (44)), dated 5th May, and effective from 25th May. This Order adds certain specified localities to the list of Grade I Areas for the purposes of the application of statutory minimum remuneration.—See page 219.

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 787 (Q. (78)), dated 8th May and effective from 29th May. This Order amends the provisions relating to guaranteed weekly remuneration.

* See footnote * in second column on page 228.

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Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Paper Box Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.B. (N.52), dated 15th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rate for female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 14/53 (1st April)

A shop assistant, continuously employed until 31st December, 1949, had since been employed only during the summer months at a seaside resort although she continued to seek regular employment in her home town. She claimed unemployment benefit from 27th October, 1952. Held that, in accordance with Decision R(U) 3/51 in the absence of special circumstances, the presumption that a person's normal employment is a seasonal occupation only arises after three consecutive years during which the claimant's only substantial employment has been seasonal, and that, as the claimant was substantially engaged in non-seasonal employment until 31st December, 1949, she could not be regarded as having become a seasonal worker before 1st January, 1953.

Decision of the Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit made on 27th October, 1952, is allowed.

"On 3rd November, 1952, the local insurance officer disallowed the above-mentioned claim for unemployment benefit on the ground that the claimant was a seasonal worker within the meaning 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] who failed to satisfy the additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit which are imposed on seasonal workers by those Regulations. The local tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal on the ground that the claimant was not a seasonal worker within the meaning of those Regulations.

"The first question in this appeal is whether on 27th October, 1952, the claimant was a seasonal worker within the meaning of the above-named Regulations. By regulation 2(2)(a) of those Regulations 'the expression "seasonal worker" means an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years; or any other insured person who normally restricts his employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts only of the year'. Unless the insurance officer satisfies us that the claimant was a seasonal worker within the meaning of those Regulations the question whether she fulfils the additional conditions does not arise and in fact the local tribunal have made no finding upon it.

"The claimant in the present case has been a shop assistant for many years, having experience in various types of shops. From October, 1948, to 12th March, 1949, she was an assistant at a milk bar in the City of L. where she lives. From March until June, 1949,

* See footnote * in second column on page 228.

† 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 228.

(N.I.F. (N.43)), dated 1st May and effective from 12th May. This Order excludes from the determinations of the Council workers engaged in the manufacture of bars, tablets, or blocks of solid chocolate, and allows "Coronation Day" (2nd June, 1953) as an extra holiday with pay to workers in the trade.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (N.I.R. (N.62)), dated 21st May and effective from 1st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Order

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 867 (L.N.R. (32)), dated 26th May and effective from 21st June. This Order prescribes revised weekly statutory minimum remuneration for managerial grades, including club stewards and club stewardesses.

she was not well and had a slight operation during that period. From 20th June, 1949, to 31st December, 1949, she worked as a shop assistant in a bookshop in the City of L. On 31st December, 1949, she was discharged as redundant. She had no further work until 29th May, 1950. From that date until 6th June, 1950, she worked as a cashier in a cafeteria at the seaside resort of B. From 18th June, 1950, to 24th September, 1950, from 12th May, 1951, to 30th September, 1951, from 10th April, 1952, to 14th April, 1952 (the Easter holiday), and from 30th May, 1952, to 19th October, 1952, she worked as a stall or counter assistant at another cafeteria at the same seaside resort. She did not give up her home in L., but went to work at this seaside resort because she was unable to secure work nearer home. When she registered for employment and claimed unemployment benefit on 27th October, 1952, she stated that she was prepared to accept any kind of work. The local tribunal in giving their decision noted that within the period of three years immediately preceding that date she had had a substantial amount of employment outside the summer season. Her employment at the bookshop had continued until 31st December, 1949.

"On behalf of the insurance officer now concerned with this case it was submitted that, as by 27th October, 1952, the claimant, in three consecutive years, had had only summer employment at the seaside resort without any employment in the winter periods intervening between those three summer periods, the proper inference was that by 27th October, 1952, the claimant's normal employment had become employment for a part or parts only of a year.

"Reference was made in the course of the argument to Decision R(U) 3/51. In that decision it was said 'The length of time during which a person has followed an occupation of which the availability or extent varies with the season of the year without substantial employment in the off-season is material when considering whether employment in such an occupation has become the normal employment of that person. In a case where he has followed such employment for three years or more without substantial employment in the off-season in any of those years there is a strong presumption that his normal employment is of a seasonal nature and that he has become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the Regulations even though it is his age or infirmity or other circumstances beyond his control which have prevented him from obtaining employment all the year round. This presumption could only be rebutted by showing that the last three years do not afford a proper basis for estimating the person's prospect of employment, for example because his failure to obtain substantial employment in the off-season was due to abnormal conditions in industry or other exceptional circumstances'. The expression 'off-season' in that paragraph means that part (or those parts) of the year in which the claimant was not engaged in that occupation (or those occupations) as to which it has to be determined whether they had become the claimant's 'normal employment'.

"In effect the insurance officer invited us to modify the principle adopted in Decision R(U) 3/51 and to hold that the above-mentioned presumption arises if the claimant has worked in the seasonal occupation during the three years preceding the date of the claim and has had no other substantial amount of employment during the last two of those years even though in the first year he had a substantial amount of employment in addition to his seasonal occupation. His submission was further that there was nothing in the circumstances of this case to rebut this presumption. Regulation 2(2)(a) specifies two separate categories of seasonal worker: (a) the insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year; (b) the insured person who 'normally restricts' his employment to the same or substantially the same part or parts only of the year.

"To prove that a person who desires to obtain employment all the year round and, therefore, does not restrict his employment to a part (or parts) only of the year is, nevertheless, a seasonal worker because his 'normal employment' is 'for a part (or parts) only of a year, it must be shown that his employment has been thus limited for so long a time that in the circumstances a year of continuous employment would seem abnormal in his case.

* See footnote * in second column on page 228.

"It is to be noted that in Decision R(U) 3/51 it was said that a strong (though rebuttable) presumption that a person was a seasonal worker arose after three years of seasonal employment with no substantial employment during the off-season. It was not said that an insured person could not be held to be a seasonal worker if he had had substantial employment in the off-season within three years of the date of his claim for unemployment benefit. In our view there might well be cases in which the facts would justify the conclusion that an insured person who had had less than three years of only seasonal employment had become a seasonal worker. For example, in the case of a woman who left the place in which she had been employed all the year round in order to make her home with her husband or her parents in some place in which there was no prospect of employment for her, except during a summer season, it might well be held after less than three years that her normal employment was seasonal if the only employment that she had had since she had moved to that place was such seasonal employment. The same result might follow in the case of an elderly person who had been unable to obtain any employment for a number of years and then succeeded in obtaining employment in a seasonal occupation. In the present case, however, there are no such circumstances. The claimant's home is still at L., and she would prefer to obtain employment there all the year round and would not (as we understand) accept employment at B., if it could obtain it nearer home. The question for decision, therefore, is whether we ought to hold that a presumption that an insured person is a seasonal worker arises at the end of the third 'on-season' and before she has had for three successive years employment only for a part (or parts) of a year. If this were so, the burden of rebutting the presumption would rest upon the insured person and there are no circumstances in the present case which would suffice to discharge that burden. The suggestion was that if during each of the three years before the date of the claim the insured person has followed a seasonal occupation and during the last two has had no substantial employment in the off-season it is reasonable to presume by the time the claim is made, that the claimant is likely to obtain employment only during the 'season' and that his seasonal employment has become his only normal employment. Where, however, it is sought to say that seasonal employment has become a person's 'normal employment' against his will and notwithstanding his strenuous efforts to obtain non-seasonal work we see no justification for modifying the view taken in Decision R(U) 3/51 that in the absence of special circumstances the presumption that a person's normal employment is a seasonal occupation only arises after three consecutive years during which the claimant's only substantial employment has been seasonal.

"It is the regularity of the recurrence of employment for a part (or parts) only of a year that justifies the presumption that that condition of things is normal in the claimant's case. It is not until the end of the year that a claimant can be said to have had no substantial amount of employment other than his seasonal employment in that year. It is the recurrence of that non-employment for three consecutive years that justifies the presumption of normality. That amount of employment which would constitute 'a substantial amount of employment' in an off-season within the meaning of regulation 2(2) (d) of the above-named Regulations if the claimant were a seasonal worker, may, we think, be accepted as a sufficient amount of employment in the off-season (that is to say in the part or parts of the year in which the claimant was not employed in the employment which it is sought to prove was his normal employment) to negative the presumption that his normal employment is an occupation for part (or parts) only of the year.

"Lest there should be any misunderstanding we think it right to point out that where a claimant has a past history of work all the year round the burden rests on the insurance officer to prove that he has become a seasonal worker, but when a person has become a seasonal worker and seeks to establish that he has ceased to be one, the burden of proof then rests on him to show that his normal employment is no longer an occupation followed for a part (or parts) only of a year. The mere fact, therefore, that a seasonal worker within the meaning of the above-named Regulations succeeded in obtaining a substantial amount of employment in one off-season would not by itself prove that he had ceased to be a seasonal worker.

"Applying the above observations to the facts of this case, it appears to us that on 27th October, 1952, the claimant had not yet become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the above-named regulations, because in the first of the three years preceding that date, that is to say from 27th October, 1949, to 26th October, 1952, she had had employment for a substantial part of the year outside that part (or parts) of the year in which she had been engaged as a cashier or counter assistant at a cafeteria at a seaside resort and it was too soon, therefore, to say that her normal employment had yet become one for a part (or parts) only of the year. By 1st January, 1953, however, in our opinion, applying the principles laid down in Decision R(U) 3/51 referred to above, she had become a person whose normal employment was for a part (or parts) only of a year, because by that date it could be said of her that for three years she had had no substantial employment outside the employment at the seaside resort which was for part (or parts) only of the year.

"It next remains to consider whether that employment was in an occupation (or occupations) of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years. It seems to us that that was so. There are doubtless many places in which the availability and extent of the occupation of cashier or counter assistant at a cafeteria remains fairly constant through the year. But 'occupation' in this context clearly means the occupation as followed by the insured person and in this case the occupation was followed at a holiday resort at which its availability or extent

varied at approximately the same time or times in successive years. Accordingly by 1st January, 1953, but not before, the claimant had become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the regulations referred to above. We dismiss the insurance officer's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 15/53 (15th April)

A piece-worker was dismissed summarily when he refused to accept a summary change in the terms of his employment which meant a substantial drop in wages. Held that the claimant had by refusing to accept the new terms brought his employment to an end, but that he had just cause for doing so. He was not given reasonable opportunity to consider the altered situation.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 4th December, 1952, to 17th December, 1952, both days included.

"The local tribunal, after what I judge from the written record to have been an ample and careful hearing, decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for two weeks under section 13 (2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. An official of the claimant's trade union, in the grounds of appeal from the tribunal's decision, has made certain criticisms of the chairman's method of adjudication. Those criticisms do not appear to me to have any substance. Full attention was paid by the tribunal to the claimant's evidence and to the submissions made on his behalf, and the tribunal gave due weight to what they regarded as the hasty nature of the claimant's action in leaving, by imposing a period of disqualification of only two weeks instead of a possible six weeks.

"I differ from the decision of the tribunal not because of any defect in the procedure or conduct of the hearing but because I have formed a different conclusion on the facts. I am by no means satisfied that the claimant can properly be held to have been without just cause for leaving. What seems to have happened is that, after having been employed for the preceding twelve months on terms which allowed him a substantial quantity of piece work, he was told suddenly on 28th November, 1952, that he would be removed from piece work and placed on time rates. This change meant a drop in earnings (according to the employers) from £10 10s. 5d. to £8 10s. 0d. or (according to the claimant) from about £9 10s. 0d. to £6 9s. 0d. The figures differ, but there is no doubt that it meant a substantial drop.

"The claimant was not prepared to accept these new terms without parley. He said, or gave it to be understood, that he would not accept them and asked the head foreman what the reason was for the change; he was simply told that he must accept time rates. A little later the claimant asked an under foreman to go and see the head foreman on his behalf. The under foreman did so and returned with the message that if the claimant could not accept the job he had better have his cards. His cards and money were handed to him at the end of that day's work. By refusing to accept the new terms the claimant brought his employment to an end; he may thus be said to have left voluntarily. But I think that he had just cause for doing so. As I see the matter the claimant's contract of service entitled him to a varying but nevertheless a substantial amount of piece work. This contract of course was terminable by reasonable notice and I should say that seven days' notice would undoubtedly have been a reasonable notice. The employers however sought to terminate the contract summarily. This put the claimant at a disadvantage. He had no time to decide whether to seek other employment or to accept the new terms or to consider his position calmly. It is true that he might have averted unemployment by accepting the new and less advantageous terms, but I consider that he could not reasonably have been expected to accept them without due notice and without proper consideration. The absence of any proper opportunity to weigh up the situation provides him, in my view, with just cause for refusing the new terms which were summarily offered to him, that is to say, the claimant had just cause for leaving his employment. The appeal of the claimant's Association is allowed."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Citizen of the Republic of Ireland—Liability under the National Service Acts

In 1949 the respondent, a citizen of the Republic of Ireland, and then aged 18, came to England and obtained employment. He had resided in England ever since, but intended eventually to return to Ireland and make his permanent home there. In 1952 a notice was served on him under the provisions of the National Service Act, 1948, requiring him to submit himself to examination by a Medical Board, but he refused to comply with the notice on the grounds that he was not liable for National Service since (a) he was not ordinarily resident in Great Britain as he was here for a temporary purpose only, and (b) he was not a British subject.

He was charged before the Justices of the City of Bristol on an information preferred against him by the Ministry of Labour and National Service that he had failed to submit himself for medical examination, which information was dismissed.

On appeal by case stated the Divisional Court (Lord Goddard, C. J., Lynskey, J. and Parker, J.) allowed the appeal and held

(1) that as the respondent was residing in Great Britain for an indefinite period, he was not here for a temporary purpose only, notwithstanding that he had retained his Irish domicile and intended to return to Ireland at some unspecified date; and

(2) that the combined effect of the British Nationality Act, 1948, and the Ireland Act, 1949, was that citizens of the Republic of Ireland were to be treated as if they were British subjects for the purpose of the National Service Act, 1948.

The Court therefore decided that the respondent was subject to the National Service Acts.—*Bicknell v. Brosnan*. Divisional Court, 24th April, 1953.

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 Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 781; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 5th May; The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 787; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 8th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 225.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 867; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 26th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 226.

The Police Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 732), made on 27th April by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations amend the Police Regulations, 1952. They alter the definition of "rates" for the purposes of determining rent allowances, and they increase the amounts paid by way of subsistence, refreshment and lodging allowances.

The Police (No. 2) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 893), dated 28th May; The Police (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 899 (S.77)), dated 29th May. These Regulations were made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland, respectively, under the Police Act, 1919. They provide for increases in the scales of pay for women chief inspectors and inspectors.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 756), dated 29th April; The National Insurance (Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 848; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th May. These Regulations were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 201.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Italy) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 884; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 28th May by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 201.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland) 1953 No. 66; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 2nd April; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 67; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 20th March; The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 68; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th March; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 77; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 20th April; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 78; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 20th April. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, pages 148 and 186.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 69), dated 21st April; The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 72; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 27th April. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, pages 123 and 160).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1953 (S.R. & O. 1953 No. 74; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 22nd April by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1952. These Regulations amend, in certain respects, the principal Regulations and extend insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1952, against pneumoconiosis to persons employed in (a) the manufacture of

* See footnote * in next column.

carbon electrodes by an industrial undertaking for use in the electrolytic extraction of aluminium from aluminium oxide, and (b) boiler scaling. In other respects the Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 160).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Accidents in the Home. Report of the Standing Interdepartmental Committee on Accidents in the Home.* Home Office. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Careers.—(i) *Choice of Careers.* (a) No. 45: *Printing.* (b) No. 49: *Bookbinding and Printer's Warehouse Work.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.) each. (ii) *Careers for Men and Women Series.* (a) No. 2: *Actuarial Work.* (Revised March, 1953.) Price 6d. (7½d.). (b) No. 13: *Domestic Science and Dietetics.* Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Catering Commission.—*Catering Wages Commission. Ninth Annual Report, 1952.* H.C.169. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Census of Production for 1950.—(i) *Introductory Notes.* Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (ii) Volume 4. *Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods.* (iii) Volume 9. *Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part).* (iv) Volume 10. *Manufactures of Wood and Cork; Paper and Printing.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. Board of Trade.—See page 197.

Civil Service.—*Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1953.* Cmd. 8848. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Coal.—*National Coal Board. Report and Accounts for 1952.* H.C. 157. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).—See page 198.

Colonial Development.—*Colonial Development Corporation. Report and Accounts for 1952.* H.C. 158. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 7½d.).

Economic Co-operation.—*Fifth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Covering the third and fourth calendar quarters of 1952.* Cmd. 8841. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Economic Survey.—*Survey 1953. Britain's Way Ahead. An official illustrated account of our economic situation and the prospects for 1953.* H.M. Treasury and the Central Office of Information. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 197.

Purchase Tax.—*Report of the Purchase Tax (Valuation) Committee.* Cmd. 8830. H.M. Treasury. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.).

Scotland.—(i) *Police Pensions. Report of the Working Party of the Scottish Police Council.* Price 6d. (7½d.). (ii) *Prisons. Report on Prisons in Scotland for the year 1952.* Cmd. 8817. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.). Scottish Home Department.

National Insurance.—(i) *National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations, 1953. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 164. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) *National Insurance (Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1953. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 188. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 201.

* 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.

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