



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXIII, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1955  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET  
Annual Subscription 19s. 6d.  
including postage

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

## Local Variations in Wage Rates

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1949 (pages 157 to 161) and December, 1951 (pages 461 to 466), particulars were given of the extent of the differentiation in time rates of wages in a number of industries and services in Great Britain in which rates, as determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders, varied according to the locality or area in which the work is carried on. Since these articles were published, there have been a number of changes both in the amount of the variations and in the manner in which the grading of localities is effected.

Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within two main divisions, *viz.*, (a) local or district agreements applying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comprising a group of towns or counties, and (b) national or general agreements applying to the whole (or nearly the whole) of an industry wherever it may be located. These two types of agreement are, however, not mutually exclusive, and it frequently happens that national agreements exist side by side with district or local agreements in the same industry. A national agreement may relate to Great Britain as a whole, but in some industries, *e.g.*, building, independent arrangements are made in respect of that part of the industry located in Scotland. National agreements may cover industries, like building and printing, which are carried on to some extent in a very large number of localities, or they may deal with industries which are confined to limited numbers of localities scattered throughout the country. There are also some industries, such as cotton and pottery, which are carried on almost exclusively in one area. In such cases the agreement made in the local area represents practically the whole of the industry and has some claim to be regarded as a national agreement.

Wages Councils and other statutory wage fixing bodies usually cover Great Britain ; in some cases, however, there are separate Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland.

### Extent and Method of Wage Differentiation

The principal industries in which there is an absence of local wage differentiation are (a) most of the manufacturing industries covered by the Wages Councils Acts, (b) agriculture, in which wages are determined under the Agricultural Wages Acts, and (c) the following industries in which collective agreements are operative : forestry ; coal mining ; roadstone

quarrying ; silica and moulding sands quarrying ; general stoneware manufacture ; coke ovens and by-product works associated with coal mining ; light castings manufacture ; manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery ; wire and wire rope industry ; artificial limb and orthopaedic appliance manufacture ; surgical instrument manufacture ; ophthalmic optical industry ; pianoforte manufacture ; rayon yarn production ; carpet manufacture ; narrow fabrics industry ; surgical dressings industry ; glove manufacture ; boot and shoe manufacture ; biscuit manufacture ; slaughtering ; bacon curing ; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture ; tobacco manufacture ; basket making ; paper manufacture ; process engraving ; rubber manufacture ; municipal transport undertakings (workers other than skilled maintenance craftsmen) ; dock labour ; and cold storage.

In most industries there is some local wage differentiation and this may be the result of (a) national agreements which define local or district rates, or (b) district or regional agreements which provide for differentiation within the area covered by the agreement, or (c) a series of district or local agreements with no differentiation of rates *within* each district but with disparity in rates *between* each district. In the case of (b) and (c) there may also be national agreements whose function, as regards wage rates, is confined to decisions made from time to time as to general increases or decreases in the wage level of the industry.

As regards national agreements, the form which grading on the basis of locality takes shows some differences in respect of the number of separate grades, the amounts of the wages differential, and the nature of the local units which are allocated to each grade. Many of these differences are indicated in the Table on pages 380 to 382. In the majority of cases the grading is confined to two grades, London and the rest of the country. In numerous other cases the grading is more extensive and there may be as many as ten grades, as in the case of transport workers employed outside London in the flour milling industry.

In the majority of cases the higher or highest grade covers London only, but the definition of London varies widely. In general, London means either the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District or the area within a radius of 15 or 16 miles from Charing Cross, but it may be an area as small as that within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross, as in the case of the railways, or as large as that within a radius of 30 miles, as in the case of the manufacture of cane, willow and woven fibre furniture. In some agreements, such as



PARTICULARS OF THE PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL AGREEMENTS OR STATUTORY ORDERS WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE GRADING OF LOCALITIES IN THE MATTER OF WAGE RATES

Table with 7 columns: Industry, Number of grades of localities, Description of highest grade, Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers, Industry, Number of grades of localities, Description of highest grade, Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers.

\* The London rate includes a travelling time allowance whereas the Grade B rate (excluding Merseyside) does not. † Engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, stationed in the London area, receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week.

Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates—continued.

Table with 7 columns: Industry, Number of grades of localities, Description of highest grade, Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers, Industry, Number of grades of localities, Description of highest grade, Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers.

\* The London rate includes a travelling time allowance whereas the Grade B rate (excluding Merseyside) does not. † Engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen, guards and train ticket collectors, stationed in the London area, receive a rent allowance of 3s. a week.









affected by the low accident rate for female workers. For men over 18 years of age the accident rate per 1,000 employed in factories was 18.1 and for boys under 18 it was 20.7, compared with 9.1 for women over 18 and 8.9 for girls under 18. For the building and engineering construction industry, an exclusively male industry, the accident rate in 1954 was 15.2, which compared favourably with the rate of 18.4 for all males in factories. An analysis of the causes of accidents shows, among the principal causes of the 2,633 reported injuries to persons in factories, 590 accidents which occurred in handling goods or materials, 546 connected with power-driven machinery (other than lifting machinery), 450 accidents caused by persons falling, 285 by blows from falling bodies and 251 by persons stepping on, or striking, objects. The proportion of accidents caused by machinery compared with the proportion due to non-machinery causes was appreciably greater for females than for males. The ratio of machinery causes to non-machinery causes of accidents was also greater for boys than for men, and, the Report says, emphasises the need for careful instruction of the young worker in the dangers and precautions to be observed in connection with machines, as well as for training and adequate supervision in the working of them.

The number of persons injured in 1954 in building and construction was 459, which was 54 fewer than in 1953 and represented an accident rate per 1,000 employed of 15.2 in 1954 compared with 17.8 in 1953. More injuries (124) occurred in the handling of goods or materials than in any other way. There were 117 accidents caused by persons falling, 65 by blows from falling bodies, and 43 by persons stepping on, or striking, objects.

The Report contains, for the textile industry, an analysis of the incidence of accidents by the hour of the day, and, for all industries, an analysis of accident incidence by the day of the week, with separate figures for the engineering and textile industries. Brief descriptions are also given of the fatal accidents and of a number of the non-fatal accidents which occurred during the year.

#### Health and Welfare

Improvements were reported during the year in the cleanliness, heating and ventilation, and lighting of premises within the scope of the Acts. In some cases, however, there was need for more frequent washing and cleaning of the interior of factories, and, to improve lighting, more frequent cleaning of windows and changing of electric bulbs. Reports of Inspectors showed wide variations in the provision and standard of maintenance of washing facilities and clothing accommodation. On the whole, cleanliness seemed to be showing an improvement and abuse of washing facilities to be on the decline, but the provision of clothing accommodation lagged behind other facilities. In the smaller factories the usual difficulty was lack of space, but, on the other hand, it was noted that even in the larger factories many workers still preferred to keep their belongings close beside their place of work. The provision of ambulance rooms, the Report says, has become a more common feature, especially of the larger factories. Where only first-aid boxes are provided, it was frequently found that the supply of first-aid materials was inadequate and the persons in charge were not always fully trained. The need for proper first-aid treatment even in the case of minor accidents is illustrated by the figures for sepsis. There were 238 reported cases of sepsis in 1954, most of which were associated with lacerations and open wounds. Of all the accidents resulting in lacerations, over one-fifth were reported as septic. The first-aid box, the Report comments, provides a ready means of treating minor injuries, with the chance of preventing further complications.

#### Medical Supervision

In 1954 the number of young persons between 14 and 18 years of age who were examined for certificates of fitness for employment in factories under the Factories Acts was 22,272, including 7,968 boys and 14,304 girls. Of those examined, 96 per cent. of the boys and 95 per cent. of the girls were certified unconditionally as fit for their

employment. The number of conditional and provisional certificates granted was 419, and there were 563 rejections (103 boys and 460 girls). Diseases or defects of the throat and skin and refractive errors of the eyes were the principal causes of rejection among both boys and girls and, among the girls, anaemia was also responsible for many rejections.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of current Regulations and Orders under the Factories Acts and certain other Acts, a statistical analysis of accidents reported during 1954 and their causes in the various industries, and statistics of the results of inspections of factories during 1954 by Health Authorities.

#### Accidents to Railway Servants during 1954

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1954 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. including postage).

The statistics given in the Report are based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission on 1st January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after inquiries by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents, and all the statistics for 1954 and for earlier years contained in the Report are comparable, except those for the years 1940-1945, when a modified form of reporting, covering fatalities and serious injuries only, was in force. All accidents to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor". Serious injuries are defined as "amputations of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1954 was 164, compared with 203 in 1953, 200 in 1952, and an annual average of 226 during the period 1946-1950. The numbers injured totalled 16,196 in 1954, 16,708 in 1953, and 17,267 in 1952, compared with an annual average of 20,569 in the years 1946-1950. Of the railway servants injured in 1954, 1,648 were seriously, and 14,548 were slightly, injured.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (*i.e.*, to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway, and failures of rolling stock, track and structures); (2) movement accidents (*i.e.*, those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (*i.e.*, those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 164 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1954 included one killed in a train accident, 138 in movement accidents (the lowest recorded figure in this category), and 25 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, ten sustained their injuries in train accidents, 494 in movement accidents and 1,144 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for minor injuries were 75, 1,650 and 12,823 respectively.

Detailed analyses of the figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1954 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the eight train accidents which were the subject of formal inquiry, notes on other accidents, and a review of the year. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has appointed Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., to be a member of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Sir John S. Boyd, LL.B. Professor J. K. Charlesworth, Ph.D., D.Sc., Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., and Mr. H. W. Townley, O.B.E., have been re-appointed to the Committee for a further term.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, page 373) was set up under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946. The Minister is required under the Act to submit preliminary drafts of proposed Regulations to the Committee for consideration and report before the Regulations are made.

### Liability for Contributions of Persons with Small Incomes

On 18th October the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance acting in conjunction with the Treasury, and the National Insurance Joint Authority, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1955. The preliminary draft of the

Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 208) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 96 (Session 1955-56).

The Regulations now made came into operation on 26th October and, apart from a provision revoking the Provisional Regulations made on 25th May, reproduce the terms of the preliminary draft. The Regulations contain a number of amendments to the National Insurance Contributions Regulations, principally those made in consequence of the National Insurance Act, 1955. They amend the provisions relating to the grant of certificates of exception from liability to pay contributions so as to take account of the increase to £156 a year of the limit of income under which such certificates may be granted; provide that certificates may be made retrospective for a period not exceeding 13 weeks; and amend the provisions under which certificates cease to be in force. They enable family allowances, allowances for orphans and fatherless children under the War Pensions scheme and certain other items to be disregarded in assessing income under the Act. The Regulations also provide for the manner in which the weekly rate of remuneration is to be calculated in the case of part-time workers, for the purpose of the division of the contribution between employer and employee.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 1602) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net each (5½d. including postage).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Technical Conference on Vocational Training for Industry in Asian Countries

An Asian Technical Conference on Vocational Training for Industry will open in Rangoon, Burma, on 28th November and is expected to continue until 10th December.

The primary purpose of the Conference is to examine the present state of development of vocational training in the Asian countries and to determine what further assistance in vocational training might be rendered to those countries by the International Labour Organisation through its Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows: (1) Exchange of views on the present state of development of vocational training for industry in Asian countries; (2) problems of organisation and administration of vocational training for industry in the light of the needs of industry and national industrial development plans; (3) organisation and administration of apprenticeship and other

in-plant training as an integral part of the arrangements for training for industry; (4) recruitment and training of teachers and instructors for vocational training for industry; (5) training of supervisors for industry.

The United Kingdom will be represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates will be Mr. P. Goldberg, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Dr. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, Colonial Office. They will have as adviser Mr. T. M. Cowan, O.B.E., Labour Adviser, Office of the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, Singapore. The Employers' delegate will be Mr. C. E. Terry, Chairman, Hong Kong Home Building and Investment Company, Limited, who will have as his adviser Mr. A. G. T. Carver, Chief Inspector, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, Australia and Fiji. The Workers' delegate will be Mr. F. Hayday, National Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Tripartite delegations from Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore will also attend the Conference.

## WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

### First Session of Social Committee

The first Session of the Western European Union Social Committee was held in London from 25th to 28th October. Western European Union is the successor organisation to the Brussels Treaty Organisation—set up in 1948 to promote collaboration between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the original signatories of the Brussels Treaty—with a membership enlarged by the inclusion of the German Federal Republic and Italy, who recently acceded to the Brussels Treaty as modified by Protocols signed last year (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 350). The Social Committee is the principal organ of Western European Union for the achievement of the social objectives of the Treaty.

The Session, which was opened by the Minister of Labour and National Service, was presided over by Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Head of the United Kingdom Delegation. Its main purpose was to plan the association of the two new Members with the work already done by the Brussels Treaty Organisation over the past seven years and to consider the new tasks that would result from this extension of the framework of social co-operation.

The Committee recommended to the Council of Western European Union that the new Members should be invited to adhere to the Conventions on Social and Medical Assistance, on Frontier Workers, and on Student Employees, already concluded between the original signatories of the Treaty. The new Members also announced their desire to participate in the scheme for the interchange of workers, to which reference is made below. Again, in application of Article II of the Brussels Treaty which *inter alia* binds the signatories to "consult together with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies" it was decided to undertake a new systematic study of the International Labour Conventions. Like the corresponding study which was among the first tasks undertaken by the Brussels Treaty Social Committee, this will furnish a basis for much of the subsequent work of the Committee directed to consideration of the progressive harmonisation of social policies and services, providing comparative information on the social legislation and services of the seven countries.

It was further agreed that the study of certain specific questions, including the settlement of disputes in industrial relations and the social welfare of apprentices, already being carried out by the five Powers, should be extended to cover all seven Member countries.

Finally, the Committee gave a number of directives to its Sub-Committees on Social Security and on Industrial Safety and Health and to its Statistical Working Party which are all to meet for the first time with a seven-Power membership early next year.

## Ministry of Labour and National Service—Factory Department

### ACCIDENTS—HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Annual subscription 4s. 6d., including postage. Quarterly 1s. (by post 1s. 1½d.)

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1954-55

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published, in the July issue of Monthly Labor Review, a summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in selected occupations in machinery industries in the United States of America.

The summary shows that the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries increased by three per cent. during 1954. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime, etc.)

The Table in the next column shows, for the period September, 1954, to February, 1955, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York City, and the range of the averages for the 21 areas included in the survey.

About one-quarter of the production workers in non-electrical machinery industries were paid under incentive systems of wage payment. Where comparison was possible it was found in nearly all cases that workers paid on an incentive scheme basis earned more than those employed on time rates in the same jobs.

Table with 6 columns: Occupation, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York City, 21 Centres (Range). Rows include Assemblers, Electricians, Machine Tool Operators, etc.

Other information obtained in the survey related to working hours and supplementary benefits. There was a slight reduction during 1954 in the length of the scheduled working week, and in January, 1955, about three-quarters of the production workers covered by the survey were employed in establishments with a scheduled working week of 40 hours or less.

An article giving particulars of earnings in the machinery industries in 1953-54 was published in the issue of the GAZETTE for September, 1954 (page 313).

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

STUDIES ON MEDICAL AND POPULATION SUBJECTS

A series of occasional publications designed to provide in convenient form a more extensive treatment of important subjects than is practicable within the limits of the Annual Statistical Review.

- No. 1. Regional and Local Differences in Cancer Death Rates, by Percy Stocks, M.D., D.P.H.
No. 2. Sickness in the Population of England and Wales in 1944-1947, by Percy Stocks, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.
No. 3. Cancer Registration in England and Wales, by Percy Stocks, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Supplement to No. 3. Cancer Registration in England and Wales—Third Year Recovery and Survival Rates.
No. 4. Hospital Morbidity Statistics. A preliminary study of in-patient discharges, by Donald Mackay, M.A., M.B.
No. 6. External Migration. A study of the available statistics, 1815-1950, by N. H. Carrier, M.A., and J. R. Jeffery.
No. 7. General Practitioners' Records. An analysis of the clinical records of eight practices, 1951-52, by W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D.
No. 8. Measurement of Morbidity. A report of the Statistics Sub-committee of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in September, 1955: General Summary, Regional Analysis, Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment, Industrial Analysis. Unemployment at 10th October, 1955: Summary for Great Britain, Regional Analysis, Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns, Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1955. Unemployment at 10th October, 1955—continued: Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis, Placing Work of Employment Exchanges, Labour Turnover, Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury, Work of Appointments Services, Coal Mining, Employment in September, Employment Overseas.

Employment\* in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of September was 23,030,000, the same as at the end of August and 270,000 more than a year previously.

An increase of 50,000 in the manufacturing industries, including 35,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles, was offset by decreases elsewhere, mainly seasonal in character, the largest of which were in miscellaneous services (hotels, catering, etc.) and agriculture.

The number registered as unemployed on 10th October was 215,000, of whom 13,000 were temporarily stopped. Unemployment increased by 13,000 between 15th September and 10th October; at the latter date it was 39,000 less than a year previously.

Unemployment, expressed as a proportion of the estimated total number of employees, was 1.0 per cent., compared with 0.9 per cent. in September and 1.2 per cent. a year previously.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 71,000, this being 35 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of September was 790,000.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of September numbered 24,010,000, almost the same as at the end of August.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-August and end-September, 1955, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-September, 1954.

Table showing man-power position with columns for End-Sept. 1954, End-July 1955, End-August 1955, End-Sept. 1955, and Change during Sept. 1955. Rows include Number in Civil Employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total Registered Unemployed, H.M. Forces and Women's Services, Ex-Service men and women on release leave, Total Working Population.

\* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.

† 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.

‡ Revised figure. § 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.

Table showing analysis of numbers in civil employment by thousands. Columns: Industry or Service, End-Sept. 1954, End-July 1955, End-August 1955, End-Sept. 1955, Change during Sept. 1955. Rows include Basic Industries, Manufacturing Industries, Building and Contracting, Distributive Trades, Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services, Public Administration, National Government Service, Local Government Service, Total in Civil Employment.

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-September, 1954, and July, August and September, 1955. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. 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.

\* Cotton—262,000. Wool—211,000. Other textiles—481,000. † Revised figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS\*

Table with columns for Industry, Males (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955), Females (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955), and Total (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955). Rows include Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacturing, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods, Vehicles, Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified, Precision Instruments, Jewellery, Textiles, Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco.

\* See footnote \* in first column on previous page.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

Table with columns for Industry, Males (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955), Females (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955), and Total (End-Sept., 1954, End-July, 1955, End-August, 1955, End-Sept., 1955). Rows include Manufactures of Wood and Cork, Paper and Printing, Other Manufacturing Industries, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Miscellaneous Services, and Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.

Medical Research Council

Employment Problems of Disabled Youth in Glasgow, by T. Ferguson, A. N. Macphail and M. I. McVean. (Memorandum No. 28.) 3s. (by post 3s. 2d.)

Indices of Heat Stress, by F. E. Smith. (Memorandum No. 29.) 2s. (by post 2s. 1½d.)

Infection and Sepsis in Industrial Wounds of the Hand, by R. E. O. Williams and A. A. Miles, assisted by Barbara Clayton-Cooper and Brenda Moss. (Special Report Series No. 266.) 1s. 6d. (by post 1s. 8d.)

Occupational Factors in the Aetiology of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers, with an estimate of their incidence in the general population, by R. Doll and F. Avery-Jones, with the assistance of M. M. Buckatzch. (Special Report Series No. 276.) 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 8d.)

Observations on the General Effects of Injury in Man, with special reference to wound shock, by R. T. Grant and E. B. Reeve. (Special Report Series No. 277.) 8s. 6d. (by post 8s. 11d.)

Compressed Air Illness, by W. D. M. Paton and D. N. Walder. (Special Report Series No. 281.) 5s. (by post 5s. 3d.)

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Unemployment at 10th October, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th September and 10th October, 1955, were as follows :-

Table showing summary statistics for Great Britain, including men 18 and over, boys under 18, women 18 and over, girls under 18, and total unemployed figures for 12th September and 10th October 1955.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th September was 0.9.

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

Table detailing unemployment by duration, categorized into wholly unemployed (including casuals) and temporarily stopped, with sub-categories for 2 weeks, more than 2 weeks, and more than 8 weeks.

The total of 215,155 includes 41,885 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th October, 1955, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th September, 1955, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Large regional data table for Great Britain, broken down by region (London and South-Eastern, Eastern, Southern, etc.) and gender (Males, Females, Total). It includes sub-tables for wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, and a summary of total registered unemployed.

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October, 1955, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :-

Table showing regional unemployment statistics, including the number of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rate of unemployment for males and females across various regions.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th October, 1955, was 241,208, including 144,118 men, 6,776 boys, 84,048 women and 6,266 girls. Of the total, 227,292 (including 3,301 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 13,916 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 10th October, 1955, are shown below.

Regional data table for the United Kingdom, providing regional analysis with sub-tables for wholly unemployed (including casuals) and temporarily stopped, and a summary of total registered unemployed.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th October, 1955, 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 12th September, 1955.

Table showing unemployment in principal towns across various regions, including London and South-Eastern, Southern, East and West Ridings, Northern, Scotland, and Wales. It includes total numbers and change compared with 12th September 1955.

Table showing unemployment in principal towns across various regions, including London and South-Eastern, Southern, East and West Ridings, Northern, Scotland, and Wales. It includes total numbers and change compared with 12th September 1955.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955.

Table showing annual average numbers of unemployed persons from 1939 to 1954, and monthly figures for 1955, categorized by region and gender.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th October, 1955, was 818,587, compared with 825,359 at 18th July, 1955.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th October, 1955, was 38,317, of whom 32,827 were males and 5,490 were females. The total included 17,842 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 20,475 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Table showing disabled persons by employment status and gender, including a breakdown for suitable for ordinary employment and severely disabled persons.

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 148 men and 34 women registered at Appointments Offices.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th October, 1955. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons 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 whose last employment was in that industry.

Table with columns: Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Agriculture, Manufacturing, Engineering, etc.

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed 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 columns: Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Leather, Food, Paper, Transport, etc.

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,390 males and 215 females in Great Britain and 3,064 males and 237 females in the United Kingdom).























London Nat post Women  
36 up Smith St  
Ministry of Labour Gazette. November, 1955

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