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Thirty-Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirty-Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 2nd June to 24th June, 1954. Her Majesty's Government was represented by 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. A. F. Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegate and adviser. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers. Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. The Conference unanimously elected as its President M. Paul Ramadier, Government delegate of France.

Delegations from 66 member countries attended the Conference.

Report of the Director-General

The Report of the Director-General to the Conference, as in previous years, dealt with the economic background to the work of the International Labour Organisation and with general developments in the field of social policy; it also reviewed the activities of the Organisation during the preceding year. In addition, a special chapter dealt with the question of Workers' Housing. The Report was discussed at plenary sittings of the Conference and 108 speakers took part in the debate.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 17th June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. Referring to the growing membership of the International Labour Organisa-

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tion, the Minister said that the Conference might hope that the re-entry into membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the assumption of membership by Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine would mark the beginning of an era of co-operation between those countries and the other Members of the Organisation in a field where co-operation could contribute greatly to the happiness of mankind. The Minister next referred to the decision taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in March, 1954, whereby tripartite observer delegations from non-metropolitan territories might, in certain circumstances, be invited to attend the Conference. The United Kingdom Government had been glad to respond to this proposal and had been able, as a beginning, to propose that a delegation from the Gold Coast should be invited to attend the present Session of the Conference, and to indicate that the Government of Nigeria would welcome the opportunity of an invitation for the next Session. He felt sure that the Conference would welcome, as did the United Kingdom Government, the presence of representatives from the Gold Coast. The Government looked forward to welcoming in future years representatives form edver the set of t

from other British territories. On workers' housing, the Minister endorsed all that the Director-General has said in his Report about the importance of good housing to the happiness and efficiency of the worker. In the United Kingdom a high level of building activity had been attained and in the past two years the rate of house building had been increased by 50 per cent.; additional provision had also been made for other essential building. The Government was seeking to meet the needs of those who had to rely on subsidised housing; help and encouragement were also being given to those who wished to build, buy or improve their own houses. It was now possible to maintain an adequate rate of new building of both subsidised and unsubsidised houses. In the United Kingdom's non-metropolitan territories the provision of adequate housing was indispensable to the growth of stable communities. The United Kingdom Government had been giving a good deal of thought lately to the many problems involved in housing in nonmetropolitan territories and was about to publish a memorandum for the guidance of the Governments of British African territories. The Minister hoped that this would make some

contribution to the solution of world problems to which the Director-General had drawn attention.

The Minister then spoke of the work of the Conference. He had referred to this in his address to the Conference in 1953 and he was still not certain that the Conference was devoting sufficient attention to some important aspects of its work. The great need of the world was to raise standards of living ; this could not be done by studies and research nor by international regulations alone. heed of the world was to raise standards of living ; this could not be done by studies and research nor by international regulations alone. That was why the growth of the operational activities of the Inter-national Labour Organisation was to be welcomed as the most potentially fruitful development of the post-war period. He was glad therefore that the Conference was having a comprehensive discussion on technical assistance ; he thought that nothing but good would come of such a discussion. He did not suggest that there should be a general review of technical assistance every year, but the Conference might find it profitable to examine selected aspects of the problem in the years between such reviews. What he had said about technical assistance applied equally to the other activities of the Organisation. The Conference should be a forum in which all the activities of the Organisation could be discussed. The discussion held on national labour departments at the Con-ference in 1953 had not been designed to, and did not result in, the adoption of any Convention or Recommendation. It had never-theless been a successful discussion. Further discussions should be held on similar lines. The method adopted need not always be the same. There might be cases where it would be useful for the Conference to follow the practice of some national Parliaments of setting aside one day or more for the discussion of particular subjects in plenary session. He did not helieve that the devotion of more setting aside one day or more for the discussion of particular subjects in plenary session. He did not believe that the devotion of more time to tasks of this nature need result in the adoption of necessary Conventions and Recommendations being crowded out. The legislative work of the Conference was essential and must continue There was, however, one aspect of the Conference's legislative work which received insufficient attention. This was the examina-tion, which the Conference had to undertake each year, of the reports and information submitted by Governments on the action which they had taken in regard to Conventions and Recommendawhich they had taken in regard to Conventions and Recommenda-tions. The action taken to implement these instruments at the national level was the real test of the effectiveness of the Inter-national Labour Code. The situation gave no grounds for undue pessimism but equally it allowed no room for complacency. The Conference could not afford to be satisfied with less than the complete discharge of the obligations relating to Conventions and Recommendations. The Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations which dealt with these Recommendations. The Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations which dealt with these matters had exercised over the years a great influence for good. That influence could be extended if its report were debated as early as possible by the Conference instead of being treated as routine business to be rushed through at the end. The Minister appealed to all delegates to take a close personal interest in the work of the Committee. A more general realisation of the need to match promise with performance would give rise to a more practical approach to the adoption of new Conventions and Recommenda-tions.

Concluding his speech, the Minister said that if he had been critical it was because he felt that the best service he could render was to suggest ways in which the positive contribution of the Inter-national Labour Organisation to the causes which it served could be made still more effective. If the Conference took the view that his suggestions were worth considering he would have been amply revealed

Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 6,745,196 United States dollars for 1955. This compares with 6,311,170 dollars for 1954. The Conference also approved a scale of contribu-tions for the States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 844,625 dollars, as compared with 789,506 dollars in 1954.

Holidays with Pay

The Conference adopted a Recommendation on this subject which applies to all employed persons except seafarers, agricultural workers, and persons employed in family undertakings. It may be applied by public or voluntary action, but without prejudice to public action where voluntary action does not produce satisfactory and speedy results. Every worker covered by the Recommendation should be entitled to an annual paid holiday of not less than two working weaks for twolve months. working weeks for twelve months of service. Young workers under 18 should receive a longer holiday. It is laid down that the holiday pay should be either the remuneration determined for the holiday by collective agreements, arbitration awards or laws or regulations, or the normal remuneration as prescribed by laws or regulations or by any other means established by national practice. It is stipulated that interruptions of work during which the worker receives wages should not affect the entitlement to, or duration of, the holiday. Interruptions which do not cause the employment relationship to terminate should not affect any holiday entitlement to, and the duration of, the holiday should not be affected by pregnancy and confinement provided the worker resumes employment and by collective agreements, arbitration awards or laws or regulations and the duration of, the holiday should not be affected by pregnancy and confinement provided the worker resumes employment and her absence does not exceed a specified period. Matters left for national determination include the method of calculating service for the purpose of holiday entitlement; the grant of proportionate holidays or equivalent credits in certain cases; and increases in the duration of the holiday with length of service. The Recom-mendation also deals with such matters as the time at which holidays should be taken; notification to workers of the date of commence-ment of their holidays; the maintenance of holiday records; consultation of employers' and workers' organisations before laws or regulations governing holidays with pay are framed; and participation of these organisations in the operation of bodies entrusted by laws or regulations with the determination of holidays with pay and in the implementation of regulations concerning holidays with pay. The Recommendation also suggests various forms of action which the competent authority might take with a view to facilitating or encouraging the provision of holidays with

The Conference also adopted a resolution suggesting the provision of facilities for the utilisation of holidays with pay.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled The Conference adopted conclusions concerning the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled on which further consultation will take place with Governments in preparation for a second discussion of the subject at the next Session. The conclusions propose that international regulations should be adopted in the form of a Recommendation. The conclusions are in nine parts. Part I deals with definitions and scope. After defining the terms "vocational rehabilitation facilities should be made available to all disabled persons whatever the origin and nature of their dis-ability and whatever their age so long as they can be prepared for, and have reasonable prospects of, obtaining and retaining suitable employment. Part II deals with principles and methods of voca-tional guidance, vocational training and placement of disabled persons. It is recommended that there should be specialised vocational guidance facilities for disabled persons requiring aid in choosing or changing their occupations. A number of detailed should be the same as in the case of the able-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training should be the same as in the case of the able-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training should be the same as in the case of the cable-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training should be the same as an the case of the cable-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training abuilt be the same as an the case of the cable-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training abuilt be the same as an the case of the cable-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Wherever possible, training abuilt be the available. This part of the conclusions also propose should be given in company with, and in the same conditions as, the able-bodied, but where this is not possible special facilities should be made available. This part of the conclusions also proposes that steps should be taken to develop special placement arrange-ments and provides for specific action on such matters as registration, interviewing, and contacts with employers. Part III is concerned with administrative organisation. It calls for the organisation and development of vocational rehabilitation services as a continuous and co-ordinated programme which so far as as a continuous and co-ordinated programme, which, so far as practicable, would make use of established vocational guidance, practicable, would make use of established vocational guidance, vocational training, and placement services. It is also stipulated that the development of vocational rehabilitation facilities should at least keep pace with the development of general facilities for vocational guidance, vocational training, and placement. This part of the conclusions also deals with staffing, the allocation of reof the conclusions also deals with staffing, the allocation of re-sponsibility for vocational rehabilitation, co-operation between public and private bodies concerned, and the establishment of advisory committees. Part IV deals with methods of enabling disabled persons to make use of vocational rehabilitation facilities. It includes provisions relating to such matters as retention of social security rights for disabled persons making use of vocational rehabilitation facilities, publicity for vocational rehabilitation facilities, financial assistance, and board and lodging in cases where transfer to other areas is necessary. Part V is concerned with cotransfer to other areas is necessary. Part V is concerned with co-operation between the authorities responsible for medical treatment and those responsible for vocational rehabilitation for such purposes as identification of persons in need of vocational rehabilitation and the earliest possible commencement of the rehabilitation process. Part VI enunciates the principle that measures should process. be taken in close co-operation with employers' and workers' organisations to promote full opportunities for disabled persons to secure and retain employment on the basis of their working capacity. It goes on to enumerate various specific measures which should be taken. Part VII calls for measures to organise which should be taken. Part VII calls for measures to organise and develop facilities for employment under sheltered conditions for disabled persons who cannot be fitted for ordinary em-ployment. It is recommended that such facilities should include sheltered workshops and special opportunities for useful and remunerative work for disabled persons unable to leave their homes. Part VIII deals with special provisions for disabled children and young persons. It states that the fundamental purpose of rehabilitation facilities is to reduce the physical and pyscho-logical handicaps of children and young persons and to offer them full opportunities of preparing for and entering suitable occupa-tions. It also makes specific provisions designed to achieve this purpose. Part IX is concerned with the application of the principles of vecational rehabilitation. It calls for the progressive develop-ment of rehabilitation facilities in accordance with the principles laid down in the conclusions generally. It is also suggested that laid down in the conclusions generally. It is also suggested that the development of the facilities should be encouraged by international co-operation, including technical advisory services

Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract of Employment

The Conference held a first discussion of this subject. Con-clusions were adopted which, after further consultation of Govern-ments, will provide a basis for a second discussion at the next Session of the Conference. The conclusions propose that inter-national regulations should be adopted in the form of a Recom-mendation. It is proposed that action should be taken by the competent authority for immediate abolition of penal sanctions as defined in the 1939 Convention (No. 65) on the subject. Where this is not practicable, measures should be adopted for the pro-gressive abolition of penal sanctions for particular categories of workers for types of breaches of contract to be determined by the competent authority. All penal sanctions should, however, be abolished not later than a date to be determined by the competent authority. It is laid down that there should be no discrimination between indigenous and non-indigenous workers relating to breaches of contract other than those which are to be the subject of progressive abolition. The Conference also adopted a resolution upon which a final decision will be taken at the next Session of the Conference, recording the opinion of the Conference that all penal The Conference held a first discussion of this subject. Con-Conference, recording the opinion of the Conference that all penal

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designed to improve conditions of life and to raise the standard of living in the areas from which the migrations normally start. Specific measures for the application of this policy are laid down. The Governments concerned should also endeavour to bring about a progressive reduction of migratory movements considered to be of an undesirable character which have not been subject to or appeared open to regulation ; and, so long as the economic causes of such migration persist, control should, as appropriate and so far as practicable and desirable, be exercised over voluntary migration as well as organised recruitment. The stabilisation of migrant workers is covered by Part VI. It says that the stabilisation of workers and their families in or near the employment centres should be the general policy except where permanent settlement is against the interests of the workers and their families or of the economies of the countries or territories concerned. Specific measures for the application of this policy are stipulated. Part VII provides for the application of the proposed Recommendation and for reports to be rendered to the International Labour Office on the measures taken to give effect to it. sanctions could and should be abolished within one year from the designed to improve conditions of life and to raise the standard of living in the areas from which the migrations normally start. Migrant Workers (Under-developed Countries) The Conference adopted conclusions proposing that a Recom-mendation should be formulated on this subject. On the basis of he conclusions there will be further consultation with Governments the conclusions there will be further consultation with Governments before the next Session of the Conference, at which a second discussion of the matter will take place. The conclusions are in seven parts. Part I contains general provisions relating to the application of existing Conventions and Recommendations dealing with certain of the subjects to be included in the proposed new Recommendation. Part II defines the countries and territories to which the Recommendation would apply, and the term "migrant worker". Among other things it also stipulates that seasonal migrants should be given the same protection as other migrant workers. Part III deals with the protection of migrant workers and their families during their outward and return journeys and prior to sures taken to give effect to it.

migrants should be given the same protection as other migrant workers. Part III deals with the protection of migrant workers and their families during their outward and return journeys and prior to their period of employment. The arrangements to be made under this head include the provision of mechanised transport wherever possible and the establishment of rest camps at suitable stages along the route; the payment by the employer of travelling expenses to the job (or the reduction of travelling expenses in cases where the worker has not entered into a contract or accepted a definite offer of employment); medical examination prior to, and on completion of, employment; a period of acclimatisation where considered necessary; the right in certain circumstances to repatriation at the expense of the employer; and the maintenance of an administrative service concerned with the welfare and safety of the migrant worker. Part IV is concerned with the protection of migrant workers during the period of their employment. It first lays down as general policy that every effort should be made to assure to migrant workers the same or as favourable working and living conditions as those provided to other workers in the same employment. It then lays down a number of specific standards Technical Assistance The Conference undertook a general review of the technical assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation. The assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation. The Conference expressed its general support for the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, which is by far the largest source of funds for the operational activities of the Organisa-tion. It also recorded its general approval of the way in which the technical assistance programme of the Organisation was operating and expressed confidence in regard to its future development. With regard to the scope of the Organisation's operational activities, the Conference considered that at the present stage of the programme the major emphasis should be on projects which would have a major immact on the economic development of the countries concerned. impact on the economic development of the countries concerned. It was considered that the programme at present consisted too much of small, scattered projects in too many fields. The Conference, however, noted with approval that the Director-General intended in the future to concentrate the programme on fewer projects of living conditions as those provided to other workers in the same employment. It then lays down a number of specific standards which should be applied in cases where existing law and practice is not sufficiently effective to make further action unnecessary. These standards deal with housing; the fixing of wage rates and the protection of wages; the creation, where appropriate, of a public employment service system; admission to skilled jobs without discrimination; the right of association and freedom for legitimate trade union activities and the right of trade unions to conclude collective agreements with employers or employers' organisations; the supply of consumer goods; social security; remittance of funds by migrant workers to their families and facilitation of the exchange of correspondence between the worker and his area of origin; and arrangements for the material, in-In the future to concentrate the programme on rewer projects of longer duration. The need for close co-operation with other agencies with a view to the avoidance of duplication was emphasised. It was also pointed out that the major responsibility for co-ordinating assistance received from different sources rested with receiving Governments. Stress was laid on a number of important practical problems which arose in connection with the recruitment of experts, and the selection and placement of Fellowship holders. Another matter which was considered to be of vital importance was the assessment of the permanent results of technical assistance projects. Other points which the Conference discussed were the and his area of origin; and arrangements for the material, in-tellectual and moral welfare of migrant workers. Part V deals with measures to discourage undesirable migratory movements. It states that the general policy should be to discourage migratory movements, where these are considered undesirable in the interests future of worker-trainee projects; regional training courses and seminars; the supply of equipment under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme; and public information. Finally, the Conference summarised in a resolution the main conclusions of principle which had emerged from the discussion. of migrants and the territories from which they come, by measures

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

wages reported to the Department during June resulted in an increase estimated at £118,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 667,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £300 for 13,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, furniture manufacture, and boot and The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the nonth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 234 month. to 255. shoe manufacture.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 85,000 (34,000 males and 51,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,427,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 16,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 29,000, and other industries and services an increase of 29,000. The total working **Retail Prices** At 15th June, 1954, the retail prices index was 142 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), compared with 141 at 18th May and with 141 at 16th June, 1953. The rise in the index during the month industries and services an increase of 40,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and was due mainly to increases in the average prices of tomatoes, eggs, cooking apples and green vegetables, and to higher prices for coal in London and the South of England. These increases were to a women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 37,000 from 23,478,000 to 23,515,000. small extent offset by slightly lower average prices for butter and sausages.

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 276,294 to 226,648 between 10th May and 14th June, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 13,132 to 12,873. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 28,669 among males and 21,236 among females. The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 21,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 69,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 150, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

Rates of Wages The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 142. The changes in rates of

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Industrial Disputes



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1953

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1953 has recently been published.* It gives a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year under four main heads, namely, Man-Power, the Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, and a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is supplemented by and photographs emented by a series of appendices and a number of charts

Because of the wide variety of subjects dealt with it is not practicable here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of the Introduction, which reveals the nature of its contents and the general trends in some of the matters with which the Ministry is concerned :---

The year 1953 was a good year for employment. As a result of a revival in trade there were more people at work and fewer unemployed than in 1952; more overtime was worked and less short-time. Production rose more than employment so that productivity increased. In November the total working population was over $23\frac{1}{2}$ million, the highest level ever recorded in peace-time.

The increase in civil employment was chiefly in the manufacturing industries, building and retail distribution. All groups of manu-facturing industries had increases with the exception of metal manufacture; the biggest were in the engineering and vehicles group and in textiles.

In contrast to the manufacturing industries the basic industries showed a decrease in employment, chiefly in transport and com-munications. In coal mining, although there was a drop in the total number of workers, there was no decrease in the number employed at the coal face; man-power difficulties experienced were chiefly those of balancing and consolidating the existing labour force and of meeting the needs of areas in which output was being expanded, for example, through the reorganisation and reconstrucexpanded, for example, through the reorganisation and reconstruc-tion of the present workings or the sinking of new collieries.

The improvement in trade and industry led to a higher demand for labour, particularly in the second half of the year. In the first half, the numbers of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled were less than in the corre-sponding months of 1952 but they were greater from July onwards.

Through the operation of the Notification of Vacancies Orders it was possible again to ensure that jobs of high national importance were brought to the notice of those seeking work. Of the 2,666,700 men and women placed in employment, 15.4 per cent. were placed by the Employment Exchanges in vacancies given special preference

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because of national needs. Demands for defence equipment, export, power station and oil refinery projects, sea defences and building schemes were adequately met. The arrangements made for providing labour in times of emergency were well tested during the flood disasters which occurred early in the year. The Appoint-ments Department filled about 15,600 employment vacancies and the Youth Employment Service placed over 462,000 boys and girls.

The year was one of steady consolidation in the Youth Employ-ment Service. Over 500,000 boys and girls were given advice on the choice of occupation on leaving school and about half of these were placed in their first job by the Service. At national and local levels efforts were made to ensure that a sound initial training in the chosen occupation would be given and that for boys the period in employment before National Service would be wisely and fully used. The National Youth Employment Council presented a report to the Minister on the work of the Service during the years 1950 to 1953.

Both from the economic and the humanitarian aspects the Ministry's special efforts to solve the employment problems of the disabled and those associated with the ageing of the population achieved valuable results. Following the recommendations of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled the Minister set up a Committee of Inquiry to review the present arrangements for the rehabilitation, training and resettlement of disabled persons. The Development Committee set up in 1952 to review the arrangements for the rehabilitation of disabled persons made an interim report in which it commended the work of the Rehabilitation units. The National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women presented its First Report in October. It made a number of recommendations designed to remove restrictions that placed a barrier in the way of older people seeking either to remain in their jobs or to enter fresh employment. The Report was well received by the public and by the end of the year it was apparent that widespread interest had been stimulated in the subject, and that some progress was already being made in giving effect to the Committee's recommendations. Both from the economic and the humanitarian aspects the Committee's recommendations.

The Vocational Training Service of the Ministry was utilised to equip men and women for skilled work of high national importance in which labour demand exceeded supply and for training the disabled and the ex-Regular Service man. Training places were disabled and the ex-Regular Service man. Training places were slightly increased in the newer and developing trades such as those related to the aircraft and radio industries and reduced in the older established trades such as the building and the basic engineering crafts. Of those trained more than 90 per cent. were placed in the occupation for which they were trained. Over the year there was a slight falling-off in the demand for vocational training except under the scheme for ex-Regulars in which applications rose by 23 per cent 23 per cent.

By an Order in Council the duration of the National Service Acts was extended for another five years. There was increasing evidence of the value of relating the training given in the Services to the skills used in civilian life to the skills used in civilian life

The emphasis placed by the Government on the need for higher productivity in industry was reflected in the matters on which the Ministry sought or received the advice of its Advisory Committees. The National Joint Advisory Council gave consideration to the desirability of an extension of double-shift working in order to lower production costs. In February the Minister invited organisa-tions principally concerned with the training of emperiod tions principally concerned with the training of supervisors in industry, together with the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries, the Trades Union Congress and the Ministry of Education, to consider the present methods and facilities for each training. facilities for such training.

Through its Personnel Management Advisory Service the Ministry itself gave direct assistance in promoting good human relations and effective joint consultation and communications within industry

The number of working days lost through industrial disputes during the year was 2,169,000, of which 1,050,000 were due to the one-day token strike in November in the engineering and ship-building industries. But for this strike the number of days lost would have been the lowest since 1941.

The work of the Chief Inspector of Factories in promoting the safety, health and welfare of persons in factory employment and reducing the time lost by accident and ill-health due to occupational causes is described in a Report to be issued separately.

Of the 6 per cent. increase in the total wages and salaries bill in 1953 about two-thirds appears to have been due to higher rates of pay resulting mainly from settlements reached towards the end of pay resulting mainly from settlements reached to marks the end of 1952. Weekly rates of wages rose by about 3 per cent. during the year compared with 6 per cent. in 1952 and 11 per cent. in 1951. There was little change in the average level of retail prices ; it rose by about 1 per cent. compared with 6 per cent. in 1952 and 12 per cent. in 1951.

The Ministry again played a major part in the work of the Inter-national Labour Organisation and contributed to the work of other international bodies concerned with man-power and social problems. At the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June, which was attended by the Minister, recommenda-tions were adopted on the protection of the health of workers in places of employment and on the minimum age of admission to work underground in coal mines.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1954

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1953, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £772,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,930 workers in 69 workshops for the blind. Grants totalling approxi-mately, £290,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and

workers in 69 workshops for the blind. Grants totalling approxi-mately £290,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in respect of this expenditure. The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for some 347 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1953, totalled about co4 400

494,400. An analysis of the accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March, 1953, shows that the value of goods made by the blind workers totalled £1,970,000. The corresponding figure for the previous year was £1,900,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 234).

WORKING HOURS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent enactments, limits the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purpose of their work, and of going to and from their work, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours during any period of 24 hours. The corresponding time for certain other entergations is $\frac{3}{2}$ hours.

period of 24 hours. The corresponding time for certain other categories is 8½ hours. The operation of the relevant sections of the Act was suspended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Orders, 1947 to 1954, for periods which expired on 30th June, 1954 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 220). On 24th June Her Majesty in Council made the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which came into operation on 1st July. This Order suspends the operation of the relevant sections of the Act, in so far as it applies to coal mines, on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings for the period from the expiry of the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1954, viz., 30th June, 1954, to 30th April, 1955. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1954 No. 83) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1952

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

The first Report of the Joint Committee on Human Relations in Industry has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. post free). The Committee use amounted in March 1952 (see the issue of

price 1s. net (1s. 1¹/₂d. post free). The Committee was appointed in March, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 120) by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Council, with the approval of the Lord President of the Council. Its terms of reference were: "To examine current activities concerning the study of human relations in industry and to call attention to problems of special timeliness and promise on which research, including applied research and field study, might be undertaken or supported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, or other bodies."

Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, or other bodies." The Report describes the method of working adopted by the Committee and outlines a programme of research to be carried out under their auspices. A systematic and comprehensive research programme could not be established in a short time. While a balanced programme is still being worked out, the availability of United States Conditional Aid funds has, however, enabled the Committee already to initiate research on a scale which would not otherwise have been possible. The main work of the Committee during the year, the Report says, has been the development of a programme of work directly related to productivity and industrial efficiency, and limited to researches which show promise of applicable results at the end of the Conditional Aid programme period in 1956. The Committee have tried to take a broad view of productivity needs, in the belief that greater human satisfaction in work is both compatible with and essential to increased efficiency and productivity. An important general consideration has been the slow progress in this country of research into human relations problems in industry and the great need in the next few years to raise scientific standards, to improve research methods, and (431)

generally to improve the quality of work on these problems. The Committee consider that a major and sustained effort will be required to relate research to the needs of industry and to ensure that the maximum use is made of the results of research. They have endeavoured to base their programme of research on matters of direct concern to those engaged in industry and have taken steps to ensure that research projects are fully discussed with industrialists and trade unionists. The Committee are also con-sidering ways and means of fostering the practical application in industry of the results of research, including "industrial" versions of research reports written with the needs of industry especially in mind.

The Report gives a brief description of the 14 research projects already approved. The research projects, which are being under-taken by universities and industrial research organisations, are grouped in the Report under five main subject headings, as follows:—Factors influencing the effectiveness of incentive pay-ment schemes; Characteristics of management organisation influencing productivity; Factors facilitating and restricting the introduction of new production techniques and methods; Indus-trial education, training and promotion; and Problems of the effective employment of special groups in industry. The Report contains a list of the members of the Committee as constituted at 31st March, 1954. Appendices to the Report contain the names of the members of five sub-committees dealing with five main sub-divisions of the research programme, and a list giving details of the approved projects. The Report gives a brief description of the 14 research projects

REPORT OF NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1953

LABOUK BOAKD FOK 1953 The Seventh Annual Report of the National Dock Labour Board, relating to the year 1953, has recently been presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service. The Report refers to the high level of surplus dock labour at the end of 1952 and to the measures taken to reduce it, in the first place by natural wastage through a "standstill " order on recruit-ment, and later by the introduction of the Temporary Release Scheme (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 413, and February, 1953, page 50). Decisions taken by the National Board early in 1953 resulted in reductions during the year in the sanctioned strength of the main registers of the local Boards, so that, from a total in February of over 81,000, there was a decrease by the end of the year to 74,440. Temporary registers totalling 845 were authorised in addition. The total numbers of workers actually on the main register were reduced from 76,661 at the end of 1952 to 73,690 at the end of 1953, the decrease of 2,971 being partly offset by an increase of 474 in the numbers on temporary registers. The numbers of workers released under the Temporary Release Scheme increased steadily after the conditions were modified in January and reached a total of 1,186 in April. By these measures surplus labour was reduced, bringing the available labour force more into line with day-to-day requirements.

registers. The numbers of workers released under the Temporary Release Scheme increased steadily after the conditions were modified in January and reached a total of 1,186 in April. By these measures surplus labour was reduced, bringing the available labour force more into line with day-to-day requirements. Moreover, during 1953 the easing of restrictions on imports at home and elsewhere was reflected in a slight but steady rise in trade, and the volume of dock work increased correspondingly. The National Board were able by early summer to re-state their labour policy in the light of expected requirements for additional labour in a number of port areas, and local Boards were advised of the steps which could be taken to meet additional labour require-ments. In particular, it became possible in the new conditions to regulate the operation of the Temporary Release Scheme and to invite men released under the Scheme to return as local require-ments appeared to necessitate. By the end of the year 595 men had been recalled to employment in the docks and the number remaining on temporary release was 708. The Board's policy also provided for an examination of the cases of certain men who had left the industry before the Temporary Release Scheme was intro-duced and who wished to return, and for a review of individual cases of men who had been dismissed. An endeavour was to be made to meet purely seasonal increases in demand for labour by the use of non-registered labour. The Board's labour policy, the Report states, kept shortages of labour within generally reasonable bounds during the year. Requirements for additional labour are individual ports were, as far as possible, met by transfers and by non-registered labour. Figures given in the Report show that workers who left the industry of their own accord during 1953 numbered 1,510 on the main register and 153 weekly workers on limited registration, compared with 3,737 and 170, respectively, in 1952. This reduction in labour turnover, the Report says, reflected the imp

nigher than the exceptionally low figure recorded for 1952, was much lower than in earlier post-war years. There was an increase in 1953 in the average gross earnings of daily workers, corresponding to the improvement in the level of employment after taking into account the higher wage rates affecting part of the year. The higher level of employment was

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also reflected in a decrease in payments of attendance money and guarantee make-up. Average weekly gross earnings amounted to ± 10 5s. 4d. in 1953, compared with ± 9 9s. 6d. in 1952. These figures of gross earnings include amounts paid as attendance money and guarantee make-up, which averaged 10s. 6d. and 1s. 5d. a week, respectively, in 1952 and 7s. 2d. and 6d. a week in 1953.

The total cost of operating the dock labour scheme was $\pounds4,410,227$ in 1953, compared with $\pounds5,296,038$ in 1952. Expenditure on attendance money and guarantee make-up showed the largest decrease, falling from a combined total of £1,949,497 in 1952 to £1,134,090 in 1953. Lower costs made it possible in

The Dangerous Machines (Training of

Young Persons) Order, 1954

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August, 1953, to reduce the levy on employers from $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the wages of daily workers. The Report gives details of developments during 1953 in welfare services and dock amenities. By the end of the year there was a total of 42 medical centres and seven first-aid rooms in operation at 23 ports. The number of treatments given to dock workers was 143,826 in 1953, compared with 125,374 in 1952, when 36 medical centres were operating, and 64,059 in 1948, when 14

The Report is followed by a number of appendices containing statistical and other information and the balance sheet and accounts of the Board for the year 1953.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY. HEALTH AND WELFARE

Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1954

On 3rd July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Dangerous Machines (Training of Young Persons) Order, 1954, under the Factories Act, 1937. The Order replaces an earlier Order made in 1938 and prescribes dangerous machines at which a young person must not work unless he is fully instructed as to the dangers arising and the precautions to be observed, and either has received a sufficient training or is under adequate supervision. The list of machines includes the following in addition to those prescribed in the previous Order :—Carding machines and gill boxes in use in the wool textile trades ; calenders, washing machines and garment presses in use in laundries ; pie and tart making machines ; worm pressure extruding machines ; loose knife punching machines ; wire stitching machines ; Corner staying machines ; semi-automatic wood turning lathes. The Order comes into operation on 1st August, 1954. On 3rd July the Minister of Labour and National Service made

into operation on 1st August, 1954. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1954 No. 921) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3¹/₂d. post free).

The Minister of Labour and National Service was empowered by Regulation 59(1) of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, to grant exemptions from any of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. Similar powers could be exercised by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland to grant exemptions from the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938. The use of these emergency powers has been progressively reduced since the war and accordingly it was decided to restrict them to the field in which exemptions are required to meet the continuing difficulties of industry. As a result, on 3rd June Her Majesty in Council made the Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1954. The Order revokes as from 30th June, 1954, Regulation 59(1) of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, except for the purpose of granting exemptions from Part VI of either of the Acts (which regulates the employment in factories of women and young persons) or from those sections of the Acts which relate to the periodical examination of steam boilers. Copies of the Regulations (*S.I.* 1954 *No.* 750) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3¹/₂d. post free).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report of Ministry of Pensions and National **Insurance for 1953**

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1953 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9159), price 48. 6d. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9159), price 4s. od. net (4s. 8d. post free). The Report is the first since the amalgama-tion of the Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of National Insurance in August, 1953, and it includes an account of the administration of war pensions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Certain functions of the former Ministry of Pensions relating to medical and surgical treatment for war pensioners were transferred at the time of the amalgamation to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, and the infor-mation on war pensions given in the Report has also been published, together with extracts from the Reports of those Departments and together with extracts from the Reports of those Departments and some additional material, in a separate and comprehensive Report on War Pensions (House of Commons Paper No. 189, Session 1953–54, price 4s. net, 4s. 2d. post free). Details given below from the Ministry's Report for 1953 relate to subjects, other than the administration of war pensions, dealt with in the Report.

Family Allowances

Family Allowances At 31st December, 1953, nearly 3½ million families containing nearly 8½ million children within the age limits were receiving family allowances of 8s. a week for each child after the first within those limits. Of the 3½ million families, nearly 64½ per cent. had only two children under the age limits (thus qualifying for one allowance of 8s. a week), over 23 per cent. had three children under the age limits, nearly 8 per cent. had four and nearly 4½ per cent. had five or more. It is estimated that there were about three million children below the age limits in families with only one such child and for whom no allowance is, therefore, payable. For the financial year ended 31st March, 1954, family allowances were estimated to cost the Exchequer about £104 millions.

National Insurance, General Scheme

Unemployment benefit continued to be administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as agents of the Ministry Ministry of Labout and National Service as agents of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. In December, 1953, about 215,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit, compared with 290,000 in December, 1952. During 1953, over $2\frac{1}{4}$ million new claims for unemployment benefit were made, including $1\frac{1}{2}$ million claims made in respect of second and subsequent spells of unemploy-ment in the same benefit year. The Report contains an account of the operation of extended unemployment benefit from its inception in February, 1947, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, until it expired in accordance with the provisions of the Act on 4th July, 1953. Tables in the Report give figures of applica-tions and awards of extended benefit from 1947 to July, 1953, and of the results of an investigation into the position at 20th January, 1954, of persons who were receiving extended benefit when it ex-pired on 4th July, 1953. The Report refers also to the National Insurance (Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1953, which increased from 130 to 312 the maximum number of "additional days" of unemployment benefit which could be paid to persons with good insurance records, and states that the number of Pensions and National Insurance. In December, 1953, about

of persons receiving benefit for additional days was 53,000 at December, 1953, compared with an average of 12,500 during the previous three years. The cost of unemployment benefit, including extended benefit, was about $\pm 26\frac{3}{4}$ millions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1953.

ended 31st March, 1953. Claims for sickness benefit, the Report says, were consistently higher in 1953, except during the first few weeks and the last few weeks of the year, than in any of the three previous years. The number of persons claiming sickness benefit rose from about one million at the beginning of the year to over 1,200,000 in February, then decreased steadily to about 820,000 in July and August, rose again slowly to 930,000 in November, and fell sharply in December. At no time did the number drop below 800,000, as had previously happened during every summer since the scheme began in July, 1948. Tables in the Report show that a total of 7,376,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received during 1953. Tables in the Report show that a total of 7,376,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received during 1953, compared with 6,587,000 in 1952 ; the weekly average of new claims was 141,800 in 1953, compared with 126,700 in 1952. The total cost of sickness benefit for the financial year 1952–53 was over £79 millions. During the year, death grants amounting to £2,734,000 were paid for funeral expenses or other expenses in connection with a death. The Report refers to the important changes in the maternity benefit provisions introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1953 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 273). Figures given in the Report show that in 1952 women receiving maternity benefit numbered 747,000. In addition to the maternity about one numbered 747,000. In addition to the maternity grant, about one in five of the women qualified for maternity allowances and 593,000

in five of the women qualified for maternity allowances and 593,000 received an attendance allowance. The cost of maternity benefits for the financial year 1952–53 was £8,700,000. Details are also given in the Report of the numbers of awards of widows' pensions and guardians' allowances during 1952 and 1953 and of the numbers of persons drawing these benefits at the end of those years. During 1953, nearly 370,000 new retirement pensions came into operation, with increases for dependants where appropriate. Of these pensions, over 90,000 were awarded to the wives of retirement pensioners claiming on their husbands' insurance. The total num-ber of retirement pensioners was about 4½ millions at the end of the year, and, in addition, about 35,000 persons were receiving old age pensions, at 10s. a week, in continuation of rights earned under the Contributory Pensions Acts. The Report contains also information year, and, in addition, about 35,000 persons were receiving old age pensions, at 10s. a week, in continuation of rights earned under the Contributory Pensions Acts. The Report contains also information about the numbers of persons who earned increased pensions by deferring retirement and about age at retirement. At 31st December, 1953, there were about half a million men and women who had reached the minimum pensionable age in the previous five years but had not retired and could, therefore, earn increments to the pensions payable on their eventual retirement. In the course of the year it became possible for the first time for persons reaching the age of 70 (65 in the case of women) to have earned the full ten increments giving the maximum rate of pension, which then was 44s. 6d. a week for a single person and 76s. for a married couple. The maximum rates will rise by 1956 to 47s. 6d. and 79s. respectively for pensioners whose ten increments have all been carned at the higher rates introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1951. Of those men and women awarded a pension in the three months ended 30th September, 1953, 7-8 per cent. received ten increments. The average number of increments earned by those who stayed at work to earn them was six, both for men and for insured women. A Table in the Report gives the ages at which men have been retiring since June, 1949, and shows that, of the pensions awarded to men during

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the quarter ended September, 1953, 41 per cent. went to men who had retired at or by the age of 65, and that 19 per cent. of the men were still working at the age of $69\frac{3}{4}$. Expenditure on retirement pensions during the financial year 1952–53 was about £316 millions out of a total expenditure of £461 millions on all national insurance out of a total expenditure of 2461 mining on an national mathematic benefits. The Report shows also that, of the households receiving retirement pensions in December, 1953, $26 \cdot 2$ per cent. were receiv-ing weekly grants of national assistance in supplementation of the pensions. Reference is made in the Report to the setting up of a committee in July, 1953, to review the economic and financial problems involved in providing for old age (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 233, and August, 1953, page 270).

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Scheme

National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Scheme The number of claims for injury benefit is shown by figures given in the Report to vary little from year to year. In 1953 the total number of claims was 783,000, of which the great majority again came from the heavy industries, coal mining accounting for well over one-third. About 5 per cent. of insured men and 1 per cent. of insured women received injury benefit in the course of the year, for average periods of about four weeks for men and five weeks for women. Of all successful claims to benefit, 40 per cent. did not exceed two weeks in duration. Expenditure on industrial injury benefit in the year ended 31st March, 1953, amounted to over £10 millions.

millions. The Report says that the number of new claims for disablement benefit has increased in each year since the beginning of the Industrial Injuries scheme and is estimated to have reached 117,000 in 1953, compared with 96,000 in 1952. The increase from 1952 to 1953 is the largest so far in one year, but even at the 1953 level the number of claims for disablement benefit was only 15 per cent. of the number of injury benefit claims. Of 95,000 disablement pensions in payment at the end of 1952, three-quarters were for disablement caused by accidents and one-quarter for prescribed diseases ; of those in payment for diseases, nearly three-quarters were for pneucaused by accidents and one-quarter for prescribed diseases; of those in payment for diseases, nearly three-quarters were for pneu-moconiosis. About 38 per cent. of the disablement pensions were being paid to colliery workers and only about 9 per cent. to women, who are normally employed in the lighter industries. Nearly two-thirds of the pensions were for disablement of 20 or 30 per cent. and less than 4 per cent. were for 100 per cent. disablement. Disablement benefit and its supplementary allowances cost nearly £10 million in the financial year 1952–53.

Other Contents

Other Contents Other information given in the Report and its detailed statistical appendices relates to finance, contributions and classification of contributors, legal proceedings in the case of contribution offences and benefit offences, and the systems of adjudication of claims and questions arising on family allowances, war pensions, and benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts. A chapter in the Report describes services for war pensioners overseas and the reciprocal arrangements in operation with other countries for payment of national insurance and other benefits. The receipts and payments of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds in 1952–53 are set out in full with comparative figures for the tor payment of national insurance and other benchis. The receipts and payments of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds in 1952-53 are set out in full with comparative figures for the four preceding years and a statement of the balances of the two Funds and of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The Accounts of the National Insurance Fund and the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1952-53 and the Fourth Interim Report of the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts, giving detailed information for the year 1952-53, have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, pages 122 and 123). The Report reproduces an extract from the Government Actuary's Report, referred to above, giving figures of numbers of contributors in the three classes in 1952. The Fourth Interim Report of the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, covering the financial year 1952-53, has also recently been published (see below). The chapter dealing with overseas arrangements gives brief details of agreements which were negotiated or came into operation during 1953 with Italy, Australia, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Denmark. The Report says that the schemes for national insurance, industrial injuries insurance, and family allowances already operate as a unified system says that the schemes for national insurance, industrial injuries insurance, and family allowances already operate as a unified system in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Isle of Man, and agree-ments have been brought into operation with Australia, the Republic of Ireland, France and Italy, and New Zealand and Guernsey (family allowances only). Negotiations were continuing at the end of the year with a number of countries, including Jersey, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Austria (see also below with regard to Jersey).

Fourth Interim Report by Government Actuary on National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. 1946

The Fourth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for the year ended 31st March, 1953, has been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 192 (Session 1953–54), price 4d. net (5⁴/₂d. post free).

The introduction to the Report refers to the enactment during the year of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 239). The Act made a number of increases in rates of industrial injury benefit, the most important of which are set out by the Government Actuary in his Report, and also increased by 1d. a week the rates of industrial injury contributions in respect of men and hows of industrial injuries contributions in respect of men and boys. The Government Actuary states also in the introduction that the (431)

preparation of the present Report has been expedited in order to give priority to the work involved in the first quinquennial review of the Industrial Injuries scheme as at 31st March, 1954. The Report, therefore, is limited to a brief examination of the position revealed by the latest published Accounts in the light of such additional statistical material as has become available since the Third Interim Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 9)

Third Interim Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 9). The Report contains a summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for the financial year 1952-53, based on the Accounts which have been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 122). The Government Actuary quotes also the comparable figures for the previous year, 1951-52. Expenditure on benefit in 1952-53 was £5 millions more than in 1951-52, the increase being due partly to the operation during the greater part of the year of the higher rates of benefit referred to above, and partly to the annual growth in the cost of disablement benefit and death benefit. A substantial sum was also disbursed under the provisions of the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952. In 1952-53 there was an increase amounting to nearly £1¼ millions in income from contributions, including the Exchequer supplement, due mainly to the higher contribution rates for men and boys which became payable during the second half of the year. The Fund showed a net increase of £15 5 millions during the year under review. Other sections of the Report deal respectively with the numbers insured under the Industrial Injuries Act, injury benefit, disablement benefit, and death benefit. In 1952 the average number of persons insured under the Act remained at 20¼ millions, of whom one-third were women. Statistics of the total number of awards of injury benefit in 1952, the Report says, are not yet available, but the provisional estimate of 760,000 for 1951, given in the Third Interim Report, has subsequently been revised to 741,000, both figures including about 25,000 cases in which payment of benefit was revived because of recurrence of incapacity within the injury benefit period. The Report makes some comparisons between the revised figures now available for 1951 and the figures for 1950. The total of awards for 1951 was about four per cent. less than the total of 773,000 for 1950, and on analysis the slight decline than the total of 7/3,000 for 1950, and on analysis the sight decline in numbers in 1951 was found to be fairly evenly distributed among claimants of all ages. Disablement pensions in payment at 31st December, 1951, as recorded in the Government Actuary's previous Report, were just under 80,000, of which 13,900 were payable in respect of pneumoconiosis; statistics supplied by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance indicate that by 31st 1 at 1052 these numbers had increased to 94,600 and 17,200 December, 1952, these numbers had increased to 94,600 and 17,200 respectively. The number of pensions for pneumoconiosis awarded during the year was 3,800 and about 500 were terminated by the during the year was 3,800 and about 500 were terminated by the death of the pensioner and a very small number ceased for other reasons. The Report examines the statistics of pensions other than for pneumoconiosis. Awards numbered 49,000 during 1952, but there were nearly 38,000 cessations. The rate of cessation, *i.e.*, the ratio of the number of cessations to the average number in payment, was between 50 and 60 per cent. in each of the years 1949 to 1952. The number of pensions confirmed for life has been rising, the Report says, steadily but slowly, and at the end of 1952 represented only 35 per cent. of the total in payment at that date. During 1952 awards of gratuities numbered 28,500 paid in termination of pension and 38,800 other gratuity awards, and the Government Actuary estimates that about one-third of the disablement benefit expenditure of £9³/₄ millions was accounted for by these lump sum payments. The number of deaths in 1952 in respect of which industrial death benefit was payable was 2,059, compared with 2,128 in 1951 and 2,125 in 1950, and pensions and allowances in payment at the end of 1952 were about 8,000 and 7,400 respectively.

Industrial Injury Insurance of Seamen on Foreign Ships

On 14th June the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Mariners (Insurability) Regulations, Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Mariners (Insurability) Regulations, 1954. These Regulations come into operation on 9th August. They extend insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, to certain seamen and other persons, described in the First Schedule to the Regulations, employed on board foreign ships, and specify the condition to be satisfied by British radio officers for their employment to be included as insurable employ-ment under the Act during periods when they are not serving on board a ship. The Regulations also revoke and re-enact those provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, as amended, which and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, as amended, which relate to the insurability under the National Insurance (Industrial

Injuries) Act, 1946, of share fishermen and uncertificated pilots. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1954 No. 782) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net ($4\frac{1}{2}d$, post free).

Reciprocal Agreements with Jersey on Social Insurance and Family Allowances

On 24th June Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Jersey) Order, 1954. This Order comes into operation on 2nd August and gives effect in Great Britain to the Agreement on Social Insurance (reproduced in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the States of Jersey Insular Insurance Committee. The Order modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1953, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1953, in their application to persons affected by the Agreement. Under

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the Agreement, persons will be liable to pay contributions under one scheme only, normally that of the country in which they are living. The Agreement also enables contributions paid in one country to be taken into account if a claim for benefit is made in the other country. It does not cover unemployment benefit, maternity benefit, or death grant, which are not provided under the social insurance scheme in Jersey.

A corresponding agreement relating to family allowances has been brought into operation by the Family Allowances (Jersey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1954, which was made on 23rd June by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. These Regulations came into

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operation on 6th July, giving effect in Great Britain to the Reciprocal Arrangements (reproduced in the Schedule to the Recuprocal Arrangements (reproduced in the Schedule to the Regulations) relating to family allowances made between the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the States of Jersey Insular Insurance Committee. They modify the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 and 1952, in their application to persons affected by the Arrangements. The Arrangements enable families who go from Great Britain to Jersey or from Jersey to Great Britain to continue to receive family allowances without interruption allowances without interruption.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1954 No. 836) and the Regulations (S.I. 1954 No. 863) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. and 3d. net each $(7\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$.

EDUCATION IN 1953

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1953 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9155), price 6s. net (6s. 3d. post free). The Report states that the most urgent tasks of the Ministry during the year were the provision of school places and teachers for an increasing number of children, and the development of technical and technological education technological education

technological education. In January, 1953, the number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools but including nursery schools) in England and Wales was 6,228,660, an increase of just over 236,000 compared with a year earlier. This increase was the largest addition to their total roll that the schools will have to absorb within a single year as a result of the high birth-rate after the war. It was, however, slightly smaller than had been expected, mainly because the number of pupils under five years of age dropped by 24,967 to 172,150, including 22,116 in nursery schools. The decrease in the number of pupils under five reflected both the sharp fall in the birth-rate in 1948 and the continuing pressure on primary schools which compelled many more of them to postpone the admission of children under five until the beginning of the term in which they reached their fifth birthday.

reached their fifth birthday. The number of new primary and secondary schools completed and brought into use during 1953 was 542; in addition, 919 were under construction at the end of the year. During the year ended 1st October, 1953, new places brought into use in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools numbered 257,480, an increase of 69,865 places compared with 1952. The bulk of the resources available for new building continued to be concentrated on the immediate needs of the increasing child population and of new towns and housing estates. The Report notes that local educa-tion authorities were making preparations to provide more secondary school places for the estimated increase of 700,000 in the numbers of senior pupils during the seven years ending January, 1961, when the large increase in the school population will pass from the primary to the secondary schools. The annual programme of new schools to be started in 1953-54 included for the first time more secondary than primary school places. more secondary than primary school places.

The estimated number of full-time teachers employed in main-tained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools) in January, 1954, was 233,000, including 88,000 men and 145,000 women. The corresponding figures for January, 1953, were 227,600, 86,200, and 141,400. Since 1950, the Report states, the average yearly increase of about 6,000 has been un-expectedly large, mainly because many women remained in the profession after marriage and many others returned to teaching after a break in service. Married women accounted for about one-third of the women teachers in schools in March, 1952, compared with about one-tenth 20 years ago. A gradual trend towards slightly later retirement has also helped to maintain the supply of teachers. Except for teachers of mathematics and science, recruitment to training colleges and university departments of education was well maintained during the year. The scheme for prescribing a maximum establishment of women teachers for each local education authority was continued in 1953, and as a The estimated number of full-time teachers employed in maineach local education authority was continued in 1953, and as a result of the improvement in the distribution of women teachers the number of education authorities unable to fill their establish-



ments fell from 79 to 68, of which only 19 were more than 5 per cent. below their maximum. Despite the improvement in the supply of teachers during the last few years, the great rise in the school population has led to an increase in the number of very school population has led to an increase in the number of very large classes in primary schools. The number of primary school classes with more than 40 pupils increased from 35,163 in January, 1952, to 40,046 in January, 1953 ; the average number of pupils to each full-time teacher rose during the same period from 30.8 to 31.6. An improvement in the position in secondary schools was shown by a slight decline from 20.8 to 20.6 in the number of pupils to each full-time teacher and a decline from 34,016 to 32,933 in the number of classes with more than 30 children. In January, 1953, 48.1 per cent. of pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools were being taught in classes with more pupils than the prescribed maxima of 40 (for primary schools) and 30 (for secondary schools). During 1953, the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers continued to study problems of the supply and employment of teachers. Reference is made to the Council's report, published in December, on the supply of graduate teachers of mathematics and science. The Council estimated that an average of 1,020 teachers of these subjects would be required annually during the period 1955-60, compared with a current supply of about 570, and described the shortage of graduate teachers of mathematics for higher technological education,

In order to improve facilities for higher technological education, the Minister had announced in July, 1952, the decision to offer a special grant at the rate of 75 per cent. to local education authorities for approved courses. By the end of 1953 applications in respect of more than 1,000 courses and associated research work had been submitted. Applications approved during the user coursed 299 of more than 1,000 courses and associated research work had been submitted. Applications approved during the year covered 382 courses at 20 technical colleges in England and 25 courses at two colleges in Wales. The approved courses, a substantial number of which led to external degrees of the University of London, were in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, electronics, building and textiles. The Report says there was a good response from local education authorities and other bodies concerned when the Minister drew attention in August to the need for more short courses to help scientists and technologists in industry to keep up-to-date in new developments and techniques. The National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce devoted much time during the year to preparing new proposals for an award-making body. Among other activities, the Council made an investigation to ascertain the views of selected industries on the types of technological education which should be carried on in major technical colleges, with special reference to the need for a "sandwich" course, in which college studies are closely integrated with works experience. Details are given in the Report integrated with works experience. Details are given in the Report of the work of the national colleges, including the National College of Rubber Technology and the National Foundry College which moved into new premises. Major building projects to the value of further education, bringing the total since the end of the war to f10 336 000 £10 336 000

filo,336,000. The number of full-time students taking further education courses continued to rise, totalling 56,481 in the 1952–53 session, compared with 54,017 in the previous year. The number of part-time day students also increased, and in particular there was an increase from 290,175 to 309,255 in the numbers released by employers for study during working hours. The largest number (115,138) of students released by their employers for part-time day courses were employed in the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods industry group; there were also substantial numbers of students from several other industries, including building and mining. A decrease in the total number of evening students was due mainly to a fall in numbers of enrolments for recreational subjects following an increase despite the raising of fees. The number of entrants for ordinary national certificates at the final examinations (part-time courses) in 1953 was 22,243, of whom 11,785 were successful. Entrants for the higher national certificate numbered 9,330, of whom 6,659 were successful. The which 11,75 were successful. Entrants for the higher national certificate numbered 9,330, of whom 6,659 were successful. The scheme for management studies continued to develop and 71 establishments were approved for the award of intermediate certificates and 36 of them for the award of diplomas in manage-ment studies. A total of 444 intermediate certificates and 95 diplomas were awarded diplomas were awarded.

diplomas were awarded. Other matters dealt with in the Report include the school health service and other special services; the training and supply of teachers; the educational building programme; university awards; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; information and external relations; the work of the Victoria and Albert and the Science Museums; and legal matters affecting the Ministry. Appendices to the Report contain statistics of public education for the year 1952-53 in England and Wales and other relevant information.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

37th Session of International Labour Conference

The 37th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 2nd to 24th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 223 to 225 of this GAZETTE.

125th Session of Governing Body

The 125th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 28th and 29th May, 1954, under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Malik, Government representative, Pakistan. The United Kingdom Government representative at the Session was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purpose Committee and Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

M. Léon Jouhaux The Governing Body paid tribute to the memory of M. Léon Jouhaux, vice-chairman of the Governing Body and President of the French General Confederation of Labour (Force Ouvrière), who died suddenly in Paris on 28th April, 1954.

Composition of the Governing Body

In anticipation of the triennial Governing Body elections due to be held at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference be held at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference in June, the Governing Body reviewed the list of States Members of chief industrial importance. The Governments of these States are automatically represented on the Governing Body. In connection with the review, the Governing Body noted that an amendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation adopted at the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference in 1953 which, *inter alia*, increased the number of States Members of chief industrial importance from eight to Labour Conference in 1953 which, *inter alia*, increased the number of States Members of chief industrial importance from eight to ten, had entered into force. On the basis of a report by its Officers the Governing Body decided that the ten States of chief industrial importance were Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. (Under the constitutional amendment adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1953 the Governing Body, in addition to the ten States Members of chief industrial importance, is composed of ten Government, ten employers' and ten workers' representatives all holding elective seats).

Agenda of the 39th (1956) Session of the International Labour Conference

Following the usual practice, the Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 39th (1956) Session of the International Labour Conference. A 39th (1956) Session of the International Labour Conference. A final decision on the agenda will be taken by the Governing Body at its autumn session. There are three standing items on the agenda of Sessions of the International Labour Conference. These items are : the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. The Governing Body noted that, in addition, two items are likely to be carried over for second discussion from the 38th (1955) Session of the over for second discussion from the 38th (1955) Session of the Conference. These are Vocational Training in Agriculture, and Conference. These are Vocational Training in Agriculture, and Welfare Facilities for Workers. With regard to possible new items for the agenda, one subject considered was Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation. Following requests made by the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities and, more recently, by the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Governing Body requested the Director-General to prepare a study on this question on the basis of a draft outline submitted by the Director-General. It was decided that this would, if available for the autumn session be treated as a law and practice report for the General. It was decided that this would, if available for the autumn session, be treated as a law and practice report for the purpose of a decision on whether the subject should be placed on the Conference agenda. It was also decided that law and practice reports should be prepared on the following subjects : Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices ; Living and Working Conditions of Aboriginal Populations in Independent Countries ; and Forced Labour. In regard to the latter subject the Governing Body requested the Director-General to submit to it, at its autumn session proposals for the convocation of a meeting or meetings to requested the Director-General to submit to it, at its autumn session, proposals for the convocation of a meeting or meetings to give preliminary consideration to the formulation of international standards on questions within the competence of the International Labour Organisation which were raised in the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Forced Labour. (For earlier references to this Committee, which was set up jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations, *see* the issues of this GAZETTE for January, page 10, and July, 1953, page 237.) Finally, the Governing Body decided that a report should be submitted to the autumn session on problems concerning work on plantations which might be considered by the Conference.

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AUTOMATIC SUPERVISION Of Electric Clocks*

The following is an extract from "Practical Electrical Engineering," published by George Newnes Ltd:-

"..... As the chief function of electric clock installations is to give uniform time always, it is essential to have some means of supervision, and in the International System this is secured automatically. Previous to the introduction of this automatic supervising principle there was no means by which each secondary could compare itself with the master clock and there was no automatic method of correction."

* This exclusive International feature is described in booklet 1605/5 which will be sent without cost or obligation

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Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it a report from its Committee on Freedom of Association dealing with cases of alleged infringe-ment of trade union rights. The Committee had ten cases under consideration. The Committee decided to defer its examination of Governments concerned. In one case which had been submitted Governments concerned. In one case which had been submitted to the Committee for an opinion prior to its communication to the Government concerned the Committee considered that no action was required. It therefore recommended that the case should be dismissed without being communicated to the Govern-ment. In the remaining four cases the Committee recommended that the complaints should be dismissed as not calling for further examination. The Governing Body adopted the Committee's example.

Full Employment

Full Employment The Governing Body decided upon a number of points to be included in the statement to be made by the representative of the International Labour Organisation during the annual discussion on full employment in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. These dealt with the need for adequate programmes and machinery to be ready for dealing with a depression in advance of its onset; fiscal measures to maintain demand at a whether the statement and the countries of maintain input high level; the special importance to other countries of maintain at a high level; the special importance to other countries of maintaining demand at high level in large importing countries; action by private industry and financial institutions to maintain a stable level of investment; the need for sound and comprehensive unemployment insurance schemes; action to keep frictional unemployment to a minimum; action against under-employment and structural employment due to lack of capital in under-developed countries by such means as developing alternative sources of employment, the use of surplus labour for capital formation, and encouragement of the flow of capital from abroad; and measures such as seasonal migration, the introduction of new crops and the development of handicrafts and small-scale industries to combat seasonal unemployment. combat seasonal unemployment.

Human Rights

The Governing Body noted with satisfaction that the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations had to a large extent taken into account views previously expressed by the Governing Body on the implementation of the proposed Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. It expressed the hope that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations would approve the relevant provisions in the draft United Nations would approve the relevant provisions in the draft Covenant. In connection with the draft Covenant on civil and political rights the Governing Body noted, with regard to the Human Rights Committee which would be set up under the

Covenant, that an article limiting the competence of the Committee so as to protect the competence of other international organisations had been deleted. The Governing Body recalled that it had at its 122nd Session stressed the importance of including in the Covenant a clause designed to prevent duplication between the Human Rights a clause designed to prevent duplication between the Human Rights Committee and the International Labour Organisation and to protect the competence of the International Labour Organisation in regard to matters on which the Organisation had established a special procedure. The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to raise this question with the Economic and Social Council and if necessary with the General Assembly. Finally the Governing Body noted that the draft Covenant on civil and political rights provided for a system of reports. The Governing Body considered that, with a view to avoiding duplication, the clauses in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It therefore authorised the Director-General to bring its views on this matter to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, and, if necessary, the General Assembly.

Protection of Dockers Against Accidents

Protection of Dockers Against Accidents The Governing Body had before it the report of a Committee of Experts which had been set up to examine certain proposals which had been made for the revision of the Convention concerning the protection of dockers against accidents (No. 32 of 1932). The Committee had also considered the effects on the practical applica-tion of the Convention of developments since 1932 in methods of loading and unloading ships. The Committee came to the conclusions that developments in the loading and unloading of ships had not made the Convention obsolete in any important particular ; that its scope did not need expanding by the insertion of any new provisions ; and that it did not require revision at the present time. The Governing Body took note of these conclusions. of any new provisions; and that it did not require revision at the present time. The Governing Body took note of these conclusions. It also authorised the Director-General to submit to it, at its autumn session, proposals for giving effect to recommendations made by the Committee of Experts concerning the preparation of a Code of Practice to supplement the Convention and the convoca-tion of a small group of experts to consider the question of uniform technical data to be given on standard forms of certificates of tests and examinations of gear.

Short Sea Trades in West and North-West Europe

The Governing Body considered the report of a tripartite sub-committee of the Joint Maritime Commission which had examined the need for a regional conference on hours of work and manning in the short sea trades of West and North-West Europe. The Sub-Committee had reached the conclusion that the problem with which it was concerned was of general application and not confined to the North-West European Trades. It therefore recommended the Governing Body (1) to enter into immediate consultation with the Governing Body (1) to enter into immediate consultation with Governments and the two groups of the International Labour Organisation's Joint Maritime Commission about the desirability of revising the Convention (No. 93) concerning Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (1949) with particular reference to the conditions of seafarers in ships of smaller tonnages; (2) to convene the Joint Maritime Commission in 1955, placing upon its agenda the question of the desirability of holding a maritime session of the International Labour Conference; (3) to convene a tripartite sub-committee of the Joint Maritime Commission to consider the revision of Convention No. 93 : and (4) in order to facilitate sub-committee of the Joint Maritime Commission to consider the revision of Convention No. 93; and (4) in order to facilitate consideration of the question of revising the Convention, to have prepared a more detailed and up-to-date report on conditions of seafarers in the smaller ships concerned. The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to give immediate effect to conclusions (1) and (4). Consideration of the other two conclusions was postponed until the session of the Governing Body to be held in the autumn in the autumn

Attendance of Observers at International Labour Conference

At its 124th Session in March, 1954, the Governing Body decided that, on the recommendation of the responsible State Member, non-metropolitan territories might, in cases where the State Member concerned considered it appropriate, be invited to participate, by means of a tripartite observer delegation, in sessions of the International Labour Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 155). In pursuance of that decision the Governing Body had before it a request from the United Kingdom Government for invitations to be extended to the Gold Coast to send a tripartite observer delegation to the 37th Session of the Conference (June, 1954) and to Nigeria to send a similar delegation to the 38th Session of the Conference (1955). In making this request, the Government added that it was hoped to submit similar proposals in respect of other territories at a later stage. Governing Body agreed to extend the invitations requested.

Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included the provision of information by Governments in regard to the conclusions adopted by Industrial Committees; a number of financial and administrative questions; appointments to committees; and the reports of various committees.

Third Session of Advisory Committee on Salaried **Employees and Professional Workers**

The Third Session of the International Labour Organisation Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers was held in Geneva from 10th to 21st May, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 156). Twenty countries were represented at the session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, national practice of the International Labour Organisation, national delegations representative of Governments and of employers and employees attended. In addition, two countries were represented by observers. Also in attendance at the session were representatives of the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation, the World Health Organisation, the Office of the High Commis-sioner for Refugees, the International Bureau of Education, and the Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Forty three observants from international and Artistic Works. Forty-three observers from international non-Governmental organisations were also present.

The agenda comprised :—(1) General report dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of conclusions of the previous sessions; (b) steps taken by the Inter-national Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and develop-ments affecting salaried employees and professional workers. (2) Unemployment among salaried employees and salaried pro-fessional workers. (3) Conditions of employment of teaching staff.

tessional workers. (3) Conditions of employment of teaching staff. The Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one on Unemploy-ment and one on Teaching Staff, and a Working Party on the Effect given to the Conclusions of Previous Sessions. The Sub-Committee dealing with unemployment set down its conclusions in the form of a resolution which suggested a number of measures which might be useful in helping to eliminate some of the causes of unemployment among salaried employees and salaried professional workers. The methods by which the measures should be applied were left to the individual practices of the different countries. The Sub Committee on Conditions of Employment of Teaching

The Sub-Committee on Conditions of Employment of Teaching Staff adopted two resolutions. One concerned the action which the International Labour Organisation should be requested to take in respect of teachers' problems and the other, after setting down a number of propositions under the heading "General Rights of Teachers", covered proposed minimum standards of social security and conditions of employment, and such matters as premises, equipment and medical examinations.

The Working Party on the Effect given to the Conclusions adopted at Previous Sessions reviewed the conclusions previously reached by the Committee. They selected a number of these conclusions on which it was suggested Governments should be asked to supply further information to supply further information.

to supply further information. The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees were unanimously adopted by the Committee in plenary session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning further action to be taken by the International Labour Office with regard to performers' rights, productivity in economically less developed countries, weekly rest periods in shops and offices, labour inspection, and unemployment among performers. The Committee recommended that a review should be undertaken of the composition of the Committee and of its terms of reference. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Com-mittee and for studies which it was felt the International Labour Office might be requested to undertake. In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the

In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Free Labour Market Established in Scandinavia

An agreement signed in Copenhagen on 22nd May, 1954, by An agreement signed in Copenhagen on 22nd May, 1954, by the four principal Scandinavian States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, abolishes the need for labour permits for citizens of any one of the four signatory countries, and provides, in effect, for the completely free movement of labour between the countries concerned. The agreement, it was provided, was to take effect as soon as all four signatories had deposited their instruments of ratification, but not earlier than 1st July, 1954. The agreement is terminable at six months' notice, from 1st January or 1st July in any year, or with immediate effect in relation to one or several other Scandinavian States if war, the danger of war, or special national or international circumstances so dictate. In addition to the abolition of labour permits, which does not

In addition to the abolition of labour permits, which does not,

however, absolve nationals of the signatory countries from the obligation to register with the police, measures are provided for linking the official employment exchange machinery in the four States through the exchange of statistics and other essential in-formation, and the preparation of schemes to co-ordinate economic policy designed to maintain full employment. In order to meet the risk of wages in a particular trade or occupation in any of the signatory States being undercut through the employment of nationals from other signatory States on less favourable terms than those granted to native citizens, a clause has been introduced whereby, following inter-State discussions, a special permit may be demanded by the Government of the employing State in respect of employ-ment at lower rates of other Scandinavian nationals within the trade or occupation concerned.

A standing joint committee composed of two representatives from each of the signatory States will be set up to facilitate the operation of the agreement, and to act as a forum for joint

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discussion. This body will survey labour market conditions and the movement of man-power between the four countries; seek to establish the principles on which the employment exchange systems within the signatory States can best co-operate; discuss and recommend measures of common interest; prepare rules governing the exchange of information; and make suggestions concerning the mutual adjustment of labour market statistics.

A Protocol to the agreement provides, *inter alia*, that exemption from labour permits applies to employees only and not to self-employed persons; and that the agreement does not preclude the existence of regulations concerning the employment of foreigners where professional qualifications are concerned, or of regulations concerning employment where national security is involved. Each State may, moreover, reserve for its own nationals work specially organised for the purpose of maintaining full employment. The agreement does not cover Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The Icelandic Government is given the opportunity of acceding to the agreement by an exchange of notes.

the agreement by an exchange of notes. The signing of this agreement marks the culmination of efforts to co-ordinate the Scandinavian labour market, beginning in 1938, when a committee to examine the problems involved was set up by the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. A scheme drafted by this committee could not be put into operation owing to the war, and, after the war, Finland and Norway were unable, owing to their domestic labour situation, to participate in a formal convention drawn up in 1946 and subsequently ratified only by Sweden and Denmark. Before the present agreement was signed Denmark, Norway and Finland required workers from other parts of Scandinavia to obtain both labour and residence permits, but the only control imposed by Sweden was an obligation to obtain a residence permit for visits exceeding three months.

All four countries have subsequently deposited their instruments of ratification and the agreement took effect from 2nd July, 1954.

Work Injuries in the United States in 1953

Preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States during 1953 are given in an article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", the definition of which includes, in addition to injuries resulting in death or any degree of permanent disablement, injuries resulting in temporary incapacity for work lasting for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. Work injuries to employees self-employed persons and injury. Work injuries to employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers in agriculture and all other industries, except domestic service, are included. The term "injury" includes occupational disease

According to the preliminary estimate made by the Bureau, the total number of disabling work injuries during 1953 was about 2,034,000, compared with the final estimate of 2,040,000 for 1952. As there was a somewhat higher level of employment during most of 1953 than in 1952, the fact that the total number of injuries did not rise is regarded as a favourable indication of achievement in efforts to bring about greater safety in employment

The total for 1953 included about 15,000 deaths and 84,000 injuries resulting in a permanent disability. The number of persons permanently disabled included about 1,500 who were completely incapacitated for any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,935,000 cases the injured workers recovered without any permanent ill effects.

Disabling work injuries are estimated to have caused the loss in 1953 of approximately 41 million man-days, or the equivalent of a loss from the labour force of 137,000 full-time workers for the entire year. Making allowance for loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent physical disablements, the total economic time loss amounted to about 206 million man-days, or one year's full-time employment for about 687,000 workers.

In the mining group of industries, the only industry group showing substantial improvement in its safety record, the total of 61,000 work injuries represented a decrease compared with 1952 of 19 per cent., which was considerably greater than the five per cent. drop in average employment in mining. In coal mining, there were fewer deaths than in any previous year and a reduction of 26 per cent. compared with 1952 in the total of disabling work injuries; the reduction in the number of injuries was much larger than the decrease in employment and total man-hours of work and the injury rate for the coal mining industry declined by about 14 per the reduction in the number of injuries was much larger than the decrease in employment and total man-hours of work and the injury rate for the coal mining industry declined by about 14 per cent. There was an improvement in the safety record of the public utilities group of industries, reductions being shown in the numbers of injuries in the telephone communication and the gas and electric utilities industries despite an increase in employment. In construction, transportation and trade, numbers of injuries increased slightly; the increase in the figure for trade was, however, smaller than the rise in employment, indicating a net improvement in safety. Within the transportation group, an improved safety record on the railways, which had about four per cent. fewer work injuries in 1953 than in 1952, was more than offset by the larger volume of injuries which accompanied increased activity in trucking and warehousing and in air transport. The increase in numbers of injuries in the construction industry amounted to about two per cent. despite a slight drop in employment. In manufacturing industries, the preliminary estimate of 480,000 work injuries was the same as the final figure for 1952, although the average level of employment rose during the year. The injury-frequency rate in manufacturing decreased by four per cent. There was no change in the estimated numbers of injuries in agriculture and in the finance, service, government and miscellaneous group of industries. (431)



Thousands

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment^{*} in Great Britain in May

GENERAL SUMMARY

The rise in the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) continued during May, and at the end of the month the total was 22,427,000, the highest ever recorded in peace-time. There was an increase during the month of 85,000 (34,000 men and 51,000 women).

Employment in the manufacturing industries increased by 29,000 during the month. There was an increase of 13,000 in food, drink and tobacco, which was mainly due to seasonal influences, and an increase of 10,000 in the engineering group.

The other main changes in employment were seasonal increases of 20,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services (mainly in hotels and catering), 15,000 in agriculture and fishing, 11,000 in distribution and 10,000 in building and contracting.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the week ended 29th May was just over 40,000, slightly more than at the end of February. Almost 1,500,000 production workers were reported as working overtime, nearly 60,000 more than at the end of February.

The number of unemployed decreased by 49,900 between 10th May and 14th June. This is more than the decrease which is normal at this time of the year.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th June was 239,500, including 12,900 who were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. in May and $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. the year previously. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 108,500 (48 per cent. of the wholly unemployed), the lowest figure since December, 1951.

The strength of H.M. Forces at the end of May was 841,000, which was 1,000 less than in April.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] increased by 37,000, mainly women, during May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-April and end-May, 1954, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-May, 1953.

		- And the second	(Eggeneration)	1	Thousands
1W32lenih	End- May, 1953	End- March, 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	Change during May, 1954
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,215 14,857 7,358	22,274 14,876 7,398	22,342§ 14,912§ 7,430	22,427 14,946 7,481	+85 +34 +51
Wholly Unemployed [‡]	287	308	289	242	- 47
Temporarily Stopped‡ Total Registered Unemployed‡	23 310	15 323	13 302	13 255	
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not	867 843 24	846 823 23	842 819 23	841 818 23	- 1 - 1
taken up employment	4	4	5	5	
Total Working Population† Men Women	23,373 15,888 7,485	23,432 15,901 7,531	23,478§ 15,922§ 7,556	23,515 15,926 7,589	+ 37 + 4 + 33

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1953, are pro-subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be the basis of the count of insurance cards in mid-1954. formation to be obtained on

the basis of the count of insurance cards in find-1954. † 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 the former the etimeter. The forume the "the proceeding of the still 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.

§ Revised figure.

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.

Construction of the second state of the second			-		
Industry or Service	End- May, 1953	End- March, 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	Change during May, 1954
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	878	870	872	871	- 1
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(717) 373	(709) 377	(711) 376	(710) 375	$\begin{pmatrix} (- 1) \\ - 1 \end{pmatrix}$
Agriculture and Fishing	1,727 1,082	1,701 1,034	1,701 1,049	1,704 1,064	$^{+3}_{+15}$
Number in Basic Industries	4,060	3,982	3,998	4,014	+ 16
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	488 551 1,123 2,559 973 695 859 1,498 8,746	505 556 1,166 2,612 1,004 701 858 1,552 8,954	506 555 1,170 2,618 1,004 702 860 1,555 8,970	508 555 1,173 2,628 1,003* 700 873 1,559 8,999	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \\ + 3 \\ + 10 \\ - 1 \\ - 2 \\ + 13 \\ + 4 \\ + 29 \\ \end{array} $
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	1,437 2,662 3,989 596 725	1,404 2,676 3,948 591 719	1,416† 2,686 3,963 590 719	1.426 2,697 3,983 589 719	+ 10 + 11 + 20 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,215	22,274	22,342†	22,427	+ 85

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of May, 1953, and March, April and May, 1954. 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 mendius 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 bit insufance 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 events month under the province 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-300,000. Wool-215,000. Other textiles-488,000. † Revised figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1954

	Indust	гу			
0.201 1.6.965	Contract of the second	1.1	ase,	5 55	
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	1.00	14	şř.		
Non-Metalliferous	Mining	Produ	cts		
Bricks and Fired China and Earth	lay Goo			194	
Glass (other that Glass Container	n contai	ners)	•		
Cement Other Non-Meta	STR. LD J.	ning N	Ianufa	 actures	
Chemicals and Alli	ed Trade	s	12		
Coke Ovens and Chemicals and I	By-Pro	auct v	Porfu		· ·
Chemicals and I Pharmaceutical Explosives and I Paint and Varnis	Firework	s	···		
Soap, Candles, I	Polishes,	Ink, I	Match	es, etc.	
Mineral Oil Refi Other Oils, Grea	ises, Glu	e, etc.			
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces	San Person				
Iron and Steel M Iron Foundries		1997	g, etc.		
Tinplate Manufa Steel Sheet Man	ufacture		:		
Iron and Steel T Non-Ferrous Me	ubes etals Sm	elting,	Rolli	ng, etc	
Engineering, Shipbu Shipbuilding and	uilding a	nd Ele	etrical	Good	
Marine Engineer Agricultural Ma	ing .	1623837	1000	 s)	
Boilers and Boile Machine Tools a	erhouse and Engi	Plant.	10000	ALC: THE REAL	
Stationary Engin Textile Machine	nes .	ALC: NO			
Ordnance and Si	mall Arr	ns .	•		1000
Other Non Flect	rical En	rineer	ing	::	
Electrical Machi Electrical Wires Telegraph and T Wireless Appara	and Cab	e App	aratus		
wireless valves	and Elec	TIC L	amps		
Batteries and Ac Other Electrical		ors .	•		
Vehicles Manufacture of	Matar	Inhiala		Cycle	
Manufacture of Motor Repairers Manufacture and	and Ga	rages			
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Railway Locomo	Parts	and and	Access	ories	fe
Railway Locomo	otive Sho	ps .	···	Sele-	
Manufacture and and Wagons a	Repair	of Ra	ilway	Carria	g
Carts, Perambul	ators, etc		•	••	-
Metal Goods not E Tools and Cutler	v				
Bolts, Nuts, Scree Iron and Steel F Wire and Wire M	ews. Rive	ets, N	ails, e	tc.	
Hollow-ware	A3 . 53 63	gan.	· 10.14%		
Brass Manufactu Metal Industries	not else	where	speci	fied	
Precision Instrumen Scientific, Surgic	al. Phot	llery,	etc.		p
Watches and Clo Jewellery, Plate	Refining	of H	recion	 Is Met	a
Musical Instrum	ents			· · = :	1
Textiles Cotton Spinning	, Doubli	ng, et	ċ.	::	
Cotton Weaving Woollen and Wo Rayon, Nylon, e Rayon, Nylon, e Linen and Soft H	, etc	- The second			
Rayon, Nylon, e Rayon, Nylon, e	tc., Proc	ving a	n and Si	lk	
Linen and Soft I Jute	1 Net	1281		::	
Hosiery and othe	er Knitte	d Go	ods		-
Linen and Soft I Jute Rope, Twine and Hosiery and oth Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textile					
Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textile Textile Finishing Other Textile Ind	s	5			
Other Textile Inc	dustries	1996			
		Fur	Fellmo	 ngery	
Leather, Leather G	oods and	ng)			
Leather, Leather G	oods and g, Dress	ing), I			
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin Leather Goods Fur	g, Dress	ing), I			1
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Clothing Tailoring Drassmaking	g, Dress		 	::-	
Leather, Leather G Leather (Taninin Leather Goods Fur Clothing Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts,	g, Dress	ear, e		 	a static and
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Clothing Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of	g, Dress Underw Milliner not else Boots, S	ear, en where hoes,	tc.	 fied	a la
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Clothing Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots	g, Dress Underw Millinery not else Boots, S and Sho	ear, e where hoes, es	tc. specifi Slippe	 fied ers, etc	a la
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Clothing Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and To Grain Willing	g, Dress Underw Milliner, not else Boots, S and Sho	ear, er where hoes,	tc. specif Slippe	fied ers, etc	a la
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and T Grain Milling Bread and Flour Biscuits	g, Dress Underw Milliner not else Boots, S and Sho obacco	ear, e where hoes, es	speci Slippe	 fied ers, etc 	
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and T Grain Milling Bread and Flour Biscuits Meat and Meat Milk Products	g, Dress Underw Milliner not else Boots, S and Sho obacco Confec Product	ear, e where hoes, ioner	speci Slippe	 fied ers, etc 	
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Clothing Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and Te Grain Milling Bread and Flour Biscuits Meat and Meat Milk Products Surne and Churc	g, Dress Underw Milliner not else Boots, S and Sho obacco Confec	ear, e where hoes, es	speci slippe	 fied brs, etc 	
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and Te Grain Milling Bread and Flour Biscuits Meat and Meat Milk Products Sugar and Glucc Cocoa, Chocolat Preserving of Fr Food Industries	g, Dress. Underw Milliner, not else Boots, S and Sho bbacco Confec Product sse se and Shu bbacco Product	ear, e where hoes, es tioner	specific Slippo y Confect specific	 fied ors, etc 	
Leather, Leather G Leather (Tannin, Leather Goods Fur Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Caps and Dress Industries Manufacture of Repair of Boots Food, Drink and T Grain Milling Bread and Flour Biscuits Meat and Meat Milk Products Sugar and Glucc Cocoa, Chocolat	g, Dress. Underw Williner, not else Boots, S and Shc obacco Confect Product See and Shc obacco uit and v not else liting	ear, e where hoes, ioner ugar (Vegeta where	specific slippe	 fied ors, etc 	

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		C I I	(Thousan	ds)							
	Mal	es		-	Fema	les			Tota	1	
nd- ay, 053	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	End- May, 1953	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	End- May, 1953	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954
79.6 50.8 77.1 33.2 30.3 9.3 9.3 4.6 76.3	772.3 255.0 77.5 34.4 31.5 19.6 14.6 77.4	773.6 255.7 77.7 34.5 31.5 19.8 14.6 77.6	772.3 256.3 77.7 34.6 31.5 19.8 14.7 78.0	15.2 82.1 8.7 44.8 10.9 5.5 1.3 10.9	15·2 83·9 8·6 45·3 11·7 5·6 1·3 11·4	15·2 84·1 8·6 45·3 11·8 5·7 1·3 11·4	15·2 84·8 8·6 45·8 11·9 5·7 1·3 11·5	794.8 332.9 85.8 78.0 41.2 24.8 15.9 87.2	787.5 338.9 86.1 79.7 43.2 25.2 15.9 88.8	788 · 8 339 · 8 86 · 3 79 · 8 43 · 3 25 · 5 15 · 9 89 · 0	787.5 341.1 86.3 80.4 43.4 25.5 16.0 89.5
16.8 16.8 18.5 10.3 14.2 12.1 12.7 10.5	359·3 18·4 168·8 24·3 33·0 28·0 29·5 31·6 25·7	359.5 18.4 168.8 24.2 33.1 28.1 29.3 31.9 25.7	360·3 18·5 169·1 24·3 33·0 28·3 29·3 32·1 25·7	139:7 0.6 44:3 30:5 18:9 12:0 19:9 6:2 7:3	144.0 0.6 46.4 31.8 18.9 12.1 20.1 6.4 7.7	144.7 0.6 46.4 32.2 19.2 12.3 19.8 6.4 7.8	$146.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 46.7 \\ 32.8 \\ 19.3 \\ 12.6 \\ 20.0 \\ 6.4 \\ 7.9$	486.5 19.1 204.6 54.7 51.0 39.6 49.3 35.9 32.3	$503 \cdot 319 \cdot 0215 \cdot 256 \cdot 151 \cdot 940 \cdot 149 \cdot 638 \cdot 033 \cdot 4$	504 · 2 19 · 0 215 · 2 56 · 4 52 · 3 40 · 4 49 · 1 38 · 3 33 · 5	506.619.1215.857.152.340.949.338.533.6
85.1 21.3 03.6 08.1 2.4 8.3 37.3 34.1	488 · 1 21 · 3 202 · 4 108 · 5 12 · 8 19 · 0 36 · 6 87 · 5	486.7 21.3 201.5 107.7 12.8 19.0 36.6 87.8	486.4 21.4 201.2 107.2 12.6 18.9 36.7 88.4	64.8 0.5 19.4 16.7 2.1 1.2 7.1 17.8	$\begin{array}{c} 66 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 66 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 67 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$549 \cdot 9$ 21 \cdots 223 \cdots 124 \cdots 14 \cdots 19 \cdots 44 \cdots 101 \cdots	554.8 21.8 221.7 125.7 14.8 20.2 43.8 106.8	553.6 21.8 220.8 124.9 14.8 20.2 43.8 107.3	553.621.9220.5124.414.520.144.0108.2
12.0 12.0 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,519} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{49} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{78} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{508} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{132} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{90} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,522.9}\\ \textbf{197.6}\\ \textbf{72.2}\\ \textbf{35.6}\\ \textbf{27.8}\\ \textbf{83.2}\\ \textbf{22.9}\\ \textbf{56.4}\\ \textbf{49.9}\\ \textbf{78.4}\\ \textbf{509.4}\\ \textbf{133.0}\\ \textbf{37.8}\\ \textbf{32.0}\\ \textbf{63.0}\\ \textbf{21.5}\\ \textbf{11.3}\\ \textbf{90.9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,526} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 197 \cdot 6 \\ 72 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 1 \\ 78 \cdot 9 \\ 510 \cdot 8 \\ 133 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 91 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	402.0 9.1 4.0 2.8 18.6 3.4 10.2 13.6 6.7 112.7 425 20.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21.8 21	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{420.4} \\ 8.9 \\ 3.6 \\ 5.0 \\ 2.8 \\ 18.4 \\ 3.5 \\ 10.1 \\ 15.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 114.8 \\ 43.2 \\ 21.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 123.2 \\ 8.6 \\ 62.4 \end{array}$	421.8 8.8 3.7 5.0 2.8 18.4 3.5 10.1 15.3 6.6 115.2 43.5 21.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.7 23.5 8.7 63.0	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{424.6}\\ 9.0\\ 3.7\\ 5.1\\ 2.8\\ 18.6\\ 3.5\\ 10.1\\ 15.2\\ 6.6\\ 116.3\\ 143.7\\ 43.7\\ 20.9\\ 20.0\\ 53.2\\ 23.4\\ 8.6\\ 63.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,904} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{102} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{616} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{616} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{59} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{104} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{180} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{140} \cdot \textbf{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,939} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{205} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{101} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{623} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{175} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{58} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{115} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{153} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,944} \cdot 7 \\ 206 \cdot 4 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 66 \cdot 5 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 624 \cdot 6 \\ 176 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 624 \cdot 6 \\ 176 \cdot 5 \\ 58 \cdot 8 \\ 52 \cdot 0 \\ 115 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,951} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 206 \cdot 6 \\ 766 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 66 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \\ 85 \cdot 5 \\ 627 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 176 \cdot 8 \\ 58 \cdot 7 \\ 126 \cdot 8 \\ 58 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 155 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
0.6 1.8 13.8 1.4	965.0 262.3 230.5 197.4	968.0 263.5 231.3 197.7	969 · 7 264 · 8 230 · 6 197 · 9	158.6 42.7 34.6 32.0	166 · 5 44 · 4 35 · 9 33 · 6	167 · 6 44 · 8 36 · 1 33 · 7	168 · 7 45 · 2 36 · 3 33 · 8	1,089 · 2 294 · 5 268 · 4 213 · 4	1,131.5306.7266.4231.0	1,135 · 6 308 · 3 267 · 4 231 · 4	1,138·4 310·0 266·9 231·7
4·6 5·1 2·9	113·4 55·3 23·5	114·1 55·3 23·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 8 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	37.6 2.5 2.6	41.0 2.4 2.6	41·4 2·4 2·6	41.8 2.4 2.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 142 \cdot 2 \\ 57 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 154 \cdot 4 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 155 \cdot 5 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 156 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
5·8 5·2	77·1 5·5	77·1 5·5	77·4 5·5	3.8 2.8	3.9 2.7	3·9 2·7	3.9 2.7	79.6 8.0	81·0 8·2	81·0 8·2	81·3 8·2
0.0 7.8 2.7 3.7 8.1 7.9 0.3 9.5	312.7 27.9 22.0 33.3 28.1 27.7 30.8 142.9	$\begin{array}{c} 313 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 143 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 314} \cdot {\bf 1} \\ {\bf 28} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 22} \cdot {\bf 0} \\ {\bf 33} \cdot {\bf 3} \\ {\bf 28} \cdot {\bf 4} \\ {\bf 27} \cdot {\bf 9} \\ {\bf 31} \cdot {\bf 0} \\ {\bf 143} \cdot {\bf 3} \end{array}$	172.617.518.25.49.730.615.675.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 180 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 79 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 181 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 79 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 182 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 80 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	482 · 6 45 · 3 40 · 9 39 · 1 37 · 8 58 · 5 45 · 9 215 · 1	493 · 2 46 · 4 39 · 1 38 · 4 38 · 1 60 · 7 48 · 2 222 · 3	494.3 46.6 39.0 38.4 38.2 60.8 48.3 223.0	497.0 47.0 39.3 38.5 38.4 61.2 48.6 224.0
3.6 4.7 8.9 3.7 6.3	86·4 56·3 9·2 13·9 7·0	86.7 56.5 9.3 13.9 7.0	87·0 56·6 9·5 14·0 6·9	49.9 29.8 7.3 11.2 1.6	$53.0 \\ 31.5 \\ 8.0 \\ 11.7 \\ 1.8$	53·3 31·6 8·1 11·8 1·8	$53 \cdot 7$ $31 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 8$	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \cdot 5 \\ 84 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	139·4 87·8 17·2 25·6 8·8	140.0 88.1 17.4 25.7 8.8	140 · 7 88 · 4 17 · 7 25 · 9 8 · 7
2.7 56.2 40.8 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 2.7 5.6 2.8 5.6 5.6 2.8 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6	$\begin{array}{c} 415 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 415 \cdot 2 \\ 59 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 414\cdot 5\\ 59\cdot 0\\ 42\cdot 5\\ 93\cdot 2\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 9\\ 62\cdot 1\\ 19\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{561} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{105} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{117} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 579 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 7 \\ 118 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 92 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{579.1} \\ \textbf{113.0} \\ \textbf{83.8} \\ \textbf{118.5} \\ \textbf{9.3} \\ \textbf{32.7} \\ \textbf{7.3} \\ \textbf{32.7} \\ \textbf{7.3} \\ \textbf{11.6} \\ \textbf{9.6} \\ \textbf{92.9} \\ \textbf{5.6} \\ \textbf{16.4} \\ \textbf{16.9} \\ \textbf{16.9} \\ \textbf{18.6} \\ \textbf{31.4} \\ \textbf{11.5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 578\cdot 8}\\ {\bf 112\cdot 9}\\ {\bf 84\cdot 0}\\ {\bf 118\cdot 7}\\ {\bf 9\cdot 5}\\ {\bf 32\cdot 6}\\ {\bf 7\cdot 3}\\ {\bf 11\cdot 5}\\ {\bf 9\cdot 6}\\ {\bf 5\cdot 6}\\ {\bf 16\cdot 3}\\ {\bf 16\cdot 8}\\ {\bf 16\cdot 3}\\ {\bf 16\cdot 8}\\ {\bf 31\cdot 3}\\ {\bf 11\cdot 6}\end{array}$	963 ·7 161·8 121·8 210·2 37·3 51·0 12·4 19·9 14·5 10·1 28·9 22·5 27·0 92·1 29·7	994.8 172.5 126.2 212.7 37.4 54.2 0 20 0 15.4 128.1 10.2 30.4 23.6 27.5 94.1 30.5	994 ·3 172·4 126·3 211·9 37·5 54·3 11·9 20·0 15·3 128·2 10·2 30·7 23·7 4 93·9 30·6	993 · 3 171 · 9 126 · 5 211 · 9 37 · 7 54 · 3 11 · 8 19 · 9 15 · 3 128 · 0 10 · 2 30 · 6 23 · 6 23 · 4 93 · 4 30 · 8
13.2 28.4 9.9 4.9	43.5 28.9 10.0 4.6	43.5 28.9 10.0 4.6	43·3 28·7 10·0 4·6	29.0 7.7 16.3 5.0	29·4 7·9 16·7 4·8	29·3 7·9 16·7 4·7	29.5 8.0 16.8 4.7	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	72·9 36·8 26·7 9·4	72.8 36.8 26.7 9.3	72.8 36.7 26.8 9.3
4·9 72·1 10·7 8·6 7·6 8·9 50·5	188·3 74·2 10·6 8·7 7·7 9·1 61·7 16·3	188.5 74.5 10.6 8.7 7.6 9.1 61.5 16.5	187.6 74.1 10.5 8.7 7.6 9.1 61.0 16.6	461 · 8 201 · 6 84 · 2 63 · 7 13 · 8 31 · 0 64 · 1 3 · 4	465 · 0 205 · 1 82 · 0 63 · 5 13 · 7 32 · 2 64 · 8 3 · 7	466 · 1 205 · 5 82 · 8 63 · 6 13 · 6 32 · 4 64 · 4 3 · 8	464.5 204.7 82.7 63.6 13.5 32.6 63.6 3.8	646.7 273.7 94.9 72.3 21.4 39.9 124.6 19.9	653·3 279·3 92·6 72·2 21·4 41·3 126·5 20·0	654.6 280.0 93.4 72.3 21.2 41.5 125.9 20.3	652 · 1 278 · 8 93 · 2 72 · 3 21 · 1 41 · 7 124 · 6 20 · 4
77 · 2 31 · 4 99 · 5 18 · 7 24 · 3 43 · 1 14 · 3 34 · 1 12 · 0 43 · 1 71 · 3 17 · 3 28 · 2 19 · 9	476.3 31.6 106.8 19.5 24.6 41.5 13.9 37.7 22.2 44.1 70.0 17.2 27.4 19.8	478 · 4 31 · 5 107 · 1 19 · 6 24 · 6 42 · 2 13 · 9 37 · 8 22 · 2 44 · 2 70 · 4 17 · 3 17 · 9 19 · 7	482 •1 31·3 107·7 19·9 24·6 43·4 14·0 38·2 22·4 44·4 70·6 17·4 28·4 19·8	358 · 4 7 · 8 79 · 0 33 · 5 14 · 8 19 · 4 4 · 9 59 · 9 40 · 3 29 · 7 17 · 2 13 · 1 16 · 0 22 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 358 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 358\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 74\cdot 9\\ 37\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 64\cdot 6\\ 39\cdot 5\\ 29\cdot 5\\ 16\cdot 6\\ 12\cdot 7\\ 15\cdot 1\\ 21\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 367\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 75\cdot 6\\ 38\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 19\cdot 9\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 64\cdot 8\\ 41\cdot 6\\ 31\cdot 1\\ 16\cdot 9\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 3\\ 21\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 835 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 188 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 62 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 8 \\ 88 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 444 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 834 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 181 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 6 \\ 86 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 836 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 61 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 7 \\ 87 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	849.3 39.2 183.3 58.3 40.0 63.3 18.6 103.0 64.0 75.5 87.5 30.4 44.7 41.5

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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

T.Better A. J. J.			61	(Thousand	s)							
		N	lales		1	Fe	males	and the second		T	otal	
Industry	End- May, 1953	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	End- May, 1953	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- May, 1954	End- May, 1953	End- Mar.,	End- April,	End- May,
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232·2 84·3 96·1 15·5 21·2 15·1	235·3 84·2 99·3 15·1 21·3 15·4	84.3	234·7 84·0 98·8 15·5 21·3 15·1	58.6 12.2 32.3 2.5 6.6 5.0	61·2 12·5 33·8 2·5 6·8	61·0 12·4 33·7 2·5 6·8	61·2 12·4 33·8 2·5 6·8	290.8 96.5 128.4 18.0 27.8	1954 296.5 96.7 133.1 17.6 28.1	1954 296·4 96·7 132·7 17·8 28·2	1954 295 · 9 96 · 4 132 · 6 18 · 0 28 · 1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	322.7 60.4 3.8 17.9 17.1 85.4 138.1	333.0 65.0 4.1 19.9 17.9 86.2 139.9	333.6 65.2 4.1 20.0 17.9 86.4 140.0	335·3 65·8 4·1 20·0 17·9 87·3 140·2	182 · 8 182 · 8 18 · 6 1 · 8 27 · 4 25 · 5 21 · 4 88 · 1	5.6 192.5 19.8 2.0 31.2 27.4 22.2 89.9	5.6 193.6 20.0 1.9 31.4 27.4 22.3 90.6	5·7 194·7 20·1 1·9 31·7 27·6 22·5	20.1 505.5 79.0 5.6 45.3 42.6 106.8	21.0 525.5 84.8 6.1 51.1 45.3 108.4	21.0 527.2 85.2 6.0 51.4 45.3 108.7	20·8 530·0 85·9
Other Manufacturing Industries	147.4 69.6 11.5 8.5 10.5 4.8 6.5 36.0	156.2 74.8 12.9 8.8 11.0 5.0 5.8 37.9	156.8 75.2 12.9 8.8 11.1 5.0 5.8 38.0	157.2 75.4 12.8 8.8 11.1 4.9 6.0 38.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	119·1 40·4 3·5 8·3 20·2 7·7 1·8	119.5 40.6 3.5 8.4 20.2 7.7 1.8	90.9 120.1 40.7 3.4 8.5 20.7 7.7 1.8	226·2 253·4 105·5 14·7 16·0 28·2 11·9 8·5	229.8 275.3 115.2 16.4 17.1 31.2 12.7 7.6	230.6 276.3 115.8 16.4 17.2 31.3 12.7 7.6	231 · 1 277 · 3 116 · 1 16 · 2 17 · 3 31 · 8 12 · 6 7 · 8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting	5,719·2 1,259·1 1,196·9	5,834·2 1,226·5 1,162·9	5,844 · 1 1,238 · 7 1,174 · 9	5,855.0 1,248.8 1,184.9	32.6 2,827.3 46.7 38.8	37·2 2,919·5 46·4 38·8	37·3 2,926·1 46·4 38·8	37·3 2,944·2 46·4 38·8	68.6 8,546.5 1,305.8 1,235.7	75·1 8,753·7 1,272·9	75·3 8,770·2 1,285·1	75·5 8,799·2 1,295·2
Gas. Electricity and Water	62·2 334·7 132·7 168·6 33·4	63.6 338.7 132.8 172.5 33.4	63.8 337.7 132.1 172.2 33.4	63.9 336.7 131.0 172.3	7·9 37·9 14·0 22·1	7.6 38.3 14.3 22.2	7.6 38.4 14.4 22.2	7.6 38.4 14.4 22.2	70·1 372·6 146·7 190·7	1,201 · 7 71 · 2 377 · 0 147 · 1 194 · 7	1,213·7 71·4 376·1 146·5 194·4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	224·2 22·4 158·6	216·3 19·9 153·5	216·1 20·5 153·1	33·4 215·9 21·6 152·7	1.8 49.7 2.4 14.5	1.8 50.7 2.1	1.8 51.0 2.2	1.8 51.8 2.4	35·2 273·9 24·8	35·2 267·0 22·0	35·2 267·1 22·7	267.7 24.0
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul- tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,096·2 112·5	1,106·8 116·3	1,106·7 115·1	1,106.0	1,092.7	13·5 1,095·7	13·5 1,105·9	13·4 1,117·7	173·1 2,188·9	167·0 2,202·5	166·6 2,212·6	166·1 2,223·7
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	68 · 4 119 · 7 299 · 0 162 · 6 315 · 7 18 · 3	69.8 121.0 296.4 163.8 319.7 19.8	113.1 70.1 121.4 296.4 163.8 320.2 19.7	113.5 70.2 122.4 296.3 164.2 319.8 19.6	31 · 1 28 · 3 55 · 7 286 · 3 100 · 0 557 · 2 34 · 1	32.1 29.0 56.4 283.9 101.8 559.7 32.8	32.0 29.0 56.5 285.4 102.0 566.8 34.2	31.9 29.3 56.3 289.0 103.0 574.2 34.0	143.6 96.7 175.4 585.3 262.6 872.9	148.4 98.8 177.4 580.3 265.6 879.4	147 · 1 99 · 1 177 · 9 581 · 8 265 · 8 887 · 0	145.4 99.5 178.7 585.3 267.2 894.0
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	58 · 2 39 · 9 180 · 8 31 · 2 11 · 3	57.6 35.8 172.3 30.6 11.0	57.9 37.0 175.0 30.8 11.1	57 · 1 38 · 9 178 · 0 30 · 9 11 · 1	75.8 42.2 494.5 109.2 32.4	75.5 38.9 467.2 107.8 31.8	74.8 39.1 475.6 108.0 32.5	75.1 39.6 486.4 108.2 33.1	52·4 134·0 82·1 675·3 140·4 43·7	52.6 133.1 74.7 639.5 138.4 42.8	53·9 132·7 76·1 650·6 138·8 43·6	53.6 132.2 78.5 664.4 139.1 44.2

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manu-facturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship-repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (*i.e.*, they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Moreover, no figures are included for firms with only an insignificant propor-tion of production workers on overtime. Employers are asked to

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 29th May, 1954 (at establishments which rendered returns)

	Estimated	O1	peratives on Shor	t-time	Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime			
. Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron Foundries Iron Foundries Iron Actual Manufacture Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Hosiery and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Furniture and Pholstery Paper and Board Deter Manufacturing Industries Rubber	$\begin{array}{c} 252\cdot 8\\ 64\cdot 5\\ 286\cdot 7\\ 419\cdot 4\\ 170\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 8\\ 30\cdot 5\\ 74\cdot 5\\ 1,126\cdot 1\\ 731\cdot 6\\ 394\cdot 5\\ 641\cdot 0\\ 227\cdot 0\\ 146\cdot 6\\ 111\cdot 6\\ 327\cdot 1\\ 80\cdot 6\\ 788\cdot 6\\ 143\cdot 0\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 174\cdot 1\\ 100\cdot 7\\ 69\cdot 4\\ 46\cdot 9\\ 443\cdot 9\\ 179\cdot 1\\ 524\cdot 6\\ 189\cdot 7\\ 84\cdot 9\\ 340\cdot 4\\ 69\cdot 0\\ 174\cdot 8\\ 79\cdot 8\\ 79\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 4.8 \\ 2.4 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.3 \\ \hline 0.9 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ \hline 0.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 10.9 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 1.6 \\ 8 \\ 3.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 3\\ 0\cdot 9\\ 46\cdot 0\\ 24\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 8\\ 2\cdot 9\\ \hline \\ -\\ 16\cdot 5\\ 13\cdot 6\\ 2\cdot 9\\ 6\cdot 4\\ 1\cdot 2\\ \hline \\ 2\cdot 2\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 126\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 157\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 2\\ 56\cdot 0\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 157\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 2\\ 225\cdot 3\\ 25\cdot 2\\ 21\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 2\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 4\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 8\\ 9\\ 9\frac{1}{10}\\ 9\\ 11\\ 17\frac{1}{12}2\frac{1}{13}\\ 9\frac{1}{11}\\ 7\frac{1}{12}2\frac{1}{13}\\ 9\frac{1}{11}\\ 7\frac{1}{11}\frac{1}{11}\frac{1}{11}\\ 16\frac{1}{11}\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 432 \cdot 5 \\ 318 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 231 \cdot 8 \\ 75 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 131 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	559-7 51-0 678-7 926-0 310-5 251-5 98-8 223-7 3,609-9 2,709-6 900-3 1,825-3 558-3 558-3 558-3 298-9 734-5 130-0 767-0 29-6 22:3 314-4 27-8 130-8 52-8 136-7 70-9 1,032-7 294-6 99-3 901-1 241-8 416-2	86999108978888797861## 586445866	
Fotal, All Manufacturing Industries	5,642.6	41.4	438.0	101	27.9	244.4	9*	

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linistry of Labo	ur Gaze	ette. July			-			4 1 441. Tax	00/4	054			237
				1	11		ent a	t 14th Jun The following Ta			bers of p	ersons regis	tered as
SUI The number nd 14th June	rs of p	persons	FOR GI registered is follows	as uner			th May	unemployed at 14th ployment in each F	h June, 1	954, and 1	the percen	tage rates o	of unem-
+		Men 18 ind over	Boys under 18	Women and over	18 Gi r unde	irls er 18	Total	Region	registere	ers of perso d as unempl th June, 195	oyed	Percentage ra unemployme	
Oth May 4th June	1	177,320	7,381 4,829	97,050 78,654	7,	835	289,426 239,521	Region	Males	Females	Fotal Ma	les Females	Total
Decrease ()		26,117	- 2,552	- 18,396	- 2,	California.	49,905	London and South- Eastern	29,502 6,763	3.028	9,791 0	·9 0·6 ·9 0·8	0.8
It is estimated mployed at 1 of employees.	4th Ju	ne repre	sented 1.	1 per cer	nt. of th	ne total	number	Southern	4,944 7,822 6,567	3.943	1,912 1 10,510 0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \cdot 7 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 5 & 0 \cdot 6 \\ \cdot 5 & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	0.8 1.1 0.5 0.5
An analysis nemploymen	of the	e figures	for 14th	June acc	ording			North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern	4,627 10,658 24,721 14,699	4,585	15,243 0 38,799 1	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \cdot 9 & 0 \cdot 8 \\ \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 6 & 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	0.8 1.3 2.0 2.4
	2 22	11 1 24	oyed (inclu	A AND A		1	Stradtley P Strad Rs Ostar (D)	Scotland Wales Great Britain	32,706 13,023 156,032		19,582 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} \cdot 4 & 2 \cdot 6 \\ \cdot 9 & 2 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\frac{2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 1}$
	Unem	- Uner				empor-						Andrea State	h and a
144126 1999 - 12 1999 - 12 1999 - 12	for no nore th	t 2 west an but r	than ploy eks for m not tha	ed ore Tot	HEALER ST.	arily opped	Total	NUMBERS	UNEN	IPLOYI	ED IN T	HE UNI	TED
Men 18 and	2 week	s more t 8 wee		eks			and	KINGD	OM :]	REGIO	NAL AN	ALYSIS	
over oys under 18 Vomen 18 and	37,14 2,37	15 1,4	481	790 4,	496 646 170	7,707 183 4,484	151,203 4,829 78,654	The total numb Employment Exch was 269,057, include	anges in	the Unite	d Kingdon	n at 14th Ju	ne, 1954,
over firls under 18 Total	20,47 2,11 62,10		374	849 4,	.336	499	4,835	5,621 girls. Of the	e total, 2	54,448 (ir and 14.60	cluding 4,	712 casual arily stopp	workers) ed. The
The total of		-	1 1des 44,0	1 66 marrie	ed won	nen.	<u> 2 38 7</u>	temporarily stopp understanding that employment.	ed are put they a	are short	ly to retu	rn to thei	r former
The numbe 4th June, 19	ers of 54, an	wholly alysed a	unemploy	ved perso to durat	ons in of	each R unemp	loyment,	The numbers o Region at 14th Jun	f unemp ne, 1954,	loyed per are show	sons on t n below.	he registers	in each
nd also the pelow. Sepa	number rate fi	ers temp	orarily s re given	topped, a for male	are give es and	en in the female	he Table es. The	The loss	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Constanting -
inemployed i next page.	n eac	h Regio	on are sh	own in t	the firs	t Table	e on the	Region	18 years and over	under 18 years	18 years and over	under 18 years	Total
Kingdon Nigra		anaidy pod	Wholly Une (including	employed Casuals)	of the second			The second se	1	Wholly Uner	nployed (inc	luding Casual	s)
Region		Apres 1	Unem- ployed	en a ment	-	Tempo-	-	London and South- Eastern	26,526 6,345	978 188	11,109 2,725 3,157	621 207	39,234 9,465 8,237
Kegion	196 197	Unem- ployed for not	for more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more	Total	rarily Stopped	Total	Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	4,715 7,522 6,072 4,292	157 161 151 108	3,157 3,773 3,599 2,138	208 212 160 155	11,668 9,982 6,693
		more than 2 weeks	but not more than 8 weeks	than 8 weeks				E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern	9,443 23,002 13,884	209 873 416	3,867 12,441 8,505 16,981	155 222 457 645	13,741 36,773 23,450
000,312,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0			100 S. 10	Male	s		10402 10402	Scotland Wales Great Britain	29,540 12,155 143,496	1,019 386 4,646	74,170	882 567 4,336	48,422 18,983 226,648
London and S Eastern	outh-	8,882 1,741	7,130 1,540	11,492 3,252	27,504	1,998	29,502	Northern Ireland	19,586	1,093	6,557	564	27,800
Eastern Southern South-Western Midland		1,741 1,417 1,972 3,182	1,540 1,066 1,625 1,225 977	3,252 2,389 4,086 1,816 1,818	6,533 4,872 7,683 6,223 4,400	230 72 139 344	6,763 4,944 7,822 6,567	United Kingdom	163,082	5,739	80,727	4,900	254,448
North-Midland B. and W. Ridin North-Western		1,605 2,590 6,623	2,305	4,757	9,652	344 227 1,006 846	4,627 10,658 24,721	London and South-		1			
Northern Scotland Wales		2,848 6,315 2,345	3,320 6,655 2,658	17,589 7,538	14,300 30,559 12,541	399 2,147 482	14,699 32,706 13,023	Eastern Eastern Southern	1,982 230 72 137	$\begin{vmatrix} 16\\ -\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	770 94 35 102	$\begin{vmatrix} 33\\ -2\\ -3 \end{vmatrix}$	2,801 326 107 244
Great Brita	in	39,520	34,449	<u></u>	48,142	7,890	156,032	Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western	341 215 999	12 7	182 388 432	2 36 64	528
London and S	South-	di naba	<u>u boses</u> 1967-1	Fema	les	Canada and a second	1-2016	Northern Scotland	838 383 2,041 469	8 16 106 13	1,106 474 788 113	74 147 134 4	1,502 2,026 1,020 3,069 599
Eastern Eastern Southern		5,581 990 998	3,238 902 1,043	2,911 1,040 1,324 1,766	11,730 2,932 3,365 3,985	803 96 35	12,533 3,028 3,400	Wales Great Britain	7,707	183	4,484	499	12,873
South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridin		1,097 1,801 946	1,122 956 680	1,002	3,985 3,759 2,293 4,089	105 184 424 496	4,090	Northern Ireland United Kingdom	325 8,032	20	1,169	721	1,736
North-Western Northern Scotland		1,423 3,582 1,625 3,396	1,147 3,734 2,592 4,460	1,519 5,582 4,933 10,007	12,898 9,150 17,863	1,180 621 922	14,078 9,771 18,785			Total Re	gistered as U	Inemployed	ana MuddataW Migar abadi
Wales Great Brita	 in	1,146	1,739 21,613	3,557	6,442 78,506	4,983		London and South- Eastern	28,508	994	11,879 2,819	654 209	42,035
		- 138 X.		Tota	al	ac bris	1.12.201 1.12.201 2.12.201	Eastern	6,575 4,787 7,659 6,413	188 157 163 154	3,192 3,875 3,781	208 215 162	42,035 9,791 8,344 11,912 10,510 7,344 15,243 38,799
London and S Eastern		14,463	10,368	14,403	39,234	2,801		North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western	4,507 10,442 23,840 14,267	120 216 881 432	1 13,547	191 286 531 792	7,344 15,243 38,799 24,470
Eastern Southern South-Western Midland		2,731 2,415 3,069 4,983	,2,442 2,109 2,747 2,181	4,292 3,713 5,852 2,818 2,485	9,465 8,237 11,668 9,982	326 107 244 528	8,344 11,912 10,510	Northern Scotland Wales	31,581 12,624	1,125	17,769 5,988	1,016 571	24,470 51,491 19,582
North-Midland E. and W. Ridin North-Western	ngs	2,551 4,013 10,205 4,473	1,657 3,452 9,682 5,912	6,276	6,693 13,741	651 1,502 2,026 1,020	7,344	Great Britain Northern Ireland	151,203 19,911	4,829			239,521
Northern Scotland Wales	::	4,473 9,711 3,491	5,912 11,115 4,397	13,065 27,596 11,095	36,773 23,450 48,422 18,983	1,020 3,069 599	51,491	United Kingdom	171,114	5,942	86,380	5,621	269,057
Great Brita	uin	62,105	56,062	108,481	226,648	12,873	239,521	* Number register total number of emp	ed as uner	nployed exp	pressed as p	ercentage of	the estimate

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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 Employ-ment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th June, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 10th May, 1954.

Provide the second second	Re	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th June, 1954							
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over		Total	in Totals as com- pared with 10th May, 1954				
London and South-Eastern	28,508	11,879	1,648	42,035	- 9,797				
London (Administrative County) Acton	13,646		448	18,956 165	- 2,768				
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham	158 1,429	70 395	4 57	232 1,881	- 46 - 794				
Croydon Dagenham	621 578 250	340 249 130	65 16 32	1,026 843 412	- 55 - 287 - 103				
Ealing East Ham Enfield	177 200	89 136	17	283 347	- 67 - 75				
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	162 387 49	103 260 23	17 35 11	282 682 83	$- 69 \\ - 116 \\ - 38$				
Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow.	309 353 590	132 133 170	23 18 29	464 504 780	- 40 - 93				
Tottenham	554 706	241 246	30 33	789 825 985	- 167 - 2 - 224				
Eastern	354 6,575	2,819	25 397	463 9,791	- 123 - 4,007				
Bedford Cambridge Ipswich	75 114	58 61	12 5	145 180	- 51 - 69				
Luton	306 92 855	103 69 206	27 7 10	436 168 1,071	-103 - 9 - 182				
Southend-on-Sea Watford	654 132	240 76	19 9	913 217	$- 334 \\ - 48$				
Southern Bournemouth Oxford	4,787 517	3,192 160	365 15	8,344 692	- 2,674 - 367				
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	135 965 259	130 1,053 144	10 24 19	275 2,042 422	- 36 - 553 - 37				
Slough Southampton	121 664	62 390	7 46	190 1,100	+ 25 - 499				
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	7,659 1,755	3,875 671	378 50	11,912 2,476	- 3,975 - 388				
Gloucester Plymouth	401 131 929 45	287 69 1,009 127	10 17 59 20	698 217 1,997 192	- 368 - 18 - 375 - 59				
Midland Birmingham	6,413 1,719	3,781 772	316 72	10,510 2,563	- 2,091 - 700				
Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury	61 379 102	60 210 29	4 33 3	125	+ 14 - 210				
Smethwick	94 688	49 267	11 17	154 972	- 18 - 85				
West Bromwich	250 158 360	189 99 207	18 6 22	457 263 589	- 137 - 18 - 99				
Worcester	144 4,507	61 2,526	- 311		- 29				
Chesterfield	223 226	89 130	59	317 - 365 -	-1,326 + 18 - 42				
Leicester	771 434 163	191 229 45	49 10 14	673 -	- 379 - 51 - 26				
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham	102 165 868	110 118 311	7 9	219 -	- 18 - 7				
Peterborough	74 47	116 96	46 9 25	1,225 - 199 - 168 -	- 31 - 15 - 72				
East and West Ridings Barnsley	10,442	4,299	502	15,243 - 382 -					
Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster	553 98 245	172 31 204	14 2 7	739 -	- 130 - 44				
Halifax	128 248	36 101	$-\frac{1}{1}$	456 - 164 - 350 +	- 66				
Hull	3,063 1,822 138	895 553 118	60 35 11	4,018 - 2,410 -	152 231				
Wakefield	1,299 148	537 98	42 4	1,878 -	547 14				
North-Western	253 23,840	70 13,547	16 1,412	339 – 38,799 –	60 6,361				
Accrington	95 128 357	72 39 499	3 10 24	170 -	7 95				
Birkenhead	769 100	705 57	22 7	880 – 1,496 – 164 –	111 301 36				
Blackpool Bolton Burnley	469 393 199	331 114 97	38 20 6	838 – 527 –	1,163 44				
Bury Crewe	164 120	177 129	9 12	$\begin{array}{c c} 302 \\ 350 \\ 261 \\ - \end{array}$	48 165 26				
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	10,098 3,198	3,468 1,191	622 1 131 1	4,188 - 4,520 -	2,222 481				
Royton)	316 225	237 279	13 18	566 + 522 -	10 37				
St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	117 356	90 774	46 30	253 + -	42 58				
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	701 271 463	223 214 502	14 25	938 - 510 -	185 224				
Warrington	463 290 463	502 455 233	28 14 4	993 - 759 - 700 -	342 15 1				
	a start	in starting		sper relati	MAN ST				

	N Rej	Inc.(+) o Dec. (-)			
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	in Totals as com- pared with 10th May 1954
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	14,267 166 250 790 690 425	8,979 149 196 398 548 533	1,224 11 12 58 29 20	24,470 326 458 1,246 1,267 978	- 4,770 - 94 - 220 - 148 - 92 - 264
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	655 2,268 1,085 452 1,771 263	523 1,190 481 371 1,489 151	48 60 64 61 254 9	1,226 3,518 1,630 884 3,514 423	- 193 - 687 - 352 - 82 - 726 - 46
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	31,581 1,416 203 1,371 3,060 10,852 799 1,135 427	17,769 560 75 909 893 4,378 929 853 216	2,141 36 6 147 136 470 115 156 20	51,491 2,012 284 2,427 4,089 15,700 1,843 2,144 663	- 9,308 - 436 - 40 - 99 - 758 - 1,949 - 285 - 126 - 309
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	12,624 1,623 687 455 1,032 1,229	5,988 332 250 196 505 597	970 74 69 22 65 42	19,582 2,029 1,006 673 1,602 1,868	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	19,911 6,262 2,461	7,726 2,825 774	1,899 241 381	29,536 9,328 3,616	- 2,334 - 935 + 100

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1953, and monthly figures for 1954.

		C	Great Brita	in		2000.00000
-	Wholly U (including	nemployed g Casuals)		orarily	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 83,700 257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200 2215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 22,900 22,900 52,100 113,500 86,500 75,900 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600	137,200 100,600 29,300 800 400 600 600 600 4,300 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 8,100 31,800 13,900	78,500 59,200 28,100 28,000 500 700 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200	1,513,600 962,700 349,800 123,200 81,600 74,500 137,100 374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 139,300 99,100 89,600 157,000 405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000
1954 :	233,293 245,800 213,319 194,734 176,584 148,142	121,090 119,276 113,200 108,345 99,710 78,506	11,634 15,863 10,819 8,561 8,117 7,890	6,839 6,364 5,528 4,945 5,015 4,983	372,856 387,303 342,866 316,585 289,426 239,521	414,615 429,526 381,537 352,957 321,296 269,057

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th April, 1954 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 839,210, compared with 846,684 at 18th January, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st June, 1954, was 43,157, of whom 37,368 were males and 5,789 were females. The total included 20,306 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 22,851 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Office Patrice of the	and the second	315 14	7	E.S.	4.10.2	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for c Ex-Service Others	ordinar:	y emp	loymen	it : 		18,461 14,724	176 5,157	18,637 19,881
Total		*			24.	33,185	5,333	38,518
under spe	obtain ecial co	emplo	yment	fied as other	un- than			and
likely to	obtain ecial co	emplo	yment	fied as other	un- than	1,662 2,521	7 449	1,669 2,970
Ex-Service	obtain ecial co	emplo	ons :*	fied as other 	than			

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

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DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

Duration of	-			1			a shall be	A				1			L. Contraction		
Unemployment in weeks	Und	er 18	18 and under 20	20 and under		and ler 55	55 and over	Tota	al U	nder 18	18 and under 2			40 and under 55	55 ai ove		Total
One or less		698	876	N	Males	5,435	2 928	25,0	74	1,541	1,55	7 8	Fema ,165		1,0		16,110
Over 1 and up to 2 " 2 " " " 4 " 4 " " " 6 " 6 " " " 8 " 8 " " 13 " 13 " " 26 " 26 " " 39 " 39 " " 52	201	673 750 456 275 322 283 103 38 44	411 581 336 231 331 388 164 59 85	5,36 6,85 4,05 2,88 3,99 5,69 2,77 1,44 2,04	7 0 1 8 2 8 3 6	3,092 4,620 3,126 2,421 3,749 5,568 3,741 2,248 4,052	2,928 1,853 3,110 2,611 2,143 3,416 7,214 4,529 2,927 5,358	11,3 15,9 10,5 7,9 11,8 20,1 11,3 6,7 11,5	96 11 80 58 10 51 10 18	569 690 400 284 293 344 103 46 63	560 721 47: 37: 549 60: 19 5: 51	33 34 55 32 65 44 55 55 1 22 56 1	,045 ,795 ,229 ,822 ,119 ,751 ,929 ,369 ,239	3,815 1,586 2,547 1,863 1,468 2,156 3,374 2,031 1,256 1,412	8 6 5 7 1,3 8 5 8	79 94 57	6,260 9,577 6,580 5,456 7,892 11,460 6,133 3,320 3,629
Over 104 "" Total		642	40 3,502	1,58	6 .	4,562	6,410 42,499	12,5	98	4,333	5,18	5	381	890 22,398	8,5	77 29	1,874 78,291
Figures for the n	Constanting		The second second	-	the local	1000		<u> </u>		-			Legion a		velopm	ent Are	ea :—
Duration of				ales	• • • •		Fema		886	1. L.	CALL STATE	ales	ett sedim	a sterra		nales	n i i i n i i i i n i i i i i i i i i i
Unemployment in weeks		Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Tota
diddania dife tin			Ever sa	Sea.				i ol	Regio	ons		singlan	Care and	gan Cif s	nan filler Kalen kal		Candid
8 or less		1,331	6,422	7.418	15,171	outh-Eas 1,190	4,118	3,429	8,737	230	1,360	1,627	East 3,217 1,672	311	923	655	1,88
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		151 36	1,631 770	4,183 4,721	5,965 5,527	144 25	561 197	1,176 808	1,881 1,030 11,648	77 19 326	447 253 2,060	1,148 1,308 4,083	1,672 1,580 6,469	84 28 423	257 105 1,285	295 271 1,221	63 40 2,92
Total	1.00	1,518	8,823	16,322	26,663 Sout	1,359 hern	4,876	5,413	11,048	320	2,000	4,083		423 Western	1,205	1,221	2,92
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		193 23	190	1,336 821	2,428 1,034	378 69	1,018	631 364	2,027 815	232 47	1,284 382	1,889 1,464	3,405 1,893	347 94	1,075	776 478	2,19
Over 26 Total		230	155	1,186	1,355	18 • 465	165	326	509 3,351	25 304	235	1,933 5,286	2,193 7,491	32 473	239 1,736	501 1,755	3,96
		C. C. C.			Mid	land						an Strin	North-N	Midland			1
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	.:. .:.	259 20 6	179	1,753 708 776	4,394 907 909	388 51 13	1,383 190 89	985 307 352	2,756 548 454	143 22 12	1,143 177 110	1,295 704 793	2,581 903 915	257 52 16	774 125 72	592 222 180	1,62 39 26
Over 26 Total		285	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,237	6,210	452	1,662	1,644	3,758	177	1,430	2,792	4,399	325	971	994	2,29
			1	1- 10- 10-	A STATE	st Riding				1 1 20	5,800	E 276	10000000000	Western 935	3,711	2,652	7,29
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	 	382 44 14	554	2,238 1,487 2,202	4,709 2,085 2,672	404 65 14	1,269 351 166	893 464 459	2,566 880 639	1,138 279 116	1,588 1,271	5,376 3,101 4,949	12,314 4,968 6,336	181 42	1,623 1,003	1,304 1,429	3,10 2,47
Total		440	3,099	5,927	9,466	483 thern	1,786	1,816	4,085	1,533	8,659	13,426	23,618	1,158	6,337	5,385	12,88
8 or less		560 140		2,444 1,876	5,928	957 308	2,252 1,731	984 801	4,193	1,377	5,991 2,595	4,926 3,701	12,294	1,288	4,158	2,366 1,645	7,81
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total		763	1,032	3,883	4,978	81	988 4,971	1,024	2,840 2,093 9,126	172	2,656	8,079 16,706	10,907	177	3,247 2,224 9,629	2,249	4,6
Iotal			1			ales	1.12						Great	Britain	Lange Street	Providence and a second se	The Cash
8 or less		442 135	1,999	2,037	4,478 2,698	732 278	1,375 981	777 635	2,884 1,894	6,287 1,324	32,293 9,690 7,852	32,339 20,947 33,827	70,919 31,961 42,212	7,187 1,791 542	22,056 9,870 5,918	14,740 7,691 8,496	43,98 19,35 14,95
Over 26 Total	 	56 ~ 633	-	3,997 7,788	4,840	96 1,106	670 3,026	897 2,309	1,663 6,441	533 8,144	49,835	87,113	42,212	10.00	37,844	30,927	78,29
			11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State of the	Topper .	1		I	Developn	nent Area	IS			Collina	Real Verse	Maren - Se	cial la
9 or loss		479	2,599	2,040	North-	Eastern 841	2,002	828	3,671	340	1,429	South V	Vales and 3,110	i Monmo	uthshire	631	2,34
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		123	1,011 918	1,551 3,396	2,685 4,369	274 66	1,627 915	710 922	2,611 1,903	87 35	560 538	1,198 2,923	1,845 3,496	209 58	822 544	500 674	1,5:
Total		657	4,528	6,987	12,172 West Cu	1,181 mberland	4,544	2,460	8,185	462	2,527	5,462	8,451 South L	824 ancashire	2,524	1,805	5,1
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	1	30	5 41	91 97	233	33	67 29 20	43 27 23	143 62	44 6	166 46	179 133	389	61 19	348 241	157 135	50
Over 26 Total		40	61	193 381	259 635	3 42	20 116	23 93	46 251	3 53	61 273	416 728	480	5 85	162 751	179 471	34
ALL AND		- <u>-</u>			Mers	eyside		1			1	1 1	Wre	xham		a ataly	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26		655 221 92	994	2,422 1,310 2,230	6,135 2,525 3,120	392 85 16	1,505 725 436	864 472 530	2,761 1,282 982	8 1 3	34 11 19	45 41 128	87 53 150	33 7 2	59 23 9	37 18 37	1
Over 26	•••	92	-	5,962	3,120	493	2,666	1,866	5,025	12	64	214	290	42	91	92	2
			aller and	1	Sco	ottish	1			38	1 4 1			t Lancash	1. 3000	and a start	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26		975 261 75	1 1,812	2,828 2,054 4,952	7,791 4,127 6,894	834 247 81	2,664 2,256 1,558	1,475 1,043 1,479	4,973 3,546 3,118	10 2 —	75 8 2	91 57 66	176 67 68	4	42 6 4	61 19 33	1
Total	in the second	1,311		9,834	18,812	1,162	6,478	3,997	11,637	12	85	214	311	4	52	113	1

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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 14th June, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

Industry	Uner	holly nployed		Great Bri porarily	1	Total	and selection	- U	nited King (all classes	dom s)
Industry		Females	sto Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Palaon
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,140 4,375 264 2,501	1,268 1,240 23 5	1,210 41 1,168	186 183 1 2	8,350 4,416 265 3,669	1,454 1,423 24 7	9,804 5,839 289 3,676	12,308 8,113 343 3,852	1,553 1,522 24 7	13,861 9,635 367 3,859
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining*	1,848 1,284 25 268 52 121 98	$ \begin{array}{r} 129 \\ 92 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 5 \\ 26 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18\\5\\-1\\1\\12\\-\end{array} $	11111	1,866 1,289 25 269 52 133 98	$ \begin{array}{c c} 129 \\ 92 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 5 \\ 26 \end{array} $	1,995 1,381 25 275 52 138 124	2,194 1,296 31 525 55 185 102	$ \begin{array}{c} 134\\ 92\\ \overline{}\\ \phantom{$	2,328 1,388 31 533 55 192 129
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Barthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers. Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,294 707, 341 235 210 34 767	958 194 218 239 171 8 128	63 17 18 9 1 		2,357 724 359 244 211 34	1,007 196 258 241 174 8	3,364 920 617 485 385 42	2,563 802 373 246 213 38	1,021 197 260 243 176 8	3,584 999 633 489 389 46
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	2,552 80 1,111 84	128 1,707 4 441 213	$\frac{18}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\\ 17\\ 11\\ 2\end{array}$	785 2,560 80 1,113 85	130 1,724 4 452 215	915 4,284 84 1,565 300	891 2,705 80 1,230 88	137 1,740 4 456 217	1,028 4,445 84 1,686 305
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	434 199 158 183 303	424 93 425 30 77	1 		435 199 158 183 307	425 93 428 30 77	860 292 586 213 384	435 201 170 191 310	425 93 438 30 77	860 294 608 221 387
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	3,203 89	808 5	1,946 9	106	5,149 98	914 5	6,063 103	5,238 105	914 5	6,152 110
specified Iron Foundries	1,127 1,003 125 63 268	208 288 85 47 42	852 750 34 23 248	31 47 12 1	1,979 1,753 159 86 516	239 335 97 48 42	2,218 2,088 256 134 558	2,018 1,782 161 86 518	239 335 97 48 42	2,257 2,117 258 134 560
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	528 14,599	133 4,146	30 289	15 46	558 14,888	148 4,192	706 19,080	568	148 4,269	20.025
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5,995 488 173 125 274 66 272 318 933 4,123 469 215 128 347 87 70 516	318 63 19 7 67 21 72 189 59 1,141 304 230 232 519 258 111 536	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \\ 5 \\ 34 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 30 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 104 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	2 	6,099 493 207 125 274 71 302 320 936 4,227 470 215 128 348 87 70 516	320 63 19 7 74 21 88 189 59 1,146 305 232 232 521 258 113 545	6,419 556 226 132 348 92 509 995 5,373 775 447 360 869 345 183 1,061	6,520 512 215 127 282 71 413 325 947 4,438 482 221 129 379 88 75 532	323 63 19 7 74 21 109 200 60 1,159 308 233 232 535 258 114 554 54	6,843 575 234 134 356 92 522 525 1,007 5,597 790 454 361 914 346 189 1,086
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	4,072 1,081 1,500 612	977 243 217 201	23 19 3	7 3 3	4,095 1,100 1,503 612	984 246 217 204	5,079 1,346 1,720 816	4,409 1,180 1,667 673	1,058 251 232 232	5,467 1,431 1,899 905
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	416 54 144 204 61	241 6 9 14 46	1	1	417 54 144 204	242 6 9 14	659 60 153 218	421 55 145 205	244 6 9 14	665 61 154 219
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,402 193 108 159 216 234 144 1,348	1,890 142 189 22 160 440 108 829	359 161 65 23 81 21 1 7	196 46 120 1 9 13 1 6	61 2,761 354 173 182 297 255 145 1,355	46 2,086 188 309 23 169 453 109 835	107 4,847 542 482 205 466 708 254 2,190	63 2,846 363 174 202 297 265 146 1,399	70 2,105 188 310 23 169 461 109 845	133 4,951 551 484 225 466 726 255 2,244
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	515 271 108 76 60	410 201 130 58 21	19 11 1 7 —	10 	534 282 109 83 60	420 201 130 68 21	954 483 239 151 81	555 295 115 85 60	440 215 132 71 22	995 510 247 156 82
extiles	2,505 392 167 475 117 84 59 304 72 122 19 70 70 44	4,152 545 340 624 174 215 267 305 590 38 206 72	7777 8 5 67 1 3 1 13 82 77 1	1,609 214 135 205 45 13 19 10 535 7 138 9	3,282 400 172 542 118 87 60 304 85 204 19 147 45	5,761 759 475 829 72 219 228 286 315 1,125 45 344 81	9,043 1,159 647 1,371 190 306 288 590 400 1,329 64 491 126	4,551 414 173 562 150 103 1,006 311 124 231 22 169 54	7,784 774 486 867 110 239 1,621 291 472 1,188 48 366 83	12,335 1,188 659 1,429 260 342 2,627 602 596 1,419 70 535 137
Narrow Fabrics		206 72 373 214 117			147 45 108 861 130	344 81 542 323 118	491 126 650 1,184 248	169 54 133 969 130	366 83 683 438 118	

*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. The total of 1,289 males unemployed includes 342 men registered

		Ind
Leather, Leather	or Goods	and
Leather (Tar Leather Goo Fur	ining and	i D.
Clothing Tailoring		•
Dressmaking Overalls, Shi Hats, Caps a	A DOLLARD AND AND A DOLLARD AND AND AND A DOLLARD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	
Dress Indust Manufacture	ries not of Boots	else s, Sl
rubber) Repair of Bo		2216
Food, Drink an Grain Millin	9	12.7
Bread and F Biscuits	lour Con	
Meat and M Milk Produc Sugar and C	ts	
Cocoa, Choo Preserving o Food Indust	colate an f Fruit a	d S nd
Food Indust Brewing and Wholesale B	wanning	else
Other Drink Tobacco	Industri	ies
Manufactures	of Wood	and
Timber (Sav Furniture an Shop and O	nd Uphol ffice Fitt	steing
Shop and O Wooden Co Miscellaneo	ntainers	and
Paper and Prin Paper and H	nting Board	
Wallpaper. Cardboard		lart
Cases . Manufactur specified		
Printing and Other Print	ing and I	ng Pub
ing, etc Other Manufa		ndu
Rubber . Linoleum, I	Leather C	lot
Brushes and Toys, Game Miscellaneo Production	Brooms and Sp	ort
Production Miscellaneo	and Prin	ting
Building and C	Contractio	ng
Building Electric Win Civil Engine	ring and eering Co	Con
Gas, Electrici	ty and W	ater
Gas Electricity Water		
Transport and Railways .	Commu	nica
Railways . Tramway a Other Road	nd Omni 1 Passeng	bus er
Goods Tran	nsport by	R
Sea Transp Port, River Harbour, I Air Transp	ort	nal,
Postal, Tele Other Tran	sport and	
THE REAL PROPERTY OF	rades	
Distributive T Dealing in Agricultu Dealing in Wholesale Retail Dist Wholesale	Coal, iral Supp	Bu
Dealing in Wholesale Retail Dist	Other In Distribut	ion of 1
Wholesale Retail Dist Retail Dist	Distribut	ion of 1
Retail Dis Newspar		of
Insurance, Ba		d Fi
Public Admin National C Local Gov	lovernme	ent Ser
Professional	Services	
Accountan Education Law	cy	
Medical an Religion		
Other Prof	Gamian	
Miscellaneou Theatres, C Sport, Oth	Cinemas,	Mu
Catering, I	Hotels, et	c./
Laundries Dry Clean Hairdressin Private Do Private Do	ng and Nomestic S	Ian
Private Do Other Serv	mestic S	ervi
Ex-Service P	ersonnel	not
Other Person	s not Cla	ssi

y, 1954

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

y and any the second	Wh Unem (including	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo stop			Total			ited Kingdo all classes)	m
re state	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ng) and Fellmongery	386 203 106 77	323 120 142 61	79 60 5 14	42 12 9 21	465 263 111 91	365 132 151 82	830 395 262 173	478 265 121 92	378 138 157 83	856 403 278 175
e specified	2,447 1,522 111 46 42 64	3,675 1,910 598 436 89 228	1,620 1,304 19 1 56 6	1,608 1,002 141 111 45 28	4,067 2,826 130 47 98 70	5,283 2,912 739 547 134 256	9,350 5,738 869 594 232 326	4,277 2,872 133 95 99 94	7,065 3,054 802 1,826 135 483	11,342 5,926 935 1,921 234 577
Slippers and Clogs (exc.	333 329	388 26	227	280	560 336	668 27	1,228	598 386	736 29	1,334 415
ry Confectionery tables e specified 	5,145 220 1,534 232 211 336 252 263 302 584 498 103 339 271	6,214 103 1,186 609 337 266 132 885 1,030 718 299 190 190 297 162	42 7 4 19 2 2	267 2 14 11 6 3 	5,187 220 1,541 232 215 336 252 271 304 603 498 103 341 271	6,481 105 1,200 620 343 269 132 999 1,048 807 300 191 304 163	11,668 325 2,741 852 558 605 384 1,270 1,352 1,410 798 294 645 434	5,811 257 1,692 242 297 408 265 283 437 640 508 129 367 286	7,328 105 1,252 646 367 297 145 1,006 1,606 1,606 1,606 1,606 1,97 302 197 317 276	13,139 362 2,944 888 664 705 410 1,289 2,043 1,452 810 326 684 562
k kets rk Manufactures	2,597 888 1,229 103 226 151	759 188 363 19 98 91	807 16 774 1 15 1	91 4 73 5 2 7	3,404 904 2,003 104 241 152	850 192 436 24 100 98	4,254 1,096 2,439 128 341 250	3,603 986 2,090 104 263 160	861 192 446 24 101 98	4,464 1,178 2,536 128 364 258
and Fibre-board Packing	1,389 308 26 125	1,375 238 26 305	5	24 2 	1,394 308 26 125	1,399 240 26 308	2,793 548 52 433	1,453 310 26 144	1,455 243 29 334	2,908 553 55 478
d Board not elsewhere ewspapers and Periodicals	77 285	221 66	1	8	78 286	229 66	307 352	80 302	240 75	320 377
ng, Bookbinding, Engrav-	568 1,534 566 131 73	519 1,628 481 47 85	3 19 14 	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 51 \\ 12 \\ \overline{8} \end{array} $	571 1,553 580 131 73	530 1,679 493 47 93	1,101 3,232 1,073 178 166	591 1,680 597 133 79	534 1,690 495 47 96	1,125 3,370 1,092 180 175
quisites	126 42 114 482	412 80 16 507	1 	$\begin{array}{c c} & 9 \\ \hline & 2 \\ 20 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$	127 42 114 486	421 80 18 527	548 122 132 1,013	128 43 115 585	422 80 19 531	550 123 134 1,116
<td>26,059 16,429 885 8,745 1,933</td> <td>283 185 41 57 123</td> <td>76 38 4 34 15</td> <td></td> <td>26,135 16,467 889 8,779 1,948</td> <td>284 186 41 57 123</td> <td>26,419 16,653 930 8,836 2,071</td> <td>30,909 19,734 1,057 10,118 2,179</td> <td>307 202 47 58 125</td> <td>31,216 19,936 1,104 10,176 2,304</td>	26,059 16,429 885 8,745 1,933	283 185 41 57 123	76 38 4 34 15		26,135 16,467 889 8,779 1,948	284 186 41 57 123	26,419 16,653 930 8,836 2,071	30,909 19,734 1,057 10,118 2,179	307 202 47 58 125	31,216 19,936 1,104 10,176 2,304
	989 703 241	45 74 4	7 3 5	Ξ	996 706 246	45 74 4	1,041 780 250	1,060 830 289	46 75 4	1,106 905 293
sport	15,858 2,351 953 328 1,561 5,399 1,668 548 100 2,084 287 579	1,775 209 770 15 72 91 8 8 8 25 468 38 71	$ \begin{array}{c c} 226 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 167 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ \end{array} $	27 2 	16,084 2,355 958 329 1,573 5,566 1,677 552 100 2,090 2,090 293 591	1,802 209 772 15 72 101 11 8 25 478 40 71	17,886 2,564 1,730 344 1,645 5,667 1,688 560 125 2,568 333 662	18,363 2,539 1,119 386 1,800 5,882 2,741 585 105 2,302 2,302 307 597	1,853 218 779 17 73 106 12 8 28 499 42 71	20,216 2,757 1,898 403 1,873 5,988 2,753 593 133 2,801 349 668
s' Materials, Grain and holesale or Retail) Materials and Machinery 'ood and Drink and Drink (exc. catering) Non-Food Goods Food Goods fectionery, Tobacco and	12,623 1,922 1,491 1,205 2,696 1,584 3,428	10,799 203 228 436 3,563 664 5,261	87 16 6 5 19 17 23	211 2 1 8 81 7 105	12,710 1,938 1,497 1,210 2,715 1,601 3,451	11,010 205 229 444 3,644 671 5,366	23,720 2,143 1,726 1,654 6,359 2,272 8,817	14,402 2,233 1,678 1,506 3,199 1,697 3,747	11,873 220 246 494 3,905 742 5,737	26,275 2,453 1,924 2,000 7,104 2,439 9,484
	297 1,234	444 555	1 11	7 5	298 1,245	451 560	749	342	529 594	871
ce	12,147 5,023 7,124	2,715 1,585 1,130	105 12 93	31 9 22	12,252 5,035 7,217	2,746 1,594 1,152	14,998 6,629 8,369	13,609 5,704 7,905	2,999 1,784 1,215	16,608 7,488 9,120
s	3,176 105 794 101 1,128 109 939	5,073 70 1,106 114 3,436 47 300	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 44 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ \hline 15 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array} $	3,187 105 797 101 1,132 109 943	5,117 71 1,128 114 3,451 49 304	8,304 176 1,925 215 4,583 158 1,247	3,412 108 848 108 1,237 125 986	5,427 74 1,199 132 3,659 51 312	8,839 182 2,047 240 4,890 170 1,298
Halls, Concerts, etc nd Betting Carpet Beating, etc	12,306 2,385 1,372 5,902 406 143	19,576 1,472 678 10,711 1,286 379	75 25 9 17 1	355 55 22 144 3 1 5	12,381 2,410 1,381 5,919 407 143 159	19,931 1,527 700 10,855 1,289 380	32,312 3,937 2,081 16,774 1,696 523 348	13,264 2,518 1,533 6,327 434 161	716 11,342 1,390 408	34,470 4,089 2,249 17,669 1,824 569 38
Resident)	3 P	184 1,576 2,894 396	4 1 8 10	5 8 113 4	159 178 708 1,076	and the state of the	348 1,762 3,715 1,476	174 185 762 1,170	3,342 431	38 1,984 4,104 1,601
sified by Industry	E 0.47	272 6,916		-	2,331 5,847	272 6,916	2,603 12,763	2,471 6,691	and the state of the second	2,762 14,222

ployed casual workers (3,050 males and 215 females in Great Britain and 4,472 males and 240 females in the United Kingdom.)

A**

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 5th May and 2nd June, 1954, 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 foures include placings atc. by the Youth Employment Offices of figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	5th	eks ended May, 954	Four weat 2nd 19	Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1953, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	132,191 30,340	138,077 41,805	157,086 13,089	144,311 45,426	829,157 111,813
over	61,309 32,413	95,918 55,124	71,613 12,423	105,338 58,576	390,235 117,740
Total	256,253	330,924	254,211	353,651	1,448,945

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 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 Employ-ment 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 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

and the second second second	TEL	Placing	s during fou ed 2nd June,	r weeks 1954		Nu	umber of Va 2	cancies rema nd June, 195	ining unfille 4	d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,249	509	961	105	2,824	11,129	1,728	1,529	247	14,633
Mining and Quarrying	1,241	662	23	12	1,938	4,084	1,165	22	24	5,295
Coal Mining	567	642	10	6	1,225	3,214	1,072	7	13	4,306
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,750 4,029 5,907 18,359 5,151 10,423 2,785	336 187 313 1,390 183 1,020 187	934 1,706 502 6,014 103 2,603 3,308	128 318 65 650 10 326 314	5,148 6,240 6,787 26,413 5,447 14,372 6,594	2,487 3,386 3,821 18,123 1,750 13,269 3,104	1,351 498 1,204 4,164 301 3,292 571	1,779 2,049 472 5,009 31 2,548 2,430	1,543 957 256 2,568 14 1,649 905	7,160 6,890 5,753 29,864 2,096 20,758 7,010
Vehicles	9,284	781	1,737	201	12,003	13,265	2,120	1,993	783	18,161
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,490	468	2,628	376	7,962	3,557	1,625	2,845	1,403	9,430
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	577	142	687	133	1,539	1,030	530	821	593	2,974
Textiles	3,811	301	3,140	795	8,047	2,747	2,725	8,360	6,926	20,758
Cotton	829	75	884	195	1,983	1,106	894	4,250	2,269	8,519
Wool	953	45	665	120	1,783	546	759	1,642	1,417	4,364
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	290 785 7,710 2,737 1,335 993 342	64 267 934 763 276 122 154	313 2,891 6,689 701 1,271 794 477	85 1,108 1,263 163 485 243 242	752 5,051 16,596 4,364 3,367 2,152 1,215	299 1,312 3,485 1,913 1,337 556 781	358 1.973 1,611 1,645 987 333 654	582 13,324 5,206 770 1,381 766 615	603 8,476 2,605 715 2,669 1,065 1,604	1,842 25,085 12,907 5,043 6,374 2,720 3,654
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,559	206	2,105	327	5,197	1,250	500	1,815	1,062	4,627
Building and Contracting	46,235	1,680	210	90	48,215	24,598	3,380	294	394	28,666
Building	32,641	1,379	136	67	34,223	19,648	2,793	195	245	22,881
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,716	39	101	26	2,882	1,886	272	125	122	2,405
Transport and Communication	9,718	667	1,500	281	12,166	19,926	2,688	1,937	741	25,292
Distributive Trades	8,606	2,016	8,428	3,361	22,411	7,987	10,387	11,821	14,482	44,677
Insurance, Banking and Finance	401	56	369	175	1,001	918	580	852	1,221	3,571
Public Administration	10,768	189	2,606	165	13,728	8,270	483	2,413	730	11,896
National Government Service	2,193	50	1,131	94	3,468	4,339	167	1,428	359	6,293
Local Government Service	8,575	139	1,475	71	10,260	3,931	316	985	371	5,603
Professional Services	1,558	135	4,147	399	6,239	1,870	1,574	7,084	2,805	13,333
	8,971	708	21,950	1,712	33,341	5,631	1,878	32,855	6,651	47,015
	1,083	165	688	84	2,020	475	459	986	294	2,214
	6,333	214	16,036	612	23,195	3,335	573	20,082	1,881	25,871
	740	204	1,786	475	3,205	523	339	2,722	1,633	5,217
Grand Total	157,086	13,089	71,613	12,423	254,211	144,311	45,426	105,338	58,576	353,651

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 2nd June, 1954, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :--

Region			len nd over		oys er 18		men d over	Girls under 18		Total	
	THE LAND	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Soctland Wales Great Britain		37,844 8,566 8,008 8,474 16,977 10,597 12,052 23,198 8,868 15,040 7,462	31,620 10,672 11,726 20,118 13,684 10,915 16,055 5,188 8,285 5,783	3,293 679 639 541 973 674 805 1,957 1,114 1,651 763	10,964 2,857 2,550 1,791 6,003 5,471 5,310 5,639 1,332 2,527 982	19,587 3,918 3,666 3,557 6,539 3,838 5,070 10,790 3,559 7,644 3,445	35,095 6,521 5,692 5,040 10,564 6,980 6,997 16,503 3,398 5,718 2,830	2,732 737 727 685 772 732 728 1,662 1,228 1,512 908	16,154 3,055 2,515 2,745 6,102 6,223 6,645 8,313 1,786 4,151 887	63,456 13,900 13,040 13,257 25,261 15,841 18,655 37,607 14,769 25,847 12,578	93,833 23,105 22,483 19,841 42,787 32,358 29,867 46,510 11,704 20,681 10,482
Great Britain	in all and the	157,086	144,311	13,089	45,426	71,613	105,338	12,423	58,576	254,211	353,651

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The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th April, 1954, 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 new-roll at the date of 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 and of the period. It must be berne in mind, however, that 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

Industry	mer	er of Entry per of Entry per of Entry per of Entry per of the second sec	1
and a light the second state	м.	F.	and the second se
eatment of Non-Metalliferous	2.0	26	A STATE OF
Mining Products other than Coal	2.8	3.6	
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	2.7	3.9	
ing Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	2·5 2·0	3·3 3·4	
······································	3.3	5·1 2·0	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.5	3.9	
emicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.4	
Coke Ovens and By-Product	min		
Works	1·2 2·0	3.9 2.5	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.7	4·3 3·4	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2.3	4.5 3.0	
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	1.9	1.5	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.0	3.6	
etal Manufacture	1.9	2.9	
Blast Furnaces	1.9	0.6	
etc	1.5	2.0	
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	1·8 1·4	2·1 3·2 2·6	
ron and Steel Tubes	2·0 2·6	2.6	
gineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.5	
Marine Engineering	2.2	1.4	
Agricultural Machinery	3·1 2·3	3·2 1·9	
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.0	2.9	
Stationary Engines	1·9 2·2	4·1 3·2	
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.5	3·2 2·5 2·2	
Contract and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2·2 1·5 2·9 2·2 1·7 1·7	3.3 3.1 2.5	
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.7	2.5	
atus	1·2 3·0	2.6 3.8	
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.5	4.3	
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	2.6	5.2	
hicles	2.1	3.6	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	21	5.0	
etc	2·3 2·5	3.8 3.3	
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	1.8	2.9	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.0	4.2	
Railway Locomotive Shops Dther Locomotive Manufacture	0.8	1.9	
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.8	2·4 2·4	
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.2	5.0	
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.8	4.2	
Fools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	2.3	4.1	
vire and Wire Manufactures	2·1 2·6 2·8	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4$	
Brass Manufactures	3.0	4.5	
Other Metal Industries	3.1	4.5	
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.3	3.7	
cientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	2.3	3.5	
Watches and Clocks	2·3 2·4 2·1	3.4 4.3 3.2	
Musical Instruments	2.1	2.2	1

Labour Turnover

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 concentry months for the same industry in the latter case after for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

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 dis-charged 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 24th April, 1954

age- 0 t riod	charg Los em	ber of l es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100	Industry	men	er of En nts per l ployed ning of p	at	charge Loss em	ber of I es and c ses per 1 ployed a ing of p	ther 00 at
т.	М.	F.	т.	A ANTONIL	М.	F.	т.	м.	F.	т.
2.0		2.2	2.7	Textiles	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0
3.0	2.5	3.3	2.7	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3·1 2·1	3.5 2.5	3·4 2·4	3·2 2·1	3.6	3·4 2·3
2.8	2.4	3.8	2·5 2·9	Cotton Weaving, etc	2·7 1·8	3.7	3.2	3·2 1·8	4·0 2·1	2.3 3.7 1.9
3.0	2·4 2·1	3.4	2·9 2·2 2·6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2
3·7 1·3	2.5 1.2	3·0 1·0	1.2	Linen and Soft Hemp	2·2 4·3	3·0 5·4	2.7	3.3	3.5	3·4 5·2
3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	Rope, Twine and Net	2.7	4.2	3.6	3.1 1.6	5.0	4.3
2.3	1.9	2.9	2.2	Hosiery Lace	1.8 2.0	2.9 2.2 3.5	2·0 2·8	1.4 1.5	2.1	1.8 2.0
1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	Carpets	2·1 4·1	3·3 4·5	3·0 4·4	1.9 2.9	2.5 2.7 5.6	2.5
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	2·4 3·2	2·1 2·7	Textile Finishing, etc	1.7 3.2	2.5 3.7	2·0 3·4	2.0	2.5	2·1 3·2
2.3	1.5	2.3	1.8 2.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22					
2.2	2·5 1·1	4.4	3·3 1·1	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6
2.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	$2.1 \\ 2.4$	2.9 3.8	2·3 3·4	2·0 2·5	2.6	2·1 3·4
2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	Fur	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.9
1.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	Clothing	2.2	3.5	3.1	2.2	3.3	3.0
1.5	2·0 2·8	2·0 2·8	2.0 2.8		Sour Chicksheep	3.7	3.4	2.3	3.5	3.2
1.8	1.5	3.9	1.8 1.6	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.3	4·0 3·8	3.8 3.7	2·3 2·3	3·2 3·5	3.1 3.4
2.1 2.8	2·2 2·3	2·1 3·1	2.2	Tailoring	1·4 1·9	2·4 3·5	2·0 3·2	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8$	3·1 2·9	2.8
2.5	2.0	3.1	2.3	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.8 3.0	2·3 4·6	2·1 3·4	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0$	2·9 2·2	2.5
2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1						n Car	
3.1 2.2	$\frac{\overline{2}\cdot\overline{0}}{2\cdot1}$	2.4	2·0 2·0	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.1	5.0	3.9	2.7	5.2	3.7
Carrie Carl	1.8	2.8	1.9	Grain Milling	2·1 4·1	3.8 4.5	2·4 4·3	2·4 3·9	3.0 3.9	2.5 3.9
$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 7$	1.7	3·0 2·7	1·9 2·0	Biscuits	4·0 2·8	7·1 3·3	6·0 3·0	3.5 2.9	7·0 5·3	5.8 3.9 3.6
1.7 2.9	0.9	2.0	1·2 2·6	Milk Products	4·6 1·9	8·3 7·4	5.6 3.1	3·0 1·7	5·2 4·6	3.6 2.3 5.4
2·4 2·1	2·0 1·6	3.0	2·2 1·8	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.7 2.9	4.5 4.5	4·2 3·9	3·4 2·7	6·5 6·8	5.3
2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	Brewing and Malting	2.2	4·8 5·4	3.5 2.7	2·7 1·7	$5 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 0$	3.5 1.9
1.7	1.8	2.6 4.6	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5$	Other Drink Industries	3·2 4·4	4·2 9·5	3.6 6.1	2.5 2.5	3·1 3·0	2·8 2·7
11111	2.0	3.0	2.5	Tobacco	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.7	2.0
3.5 3.7 3.4	2·3 2·7	3.7 3.5	2·9 3·0	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	4.1	3.0
2.3	1.8	2.9	2.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.9	2.7
				Shop and Office Fitting	2.6 4.3	3.9 3.0	2·9 4·1	2·9 3·0	4.2	3·2 3·1
2.5 2.6	$\frac{1\cdot 8}{2\cdot 1}$	2.8 2.8	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 2$	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.3
1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8	Manufactures	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.0	3.3
3.3	2.4	3.2	2.6	Paper and Printing	1.8	3.4	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.0
0·8 1·9	0·8 1·7	3.3 2.5	0.8 1.8	Paper and Board	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	2·2 7·1	1.7
1.5 4.5	1.5 3.6	1.8 4.4	$1.5 \\ 3.9$	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	4.0	4.1
3.3	2.6	3.9	3.1	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2.5 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3.4	2.5 1.1 1.6	3.8 2.2 2.2	3.2
3·0 2·7	2.2	3.6	2.7	Other Printing, etc	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.8
2.1	2.2	3.5	2.8 2.3 2.3	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.0	4.6	3.7	2.7	4.2	3.3
2.7	2.1	3.0	3.4	Rubber	3·1 2·8	4.5	3.6	2.6 2.9	4·0 2·5	3·1 2·8
3.6 3.6	2·8 2·9	4·4 4·1	3·4 3·3	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	2.8	4.9	3.0	1.6	3.8	2.8
2.8	2.0	3.1	2.4	Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites	2·9 3·3	4·9 4·2	4·2 3·8	2·4 3·1	5·1 4·3	4·2 3·8
2.7	1.9	3.3	2.4	Production of Cinematograph	2.8	4.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4
2.7 2.9 3.3	1.5	3.3 1.9 3.1	1.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	4.7	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.7
2.3	2.3	4.6	2.7 2.5	All the above Industries	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.6

Unemployment Benefit Work of Appointments and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1954, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately \pounds ,410,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, the corresponding figure was \pounds ,262,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, it was \pounds ,145,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1954, was £2,260,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, was £2,544,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1953, it was £1,940,000.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th June, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 18th May, 1954, and 16th June, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance for persons who the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme. A relatively small number of claims do not result in the neumant

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

	and the second	in the	A State Barrier		110	usands			
	Nui	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
Region	11.1	Sicknes	s le troppe	Ind	ustrial Ir	njury			
	15th June, 1954	18th May, 1954	16th June, 1953	15th June, 1954	18th May, 1954	16th June, 1953			
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern SouthWestern North-Midland North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	91.5 73.7 42.5 34.9 48.6 79.0 53.7 81.8 144.3 64.7 108.0 62.8	$\begin{array}{r} 93 \cdot 6 \\ 74 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 81 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 8 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	86.1 69.5 39.0 32.5 46.8 76.2 52.6 79.3 140.6 62.1 105.0 58.8	3.8 3.5 1.8 1.4 2.2 4.2 5.1 7.8 6.8 7.4 7.1 6.9	3.9 3.4 1.9 1.5 2.3 4.6 5.1 7.8 7.3 7.6 7.1 6.8	3.5 3.0 1.6 1.3 1.9 4.1 5.1 5.1 7.7 6.5 7.2 7.4 6.9			
Total, Great Britain	885.6	904.1	848.5	58.0	59.4	56.4			

Separate figures for insured males and females for 15th June, 1954, are given below.

	AND REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL	and the second second second	La start and the	inousanus	
Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury		
	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	
London and South Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern	. 47 . 31 . 24 . 33 . 53 . 36 . 56 . 84 . 48 . 70	36 27 12 11 15 26 18 26 61 17 38	2.9 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.8 3.4 4.8 7.1 5.7 6.9 6.2	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.9 \end{array}$	
Total, Great Britain		17 303	6·4 50·7	0·5 7·3	

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented $4 \cdot 0$ per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented $5 \cdot 4$ 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 0.4 per cent for males and 0were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

* Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, July, 1954

Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-ments 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 membring of the general for the second 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 14th June was 4,483*; this figure included 3,434 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,049 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th May and 14th June (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 11th May		 		4,137
,,	notified during period		 		680
,,	filled during period		 10000		143
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	••	 	10000	427
,,	unfilled at 14th June	• •	 1.	Lener.	4,247

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices : the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th June was 14,343[†], consisting of 13,127 men and 1,216 women. The registrants included 5,597 men and 530 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,530 men and 686 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts : in the majority of cases the employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	Jnemployed	In Em	ployment	Total†	
1:5 1 2 5 1 2 1	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	
London Northern Scottish	4,294 856 447	378 73 79	4,518 2,133 879	491 109 86	9,681 3,171 1,491	
Total†	5,597	530	7,530	686	14,343	

During the period 11th May to 14th June, 1954, there were new registrations by 1,208 men and 156 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,491 men and 262 women were with-drawn.

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

12 1 1 1 1 1					Ivient	women
	outstanding at 11th Ma		•		2,051	191
	notified during period		•		853	117
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	during	g pero	d	541	42
			· Stenste		286	41
"	unfilled at 14th June .		•		2,077	225

* This figure includes 510 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 186 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

⁺ These figures include 1,777 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 113 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1954

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

Coal Board. The figures relating to colliery man-power and attendance for 1954 are based upon new definitions which have been introduced to secure greater uniformity of practice at the collieries. The main effects have been somewhat to reduce the number of men shown as coal-face workers and to a lesser degree the total of men on colliery books. Figures for output per man-shift and percentage absenteeism have, in general, been only slightly affected. To facilitate compari-son, figures for man-power, absence and output per man-shift for 1953 have been adjusted to the new bases. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery

1953 have been adjusted to the new bases. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th May was 710,100, compared with 709,800 for the four weeks ended 1st May, and 717,200 for the four weeks ended 30th May, 1953. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 646,800 in May, 642,900 in April, and 654,400 in May, 1953 ; 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 Divisions in May, together with the increase or decreaset in each case compared with April, 1954, and May, 1953. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (- compared with the average for					
Division	books during 4 weeks ended 29th May, 1954	4 weeks ended 1st May, 1954	4 weeks ende 30th May, 1953				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western	47,400 102,800 140,500 60,100 101,000 58,200 109,700 6,600	- 100 + 100 + 200 + 100 	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 700 \\ - & 1,500 \\ - & 1,300 \\ - & 700 \\ + & 300 \\ - & 800 \\ - & 1,700 \\ + & 200 \end{array}$				
England and Wales	626,300	+ 300	- 6,200				
Scotland	83,800	an trio	- 900				
Great Britain	710,100	+ 300	- 7,100				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of May, about 4,100 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,450; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,350. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 1,350. 1,580.

1,580. The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.95 in May, 4.61in April, and 4.72 in May, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.40, 5.04 and 5.09

5.09. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in May, and in April, 1954, and May, 1953. 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 non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

Participation of the second states	May, 1954	April, 1954	May, 1953	
Coal-Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	4·61 8·86	5·33 9·01	5·26 8·74	
All Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	3·45 7·97	3·91 8·07	3·87 7·76	

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.28 tons in May, compared with 3.23 tons in the previous month and 3.21 tons in May, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1 \cdot 24$ tons in May; for each of the months April, 1954, and May, 1953, the figure was $1 \cdot 22$.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,000. † "No change" is indicated by three dots.

t The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board-

Douglas 7161).

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,621,700 in February, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.1 per cent. compared with February, 1953.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and $4 \cdot 1$ per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was $0 \cdot 6$ per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and $4 \cdot 6$ per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1953.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,056,000. This was 0.4 per cent, higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 2.7 per cent, lower than for April, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent, in April, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 9.7 per cent. compared with April, 1953. The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods in use from January, 1954, that the total number of unem-ployed persons at the middle of April was about 3,465,000. The estimated number at the middle of the previous month was 3,725,000.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during April was 181,877, compared with 199,875 in the previous month and 178,463 in April, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 50,207 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 56,385, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in April by persons wholly unemployed was 4,000,195, while 1,104,092 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

At the end of May, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 22,201, or $3 \cdot 3$ per cent. of a total membership of about 670,000, were unemployed, compared with $5 \cdot 8$ per cent. at the end of the previous month and $6 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of May, 1953. Of the total, 10,289 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were not considered as ordinary unemployed (because of advanced are etc.) advanced age, etc.).

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of May was 1,101,930, compared with 1,268,466 at the end of the previous month and 1,156,168 at the end of May, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 197,603, 205,008, and 244,541.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th June was 56,373, compared with 66,333 at 22nd May and 64,835 at 20th June, 1953.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of February was 2,419,404, of whom 1,467,730 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,425,211, including 1,478,153 wholly unemployed, and at the end of February, 1953, it was 2,301,765, including 1,396,311 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st May, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 64,279, compared with 80,859 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 16,929 at 31st May, compared with 21,157 at 30th April.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 123,719 at the end of April, compared with 130,187 at the end of the previous month and 107,491 at the end of April, 1953.

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Changes in June

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £118,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 667,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £300 for 13,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, furniture manufacture, and boot and shoe manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, brickmaking, vehicle building, glass container manufacture, electrical cable making, and rope, twine and net manufacture. The decrease, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, and iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

In the iron and steel industry in most districts there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In furniture manufacture certain timeworkers received additional payments of up to 2d. an hour for men and 11d. for women, and there were increases also for paymentby-results workers; these increases were associated with a reduction in weekly working hours from 45 to 44. In boot and shoe manufacture sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave increases of 5s. a week for men and 4s. for women on timework, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers. In hosiery manufacture in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus

was increased by 1d. in the shilling on basic wages, equivalent to an increase in current rates of approximately 3 per cent. In brick-making in most districts in England and Wales there were increases in the minimum time rates of 1³/₄d. an hour for men and 1³/₄d. for women; in Scotland the increase was $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for men and $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for In the vehicle building industry the minimum rates for adult male workers were increased by $2\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour. In glass container manufacture there were increases in minimum rates of 11d. an hour for men and of 1¹/₄d. for women. In electrical cable making there were increases in the minimum time rates and in the differential rates for the different classes of workpeople, resulting in aggregate increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{3}{4}d$. an hour for men, according to occupational classification, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for women. In rope, twine and net manufacture the minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 1¹/₂d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. Of the total increase of £118,000, about £47,000 resulted from

arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £40,000

was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices ; about £18,000 resulted from arbitration awards ; about £12,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts ; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

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Changes in January-June, 1954

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the six completed months of 1954, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	THAT AND AREA.	£
Mining and Quarrying	55,000	18,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	402,000	155,400
ducts other than Coal	150.000	The second lines
Chemicals and Allied Trades	158,000	40,800
Metal Manufacture	119,500	29,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	231,500	81,900
Vehicles	0.000.000	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2,229,000	776,100
Textiles	210.000	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	310,000	58,400
	20,000	3,700
Food Drink and Tobacco	377,000	128,900
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	145,500	33,100
Paper and Printing	139,500	26,700
Other Manufacturing Industries	83,000	16,200
Building and Contracting	35,500	7,200
Gas Electricity and Water	1,182,000	508,500
Transport and Communication	237,000	51,300
Distributive Trades	943,500	246,800
Public Administration	134,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Services	202,500	39,700
inisectianeous services	110,500	15,700
Total	7,115,000	2,267,400

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £1,127,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,058,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

In the manufacture of furniture the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 45 to 44. For workpeople engaged in pianoforte manufacture there was a similar reduction in hours. In hosiery dyeing, finishing, etc., in the Midlands the normal working hours were reduced from 48 to 45 a week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1954," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	21 June	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased \ddagger by 1d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 6s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$. (3s. 5d. to 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.) for boys under 18.§
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased \ddagger by 1d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 6s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}d$. (3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3s. 5d.) for boys.
	Cleveland (7)	7 June	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 7.2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 9.6d.) for boys under $18.$
	North Lincolnshire	6 June	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for boys under 18.
an a	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.36d. a shift (10s. $3.76d$. to 10s. $5.12d$.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. $8.82d$. to 7s. $9.84d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. $1.88d$. to 5s. $2.56d$.) for boys under $18.**$
	South and West Durham	7 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (5s. 11d. to 6s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s.) for boys under 18. ^{††}

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on tweekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.
¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1¹/₂d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

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

South-Ea (19)

Scotland (21)

England (certa (19)

Great B (29)

Scotlan

Great I

Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture

Monumental Masonry

Slag and Tarmacadam Manufacture

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

rict Note at ing of ble)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
but and the	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 June	Workpeople employed in mak- ing building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases of 1 ³ / ₄ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change : adult male labourers 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 7 ³ / ₇ d. at 20 ; female workers 1s. 6d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. at 18 and over.*
nd Wales districts)†	do.	Workpeople employed in mak- ing building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (un- glazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1 [§] d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of I [§] d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 years and over 2s. 11 [§] d. an hour; occupational differential rates continue unchanged as plussages to the new minimum rate; kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 26s. 4d. a shift; road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H.18 dated 8th March, 1945, plus 1s. 4 [§] d. an hour; women 18 years and over 2s. 2 [§] d.
Counties)	do.	Workpeople employed in mak- ing building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand-lime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), agri- cultural drain pipes (un- glazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1 [‡] d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1 [‡] d. for adult female timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; piecework rates to be such as will enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn a minimum of the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the basic rate of 2s. 11 [‡] d. an hour plus 25 per cent. with the addition of the relative job differential, such differential not to be taken into account in calculating the 25 per cent. Minimum basic rate after change for men 21 years and over 2s. 11 [‡] d. an hour ; plus rates for graded workers continue unchanged; kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 26s. 4d., 10 [‡] -hour shifts 34s. 7d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 2 [‡] d. an hour.
too batteri Atom 2005 (Atom 2005) (Atom 2	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 May	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men 21 years and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 and over—bogie runners (day-shift) and all unspecified occupations 2s. 11d. an hour, mixers, setters, pan mill men (shovel fed) 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., bing men and clay hole men 3s. 0 ¹ / ₃ d., loco drivers (for standard gauge locomotives or for any other locomotive running on or crossing over a public highway), dumper drivers and mechanical shovel operators 3s. 1d., boilermen (power purposes only) 3s. 1 [§] / ₈ d., burners (inclusive of 3-shift allowance of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour) 3s. 1 [§] / ₈ d.; women 18 years and over—setters 2s. 1 [§] / ₈ d., others 2s. 0 [§] / ₈ d.; pieceworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory.
Antiparti	do.	Workpeople employed in the refractory brick industry	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for men 21 years and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 and over—kiln stockers and packers, loaders and all unspecified occupations 2s. 11d. an hour, dry pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 2s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., dry pan mill men (leading hands) 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., setters 2s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., wet pan mill men, odd-stuff dressers. brick-machinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 3s. setters (leading hands) 3s. 0 ³ / ₄ d., boiler firemen (continuous shift workers) kiln burners and gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour) 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., boiler firemen—day workers not on rotating shifts 3s. 0 [§] / ₈ d., brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., odd-stuff makers 3s. 1 ⁸ / ₄ d.; women 18 and over- stockers, setters, drawers, loaders, carriers, brick-machinemen and mixers and all unspecified occupations 2s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d., odd-stuff makers and brick makers (hand) 2s. 3 ³ / ₄ d.; pieceworkers to receive similar increases for hours worked in the factory.
ast England	First pay period commenc- ing on or after 21 June	Workpeople employed in making stock bricks	Increases of 1 ^a / ₄ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, o 1 ^a / ₄ d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger workers; flat-rate increase of 1 ^a / ₄ d. an hour for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change include : able-bodied adult male workers- labourers, earth-diggers, sorters (clamp) 2s. 11 ^b / ₄ d. an hour, sorters (kill car), crowders, off-bearers (hand or machine made) and temperers (hand or machine made) 3s., setters and moulders (hand or machine made) 3s. 0 ^b / ₄ d. burners 3s. 1 ^b / ₄ d., boiler firemen 3s. 0 ^b / ₄ d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 2 ^b / ₄ d.
and Wales n districts)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 June	Workpeople employed in making sandlime bricks	
and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 June	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks	
ritain	Com- mencemen of first full pay period following 22 June	wages are regulated by move-	of 11d. for female workers 20 and over and male workers 20 and under 2
1 () alassas c is associate atag bas as aicht foi	First full pay period following 29 June	Contraction and and the second of the second	A State of the second sec
ne remov A.	24 June	Workpeople employed in th monumental section of th granite industry	
britain	28 June	Adult male workers	. Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change, including as sliding-scale, cost-of-living, or good timekeeping bonus : adult laboure 3s. an hour, plant unit attendants 3s. 1d., tar mixer attendants 3s. 2d.

* These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries; they apply to workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wire cut, and hand made bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks, and sand-lime bricks (except Fletton bricks and cement bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles.

† The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), part of South Western Counties and North and South Wales.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

	The state	and Orderson	Bio Alliceo Di Hageo	s Reported during June-continued		Frincij	par Chan	ges III Rates of Wages I	Leported during June-continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	n Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coke Manufacture Chemicals, etc.,	Scotland, Cumber land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)* Great Britain		Workpeople employed on coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	(11s. 7·1d. to 11s. 8·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 6·97d. to 1s. 7·15d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. 8·3d. to 8s. 9·3d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (1s. 2·23d. to 1s. 2·36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·7d. a shift (5s. 9·5d. to 5s. 10·2d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (9·48d. to 9·57d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (55)	Third pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making in- dustry, except plumber jointers, etc.	Increases in minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour or 1s. 10d. a week for men, youths and women 18 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for boys and girls; increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour ($\frac{4}{2}$ d. to 1d.) in the differential between the six classifications of adult male workers, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.) between the three classifications of adult female workers, resulting in aggregate increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men, according to occupational classification, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women. Minimum rates after change for time- workers : men 21 years and over, district 1 125s. 7d. to 143s. 11d. a week,
Manufacture	(34)	do.	of heavy chemicals and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry Certain female workers em-	New rates introduced for girls aged 18, 19 and 20 years, resulting in increases of 1 ¹ / ₄ d., ⁴ / ₂ d. and ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, respectively. Rates after change for these workers on day work : age 18, London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, other districts 1s. 11d., age 19 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 11 ⁴ / ₄ d., age 20 2s. 1d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d. [‡]	Vehicle	imate following to imate time pole our closes, blochd blog to 25. Fish at they workers, 1	torense for ning the da life, sec. life, its life, its life, sec.	The Learning of Lange 16 Learning 30 Lange Lange Selection 31 Lange Selection Selection 18 Lange Selection Selection 1 Lange Lange 22 Learning	workers: men 21 years and over, district 1 125s. 7d. to 143s. 11d. a week, according to occupational classification, district 2 122s. 10d. to 141s. 2d.; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 92s. 7d. to 99s. 11d.; youths and boys 47s. 8d. at 15 years, rising to 108s. 2d. at 20; girls 45s. 10d. at 15, 55s. 11d. at 16, and 64s. 2d. at 17. Increases of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (209)	9 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New rates introduced for girls aged 18, 19 and 20 years, resulting in increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., ¹ / ₂ d. and ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, respectively. Rates after change for these workers on day work : age 18, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 18, 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Class I firms 18, 11d., Class II firms 18, 10 ¹ / ₂ d., age 19 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., 18, 11 ¹ / ₂ d., 18, 11 ¹ / ₄ d., age 20 2s. 1d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. [‡] Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ¹ / ₄ d. for women 18 or over and for youths 18 and under 21, and of	Building	United Kingdom (52–53)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Apr.*	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	proportional amounts for other workers. Minimum time rates after change include : England, Wales and Northern Ireland—body makers, wheel- wrights, coach joiners and finishers, coach fitters, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers 3s. 74d. an hour, vicemen 3s. 44d., hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers 3s. 24d., labourers 3s. 24d., men employed in the process of manufacture and repair of metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 3s. 74d., unit assembly 3s. 64d., detail work 3s. 44d. (an additional ad. an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles from
Pig Iron	England and Wales	6 June	Workpeople employed at	an hour for male workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d. an hour for male workers, and of ³ / ₄ d. for female workers. Rates after change : general minimum time rates—men 21 years or over 2s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s, 1d, at under 16, rising to 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20 and under 21 ; women 18 or over 1s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d., girls 11 ¹ / ₇ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6d. at 17 and under 18 ; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 11d. an hour, female workers 2s.§	errors many many errors and control of the second bill, mailed and the second parks the	A series of the	A Construction of the second s	Cha mak	assembly 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, detail work 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ (an additional $\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour is paid in all cases to men employed in the London area within 20 miles from Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, wood-cutting machinists, smiths (national minimum rate) 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, (standard rate when employed on passenger carrying vehicles) 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}d.$, painters and trimmers 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}d.$, 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}d.$, coach fitters or vicemen 3s. $6\frac{1}{4}d.$, 3s. $6\frac{1}{4}d.$, 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}d.$, brush hands and hammermen 3s. $2\frac{1}{4}d.$, labourers and standard rate) 3s. $3\frac{1}{4}d.$, brush hands and hammermen 3s. $2\frac{1}{4}d.$, labourers
Manufacture	and certain works in Scotland (40)		blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by $1.3d$. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.18d$. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. $8.3d$. to $8s. 9.3d$.) or by $0.13d$. an hour (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0.7d$. a shift (5s. $9.5d$. to 5s. 10.2d.) or by $0.09d$. an hour (9.48d. to $9.57d$.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Perambulators and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain (210)	30 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	machinists with 12 months' experience 2s. 10 ¹¹ / ₁₄ d.*
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7d. to 11s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Manufacture	vertres tand, miller wei settes in with the filling of the settes in the setter and period		territoria di secondo	over, of 1d. for women 21 or over, of \$\frac{1}{4}d. and 1d. or 1\$\frac{1}{4}d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of \$\frac{1}{4}d. or 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change : Class A workers, men 21 years or over 3s. 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, women 21 or over 2s. 1\$\frac{1}{4}d. (2lass B 2s. 11\$\frac{1}{4}d. 2s. 0\$\frac{1}{4}d. (Class C 2s. 9\$\frac{1}{4}d. 1s, 1s. Class D 2s. 8\$\frac{1}{4}d. 1s. 11d.; male porters or labourers 1s. 11\$\frac{1}{4}d. at 18, rising to 2s. 3\$\frac{1}{4}d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 3\$\frac{3}{4}d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20 and under 21; other female workers 1s. 2\$\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 9d.\$\frac{1}{5}}
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	7 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.	Organ Building	(70)	1 Apr.‡	Journeymen, improvers and apprentices	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for journeymen and improvers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen : London 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Liverpool and Manchester 3s. 9d., other towns 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.
	Great Britain¶ (41)	6 June	furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased ⁺ by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 7·1d. to 11s. 8·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 6·97d. to 1s. 7·15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1d. a shift (58 8·3d to 88 0·1dd) co by 0.1dd or by 0.1dd	Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	Timeworkers	Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost- of-living allowance and additional payment, include : men 21 years and over—journeymen 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., packers, labourers and porters 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.; women 19 years and over employed as polishers and on key and action production (butt centring, butt covering, screwing down, bushing, etc.) 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., on other
	Great Britain¶ (41) North-East Coast	do. do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.	er vorbers owner tot sambostoms, of generations of generations tor workers orbital	Antonio and Antonio antonio Antonio antonio antonio a antonio antonio antonio a antonio alterio antonio a	a lateraat in te 1941 - te 1941 - te 1944 - 195 Charles an 195	Payment-by-results workers	production processes 2s. 6d., as labourers and porters 2s. 44d.§ Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. or 15 per cent., respectively, as hitherto.
All Fourier above all All Fourier area and Fourier and all Fourier and all fourier and	Great Britain¶ South-West Wales	do. do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for apprentices under 18.	Wool Textile	Leicester (76)	First pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, ex- cept those whose wages are regulated by movements in	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the shilling (11 $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11 $\frac{3}{2}d$.) 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 127s. 2d. a week, unskilled 121s. 7d. ; women 18 and over—skilled 80s. 10d., learners 78s. ; piecework minimum rates, men 132s. 9d., women 91s. 11d.
construction of all starting as all further	(41)	n in volueen Svowenne Svowenne	except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by $1.3d$. a shift (10s. $6.1d$. to 10s. $7.4d$.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (7s. 10.575d. to 7s. 11.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. $3.05d$. to 5s. $3.7d$.) for youths under 18.	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	regulated by movements in other industries 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 126s. 8d. a week ; women 18 and over, felt production
A sat any of any	of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	preceding first pay day in July	forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased by $1 \cdot 3d$. a shift (11s. 11d. to 11s. $9 \cdot 7d$.) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0 \cdot 975d$. (8s. $11 \cdot 25d$. to 8s. $10 \cdot 275d$.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$. (5s. $11 \cdot 5d$. to 5s. $10 \cdot 85d$.) for those under 18.	Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Great Britain	11 June	Timeworkers	 processes 95s. 1d., cutting and stitching 86s. 5d. Increases of 1¹/₂d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over, of 1d. for female workers 18 or over, of ¹/₂d., ³/₄d., 1d. or 1¹/₄d., according to age and occupation, for younger male workers, and of ¹/₂d. or ³/₄d., according to age, for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over 2s. 7¹/₂d. to 2s. 9¹/₄d. an hour, according to occupation;
nen bin siene antere an ooste bint en one oot oo k so op op bin k so op op oo	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 28 June	mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, decreased [†] by 1.4d. a shift (12s. 3d. to 12s. 1.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (9s. 2.25d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (6s. 1.5d. to 6s. 0.8d.) for boys under 18.	are bank average delative contende arts associated of at second and average bijet, no	andat generati attituati anta arganitatu a b ana lam situa 5 ottos cantors 21 per talam ja Ord , maja 1		Pieceworkers	 women 18 years or over 1s. 10¹/₂d. to 1s. 11¹/₂d.[¶] Increases of 1¹/₂d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers; increase of 4 per cent. in general minimum piece rates. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 2s. 8³/₈d. to 2s. 10¹/₂d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers 1s. 11d. to
State entry 12 a	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (41)	6 June	an metric with some line	The existing cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 9.6d, to 7s. 10.8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 4.8d. to 8s. 6d. for other men) for men and	Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands**	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	1s. 11 ⁴ d.¶ Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) on basic wages.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Second state of the	to 4s. 3d.) for those under 18. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and	Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacture	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4s. a week for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over 120s. a week.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.]	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (11s. 9.52d. to 11s. 10.68d.)	to first strategy of the second strategy of t	proparticul Active proparticul Active spin and active spin active		Women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week for adult timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increase of 4s. a week in piecework basis time rate. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers 40s. a week at 15, rising to 80s. after 3 years; pieceworkers other than learners—piecework rates to yield a minimum of 90s. a week.
s whole angust 30 strait bankers when 75 per com	England and Wales	7 June	Galvanisers and ancillary F workers employed at steel	and by 0.58d. (5s. 10.76d. to 5s. 11.34d.) for boys. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.	Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Good	Northern Ireland. (92) (212)	. 1 June	Certain female workers	Increase of ⁴ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over with appropriate qualifying experience engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing and for other workers except learners and workers (including clippers and dee) except learners and workers (including clippers and
Bobbin and S Shuttle Manufacture	(62) o p	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 May	Adult workers L	ncreases of 5s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, and of 4s. for female workers 18 and over. Rates after change : male workers, skilled 138s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 126s. 9d., labourers 116s. 3d. ; women 83s.	Manufacture		in since	 Internation¹⁰ of 30 × 1000. Internation 20 years and workness. Manuana with rations in 1998, as \$1 and \$1 	rates after change : workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand smoothing 1s. 7d. ar hour (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over, except learners 1s. 7d. ; (workers including clippers and menders assisting a Swiss embroidery machines continue to receive 1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour). ^{††}

* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.
* These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Itd.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
I These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glagow district.
These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
** These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

* These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, dated 22nd June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. They are flat-rate increases to both pieceworkers and dayworkers and do not affect the basis of any system of payment by results.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 258.
‡ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court award dated 1st June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A timeworker who is receiving less than 2d. an hour in excess of his appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of either 2d. an hour or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than his appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
** Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.
** This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 219 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

*	Princ	pal Cha	anges in Rates of Wage	es Reported during June-continued		Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued				
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect		Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire g (90)	Pay day in week com- mencing 24 May*	tices	n- Increases of 9s. 2d. a week of 44 hours (161s. 4d. to 170s. 6d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.	Baking	Northern Ireland	8 June	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 6d. a week in Areas A and B for motor drivers, carters, loaders at quays, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers, and motor lorry helpers, of 6s. in Area C for motor drivers, carters, stablemen and motor lorry helpers, and of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for motor lorry boys in all areas. General minimum time rates after change include : motor drivers—lorries with carrying capacity of over 2 tons, Area A 134s. 6d. a week, Area B 133s., Area C 130s. 6d., 2 tons and	
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	, Midlands (various Districts)† (91)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles .	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for men, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles, following reduction of normal working week from 48 to 45 hours. Basic time rates after change : male workers—trimmers 2s. 11d. an hour ; dyers, bleachers and scourers, productive workers 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. at 21, non-productive workers 21 and over 2s. 3d. ; auxiliary dry workers, productive workers ls. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. aponproductive workers 21 and over 2s. 2d. ; formale	a transformation and the analyse disc transformation and the analyse and the analyse and the analyse and the analysis of the	100 million mainten 100 million mainten 100 million - 100 million 100 million - 100 million 100 million - 100 million 100 million - 100 million		Andreas Andreas and andreas and an an andreas and an	2 tons, Area A 134s. 6d. a week, Area B 133s., Area C 130s. 6d., 2 tons and under 126s. 6d., 125s.; 123s.; carters 125s. 6d., 124s., 119s. 6d.; motor lorry helpers 125s. 6d., 124s., 119s. 6d.; motor lorry boys 21 years and over 116s., 111s. 6d., 111s. 3d.; stablemen 122s., 117s. 3d., 117s. 3d.*	
Ready-made	Great Britain	4 June	Men, youths and boys	 1s. 0¹/₂d. to 2s. 8d., non-productive workers 21 and over 2s. 2d.; female workers—auxiliary dry workers 11¹/₂d. at 15, rising to 1s. 9¹/₂d. at 19 and over, menders 1s. 0³/₄d. to 1s. 11¹/₂d.⁴ Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other 	Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay week commenc- ing 6 June	Shiftworkers	and of 2d. (2d. to 4d.) for night-shift workers.	
and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	(98) (210)		Women and girls	 Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1¹/₂d., 2¹/₂d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1¹/₂d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§ 	Sawmilling	England and Wales (125)	1 May†	Qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in district minimum rates. Rates after change : London, Humber, Hartlepools, Liverpool, Tees, Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Cardiff and Widnes 3s. 7d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham,	
	Northern Ireland	18 June	Men, youths and boys .	 learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§ Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, except late entrants, and of 1d., 1¹/₂d., 2d. or 2¹/₂d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time 				Annual assuments and and and assume that is an another a second that beauty through the and any contraction assuments	London, Humber, Hartlepools, Liverpool, Tees, Tyle, Blyth, Wear, Cardin and Widnes 3s. 7d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 3s. 6 ⁴ d., Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hampshire, Plymouth, South Coast and Somerset (agreed part) 3s. 6d. [†]	
	 Alberton Hanges and State Reviewed Revenues and and an antiparticle and and a set of the second second and the second second second second and the second sec		All All supportants Maximum and a supportants a set to concern and and a support maked a concern and and and and maked a concern and and and a concern and and and a concern and and and a concern and and and a concern and and and and and and and and	age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19—measure cutters 3s. 1d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists), passers 2s. 10 ³ / ₂ d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 2s. 6 ³ / ₂ d., (22 years with less	mare than the next restricted	Manchester and district (125)	24 May‡	Male workers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; increase of 6s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include : woodcutting machinists 3s. 9d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., slingers (regularly employed as such) 3s. 4d., timber yard labourers 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.; lorry drivers 156s. to 173s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory atten- dants and mates 18 and over 159s. 6d.	
And the second s	a la servicia de la como a la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la se	aligned A. de Copyright oficials consider	Women and girls	 by the second sec	tota anna 193	Scotland (126)	Pay day in week ending 22 May	Male labourers, women and juveniles	and a literate and of proportional amounts for	
Retail Bespoke	Northern Ireland	2 June	Pieceworkers	than learners, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 9 $\frac{3}{2}$ d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wale	T ASA MARK		Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, of 1d. for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers under 20, and of ¹ / ₂ d. or 1d., according to age, for female workers under 19. Mini- mum rates after change include : London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, machinists	
Tailoring	(212) Great Britain	and the second	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other	ing and a second s	ne and a second s	and and a second se		mum rates after change include : London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, machinists 3s. 7d. or 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$., according to occupation, labourers 3s. 1d. ; women 19 years and over, first 3 months 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., thereafter 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.	
Mantle and Costume Manufacture	(102) (211)	4 June	Women and girls	than learners, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 2 ¹ / ₄ d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other				Workers employed on pay- ment-by-results or bonus schemes	London district (within 25-miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. 6½d. an hour, machinists 3s. 5d. or 3s. 1½d., according	
Ango une di fermi Vily golin ofom une Ce 19 Agent		10 June	Men, youths and boys	 than learners, and of 1¹/₂d., 1¹/₂d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§ Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1¹/₂d., 2¹/₂d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; 			14474	and a print second in the	2s. 1d., thereafter 2s. 2d. ; provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except in Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. an hour less.§	
aunet in the liter super-super-set untra-set att att super-	(212)			than learners, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include : measure cutters with not less than 4 years' experience after 19 years 3s. 1d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters- up, passers, pressers and machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 2s. 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., other workers except learners 2s. 6d.¶	Fence Manufacture and Erection	Great Britain .	Pay day in week commenc ing 28 Jur	- girls	14d. or 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, or 2d. for 2d. for and over, and of 1d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over, fence erection—skilled fencers 3s. 94d. an hour, fence fixers 3s. 8d., fencers' labourers 3s. 3d.; fence manufacturing—London (2) years and over, fence change Cross), sawyers, carpenters and machinists	
satismini kura nin Korn bergeni din melandering set ang	nor of Sinn se to bound in other s to bound process to bound process the state of the		Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 2d., according to age at commencement and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece- work basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : conveyor belt machinists 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, other workers except learners	Approvation of a second			and a second sec	 38. 8d., labourers 3s. 1¹/₂d., Provincial area, sawyers, carpenters and machinists 3s. 6d., cleavers 3s. 1¹/₂d., labourers 2s. 11¹/₂d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 6d. Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour 	
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Northern Ireland 1 (103) (212)	6 June I	Men, youths and boys	1s. 9 ⁴ / ₄ d.¶ Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations and for other workers 19 years or over, and of 1 ⁴ / ₄ d., 2d. or 2 ⁴ / ₄ d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change : general minimum time rates—special or measure cutters with 3 years' experience in measure cutting, pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age 3s. 2 ⁴ / ₄ d. an hour, other cutters 21 years or over with	Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain . (128)	. Beginnin of first fu pay weel in June		for men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of pro- portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of- living allowance and additional payment, include : journeymen 21 years and over—London district 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers, porters and other male workers 21 and over 3s. 5d., 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; journeywomen 19 and over—London district 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 2s. 6d., labourers, porters and other women 19 and over on non-productive work 2s. 3 ³ / ₄ d.; women employed on mer's work to be naid the appropriate minimum payment for adult male	
en 101 101 101 100	all antides att n dat all antides att n dat att of responses to the	V	Vomen and girls	not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 0 ¹ d., other workers 11 ¹ d. at under 15, rising to 2s. 7d. at 21 years and 2s. 9d. at 22; piecework basis time rate—cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 21 years or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 3s. 2 ¹ d. Increases of 2d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of 1 ¹ d., 1 ¹ d. or 2d., according to age and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change include:	an advance year			Payment-by-results workers .	 Workers on a similar class of work. Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. or 15 per cent., respectively, as hitherto. 	
Boot and Shoe G Manufacture	cept Rossendale d Valley)	rst pay T ay in june	ïmeworkers	general minimum time rates—conveyor belt machinists 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 10d. ; piecework basis time rate 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. Increases** of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 52s. at 15.	Educational ar Allied Woodworking	nd Great Britain	do.	Timeworkers	Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of pro- portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of- living allowance and additional payment, include : journeymen 21 years and over—London district 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., qualified packers	
Reinersennen al. Die Reiners BE eineren wa Reinersener bereiner an Reinersener bereiner	(106)	Pi	ieceworkers	rising to 135s. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. at 15, rising to 99s. at 20 and over. 20 and over. Increase** of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 82 ¹ / ₂ per cent. for male workers and 92 ¹ / ₂ per cent, for female workers.	And a second a secon			Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	and hand sandpaperers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers, porters and other male workers 21 and over 3s. 5d., 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; journeywomen 19 and over—London district 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 2s. 6d., labourers, porters and other women 19 and over on non-productive work 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.; women employed on men's work to be paid the appropriate minimum payment for adult male	
Anti merandi dan anti merandi merandi dan merandi dan anti merandi dan ant		53.18.2 (C. 20. 20. 20.	Torkpeople employed in indus- tries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture†† :	Increases** of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male workers 52s. at 15, rising to 135s. at 21 and over ; female workers 52s. at 15, rising to 99s. at	d on ess. Lod. caracter de Iblich F his apercipante tional invantagos			Payment-by-results workers	workers on a similar class of work.	
anti annos igo	ala da talla agai mara	1 1 1 1 1	Pieceworkers I	20 and over. Increase** of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.	* These in	creases took effect und	ler an Order	issued under the Wages Councils	Act (Northern Ireland). See page 219 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. Area A therefrom, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other	
* These increases	were agreed in June wi	th retrospe	ctive effect to the date shown.	and the second	consists of the districts.	County of the City of	n benast and	a districts within 15 statute miles	the distance of the date shown it does not apply to workpeople	

* These increases were agreed in June, with retrospective effect to the date shown. † Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby. The basic rates are subject to a percentage addition fluctuating with the index of retail prices. See also under " Changes in Hours of Labour ". § These increases took statutory effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have by agreement been in operation since 31st May or the beginning of the first pay period following that date, and were published on page 209 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. If These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 258. These rates were introduced under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 219 of the June issue of this GAZETTE. ** Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † The industries concerned are cut sole, stiffener, toe puff and built heel.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. July, 1954

of Wages Reported during June-continued

consists of the County of the City of Behast and districts within 15 statute links interform, next b the county of the City of Behast and districts within 15 statute links interform, next b the county of the City of Behast and districts.
This increase was the result of an Industrial Court award dated 1st June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown; it does not apply to workpeople employed by firms which are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home-grown timber. In Liverpool an additional ¹/₂d, an hour is paid for loss of overtime privilegs.
These increases were agreed in June, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ 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 circum§ 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 circum§ The basic rates apply to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A timeworker who is receiving less than 2d, an hour in excess of his appropriate
If the additional payment is due only to timeworkers or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of either 2d, an hour or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than his appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change				
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)* (91)	First pay day in June	Men, women and juveniles	Normal weekly working hours redu				
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain (128)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	Men, women and juveniles	Normal weekly working hours reduc	ced from 45 to 44.†			
Educational and and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	do.	do.	do.			
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	do.	do,	do.	do.	do.			
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	do.	16 June	do.	do.	do.			
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first full pay week in June	do.	do.	do.			

* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby † See also under "Changes in 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 com-pared 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 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-werk earning due to variations in working hours, or in piecedue to such factors as alterations in working hours, of in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 75 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly *earnings* in October, 1953, the latest available, was 155 for all workers combined as compared with 138 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 137 in all the principal industries and services).

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

In the first table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, and for each month of 1954 to date. The second table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947. All figures in the tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	n Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	Great Britain .	. Beginning of first ful pay week in June	1	Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of pro- portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of- living allowance and additional payments, include : journeymen 21 years or over, London district 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers, porters, etc., 3s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d., journeywomen 19 and over, London district 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 2s. 6d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 2a. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. A. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.
	Ale a sector of the sector of		Payment-by-results workers	
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	do.	16 June	Timeworkers	men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of pro- portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of- living allowance and additional payment, include: journeymen 21 years and over—London district (within 30 miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d, hand sandpaperers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers and porters 3s. 5d., 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d, journeywomen 19 and over—London district (within 30 miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces 2s. 6d., other women 19 and over 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.*
anditation of the second se	an and freedoming in white functions of the	c for crathen	end in contracting end in the second	average productive worker by appropriate effort to carn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. or 15 per cent., respectively, as hitherto.*
Coopering	Great Britain (129)	First pay day following 7 June	Dayworkers	proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen : London 3s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 8d.
Cinematograph	Great Britain	First	Pieceworkers	Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 1s a week (63s to 64s) at 21 week at
Film Production		pay day in June	technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workers, employed in film printing and processing laboratories	s over, and by 8d. (42s. to 42s. 8d.) at under 21.
L'in Toyry brin ka bere modelater ada (14 milionatoria 19 padone solarcol		a antiferen di Postora Yao da Goo kairtungen Al Sobarant	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news- reels	and over and he Ad (20- 91 to 20) in the (16, out to 45.) at 21 years
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week following 24 June	Craftsmen, labourers, and ap- prentices employed in the building industry	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include : craftsmen 3s. 8d, an hour, labourers 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. The cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d. a week remains unchanged.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales	7 June	Registered apprentices¶	New rates adopted as follows :at 15 years of age 20 per cent. of the journey- man's inclusive rate, at age 16 25 per cent., at age 17 30 per cent., at age 18 45 per cent., at age 19 55 per cent., at age 20 70 per cent.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom	21 Mar.**	General service workers Transport drivers	Increase of 2d. an hour for adult workers. Rates after change include : men- labourers 3s. 3½d. an hour, leading hand labourers 3s. 4½d.; women- cleaners 2s. 6½d. an hour, leading hand cleaners 2s. 7½d. Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for adult workers. Basic rate after change 149s.
l le stato figuiai e il obinese sol e constato ince e constato ince		n 1151 To Andrea To Star Star Market Star	Goods handling staff	a week. Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for men. Rates after change : head loaders and chargehand stevedores 159s. a week, baggage masters 154s., loaders, porters and stevedores 147s.
Post Office	Great Britain (174)	1 Nov., 1953††	Women cleaners	Increases of 4s. a week for full-time staff, and of 1d. an hour for part-time staff. Rates after change : London—full-time 110s. a week, part-time 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Intermediate offices 107s., 2s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d., Provincial offices 103s. 6d., 2s. 2d.
d mail bit or any letter to the bit of the second by the second by the test for the second by the second by the test for the bits and manual to the bits and manual to the bits and manual to the bits and	o and a transmission and a second second second a second second second second second second a second second second second second second second a second second second second second second second a second second second second second second second second a second se	6 Mar.††	Male and female telegraphists	Increases varying from 3s. to 5s. 6d. a week, according to age, for full-time male telegraphists under 21 years, of 6s. for those on the maximum of the wage scales, and of 3s. to 13s. 6d., according to age, for all full-time female telegraphists, with corresponding increases in hourly rates for part-time workers. Rates after change for full-time telegraphists : men—London 68s. at 16 years and under, rising to 148s. at 25, then by 4 further increments to 180s., Intermediate areas 65s. to 144s. 6d., then 177s., Provincial areas 61s. 6d. to 141s., then 173s. 6d.; women—London 68s. a week at 16 years and under, rising to 142s. at 25, then by 2 further increments to 148s. 6d., Intermediate areas 65s. to 139s., then 145s., Provincial areas 61s. 6d. to 135s. 6d., then 141s. 6d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (majority of estab- lishments outside the London area) (187)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Jan.‡‡	Non-skilled workers paid on provincial miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in certain minimum rates (provincial "M" rates) of 3s. a week (generally 120s. to 123s. a week or 123s. to 126s.) for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
River Authorities	England and Wales (193)	Commence- ment of first pay period in May§§	Men and youths	Increases in minimum rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in rural areas, and of 1d. in Greater London and urban areas. Minimum rates after change : Greater London area 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour or 136s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. for a 45-hour week, other areas 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. or 129s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.
Materials	Northern Ireland (212)	do.	Night watchmen Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 5s. a week (117s. to 122s.). Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over and women 20 and over, and of 1d. or 3s. 8d. for youths, boys and girls ; increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 years and over 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 122s. 10d. a week, youths and boys 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. or 60s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. or 99s. at 18 and under 21; power cranemen
General Waste Materials Reclamation		do.	Men, youths, boys, women and	Increase of 5s. a week (117s. to 122s.). Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 5s. 6c for men 21 years and over and women 20 and over, and of 1d. c for youths, boys and girls ; increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in piecework b rates. General minimum time rates often three often thre

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June

* The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A timeworker who is receiving less than 2d. an hour in excess of his appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of either 2d. an hour or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than his appropriate field with the solution of the current plus 2d. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".
* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
* Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent, to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.
§ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-lind painters, painters, mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
I) on and from 14th June, 30s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus was consolidated into the minimum weekly rates in the case of adult workers and 20s. in the case of workers under 21 years.
* These increases were agreed in May, and made retrospective to the date shown.
** These increases were authorised in June, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.
** These increases were authorised at various dates during March, April and May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
** These increases were agreed in June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
** These increases were agreed in June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
** These increases were agreed in June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
** These increases were agreed in June, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
** These increases were agreed in June, an

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE

Index of Rates of Wages

Date	Date Mo		Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947, December		103	103	106	103	
1948, December		107	109	110	107	
1949. December.	01.18	109	112	113	109	
1950, December.	1.19	113	116	118	114	
1951, December.	100 C	125	130	133	126	
1952, December.		132	138	143	134	
1952, December		136	143	149	138	
		137	143	150	139	
1954, January		137	143	150	139	
February			143	150	139	
March		138			141	
April		140	145	152		
May	2	140	146	153	142	
June		141	146	153	142	

All Workers

lear	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954	104 108 110 115 127 134 139	104 108 110 116 128 135 139	105 108 110 117 128 135 139	105 108 110 118 129 135 141	105 108 110 118 129 135 142	100 106 109 110 119 129 135 142	100 106 109 110 120 129 136	101 106 109 110 120 130 136	101 106 109 110 122 131 137	102 107 109 111 122 131 137	103 107 109 113 126 134 137	103 107 109 114 120 134 135

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1954

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 150. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 168 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the stabilizements where the stopmages coursed theorem. establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 21,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during June at the establishments concerned was about 69,000.

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

		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers involved in	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining Vehicles	4 3	117 4	121 7	13,600 2,500	29,000 13,000
Building and Con- tracting	2	2	4	700	13,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	9	28	37	4,500	14,000
Fotal, June, 1954	18	150†	168†	21,300	69,000
Total, May, 1954	14	182	196	29,100	111,000
Total, June, 1953	11	132	143	22,300	60,000

Of the total of 69,000 days lost in June, 36,000 were lost by 18,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 16,400 were directly involved and 1,600 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 June also included 33,000 days lost by 3,300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 157 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 80, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted two days; 14, directly involving 4,100 workers, lasted three days; 24, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 150 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 11, directly involving 800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 62, directly involving 8,900 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 3,200 workers,

	Janua	ary to June	, 1954	January to June, 1953			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For-					and the second second	and the second	
estry, Fishing	1	t	t	S ADDING .	Lan maria	in set	
Coal Mining	779	118,000§	279,000	649	88,400§	227,000	
Other Mining and	State of the State		Man Collecter	and and and and	00,1008	-21,000	
Quarrying	2	100	‡	2	+	‡	
Treatment of Non-Metalli-	No. Contraction						
ferous Mining	Service - Description	Care-Strengthenes	a file stars a star	the second second second	a standard		
Products	10	1,200	3,000	8	000		
Chemicals and	10	1,200	5,000	8	800	2,000	
Allied Trades	4	200	1,000	1	+	‡	
Metal Manufac-	all Spender all		1,000	Chinese Carlos	+	+	
ture	17	2,600	5,000	12	2,100	15,000	
Shipbuilding and	A CONTRACTOR	And And And		and the start of		,	
Ship Repairing Engineering	29 23	4,700	23,000	29	6,500	61,000	
Vehicles	33	4,000	22,000	23	5,100	32,000	
Other Metal In-	33	13,200	50,000	15	16,800	251,000	
dustries	7	600	4.000	5	(00)	0.000	
Textiles	8	500	1,000	2	600 900	8,000	
Leather, etc			1,000	- 4	900	9,000	
Clothing	14	3,100	10,000	10	7,900	7,000	
Food, Drink and	and the second	La Mana	E Carelon and	10	1,500	7,000	
Tobacco	6	200	2,000	2	OC toppy	1,000	
Manufactures of	机工业和主义目的	I ADAMAN A	and lot	A-DELVERT AT	A REPORT OF		
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	11	1,200	8,000	11	500	4,000	
Other Manufac-	2	700	19,000			The second second	
turing Industries	8	5,200	26,000	7	000	2 000	
Building and	all installed	0,200	20,000		900	3,000	
Contracting	35	28,800	180,000	31	3,500	10,000	
Gas, Electricity	and the state of the second	Contractor a		The state of	5,500	10,000	
and Water	2	300	3,000	1	t	t	
Transport, etc	39	16,600	47,000	35	‡ 7,900	16,000	
Distributive Trades	21	200	1 000		The search is	No. Company	
Other Services	3 9	200 900	1,000 5,000	3	+	‡ 1,000	
- mor berriets	3	900	5,000	3	100	1,000	
Total	1.041†	202,300§	689,000	849	142,000§	647,000	
A SANGERS STATE STATE	Chillen Chillen			045	142,0008	047,000	

on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 56, directly involving 3,400 workers, on other

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

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 six months of 1954 and 1953 :---

questions respecting working arrangements.

The number of days lost in the period January to June, 1954, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 672,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 200,000. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous work of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object		
	Directly	In- directly	Began Ended		Cause of Object	Result	
COAL MINING : Colliery workersUpton, Pontefract (one colliery)	1,0	20	2 June	11 June	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
AIRCRAFT : Fitters and labourers employed in the repair of aircraft-Belfast	330	angoo n QA bim Same o	13 May	19 July	Employment of skilled labourers on work claimed by craftsmen	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING : Building trade operatives St. Helens (various firms)	610¶	9 ,3000 100 <u>-0</u> 009 000,0003	17 May	ales, la ad <u>by</u> t source	Dismissal of two steel erectors for absence from work without per- mission	No settlement reported.	
Electricians—various districts in London (two firms)	450		21 Apr.		Employment of a non-unionist super- visor	No settlement reported.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.
* A stoppage of electricians which had begun in April, 1954, was extended during June and, as a result, involved workers in more than one industry group. The stoppage has, however, been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
* Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
§ 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 1954 was approximately 92,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 174,000 ari 120,000.
Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppage occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
Work was resumed by some 350 workers at the end of May. During June others resumed, leaving about 120 workers still involved in the stoppage at the end of that month.

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th JUNE, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 142

At 15th June, 1954, the retail prices index was 142 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 141 at 18th May and with 141 at 16th June, 1953.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of tomatoes, eggs, cooking apples and green vegetables, and to higher prices for coal in London and the South of England. These increases were to a small extent offset by slightly lower average prices for butter and sausages.

Thus, at 15th June, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was $107 \cdot 3$. 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 The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of for 15th June, 1954, 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 :-this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in 1052 (17th expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes at 15th T 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 $= 142 \cdot 2$ taken as 142 which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th JUNE, 1954

(15th January, 1952=100)

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation", is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 261 of this GAZETTE. The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 15th June, 1954, 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		-	15тн	FIGURE FOR JUNE, 1954 lary, $1952=10$	Weight 0)
I.	Food	101-2-20 •			113.6	399
II.	Rent and rates)	111.9	72
III.	Clothing				96.3	98
IV.	Fuel and light .	1.2.5			110.0	66
v.	Household durable	good	ls		95.2	62
VJ.	Miscellaneous good	ds			100.1	44
VII.	Services				110.1	91
VIII.	Alcoholic drink .	•	• (• who extr		101.4	78
IX.	Tobacco	inger:		••	100.3	90
		All	items		107.3	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH Food

Between 18th May and 15th June the average price of tomatoes rose by nearly 25 per cent. and there were also increases in the average prices of eggs, green vegetables, cooking apples and other fresh fruit. To a small extent the effect of these increases was offset by reductions in the average prices of butter and sausages. For the food group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather more than 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114 at 15th June, compared with 112 at 18th May.

Fuel and Light

There was a slight rise in the average level of coal prices during the month, due to a seasonal increase in the prices of coal in London and the South of England which came into operation on 13th June. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of retail prices rose by almost one-half of 1 per cent. but the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 on 15th June, the same figure as at 18th May.

Other Groups

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items). † Figures are in new series as from February, 1954. Figure for "Food," available only on base mid-August, 1953 = 100, was 98-0 at May, 1954. ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § Including direct taxation. Excluding direct taxation, the figure was 214. In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were in each case the same as at 18th May.

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ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(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 being and the abareaution the level of million 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.

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, $1947 = 100$)	132.5
All items index at 15th June, 1954 (15th	102 0
January, $1952 = 100$)	107.3
All items index at 15th June, 1954	107.3
$(17 \text{th June, } 1947 = 100) \dots \dots$	$132 \cdot 5 \times$

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 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	104 109 113 117 132 138 140	106 109 113 118 133 139 140	106 109 113 119 133 140 141	108 109 114 121 135 141 142	108 111 114 124 135 140 141	100 110 111 114 125 138 141 142	101 108 111 114 126 138 141	100 108 111 113 127 137 140	101 108 112 114 128 136 140	101 108 112 115 129 138 140	103 109 112 116 129 138 140 	104 109 113 116 130 138 140

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
is given		Month before	Year before	
1936-38 = 100 May, 1954 1949 = 100 Apr., 1954 1950 = 100 May, 1954 1950 = 100 May, 1954 Mid-Aug, 1947 = 1007 May, 1954 1938 = 1 Apr., 1954 1935 = 100 Mar, 1954 1949 = 100 May, 1954 1949 = 100 May, 1954 1933 = 100 Mar., 1954 1947-49 = 100 Mar., 1954	67.63 126 131 226§ 249 115.5 110.2 355 429 194.0 225.6 114.6	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.55 \\ + \ 1 \\ + \ 2 \\ + \ 2^{\dagger} \\ + \ 4^{\dagger} \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 6 \\ + \ 9 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ + \ 2.5 \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +11 \\ +18 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -6 \cdot 1 \\ \text{Nill} \\ -2 \\ +0 \cdot 61 \\ +0 \cdot 58 \\ +5 \\ +6 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 1 \\ -22 \\ +4 \cdot 6 \\ +6 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	
»» »	112.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	
	Month for which Index Figure is given 1936-38 = 100 May, 1954 1949 = 100 Apr., 1954 1950 = 100 May, 1954 Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100† May, 1954 1938 = 1 Apr., 1954 1949 = 100 Mar., 1954 1949 = 100 Mar., 1954 July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100 Apr., 1954 y " 1938 = 100 Mar., 1954 1947-49 = 100 Mar., 1954	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is givenIndex Figureof Index (in Index compariable Month before1936-38 = 100 May, 1954Index FigureMonth before1936-38 = 100 May, 1954423 408+ 1 + 2 1949 = 100 May, 1954- 1 · 2 133·71936 = 100 May, 1954142·4 112 112 - 1- 1 · 2 - 2·41950 = 100 May, 1954108 112 112 112 112 112 1131Nil - 1 124†Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100t May, 195457·29 108 67·63 + 0·551949 = 100 May, 1954126 131 126 2268 2491949 = 100 May, 1954115·5 110·2 2 4291949 = 100 May, 1954115·5 110·2 2 4291943 = 100 Mar, 1954355 46 429 4291938 = 100 Mar, 1954194·0 125·6 1047-49 = 100 Apr., 19541947-49 = 100 Apr., 1954194·0 114·6 4 0.3	

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents

Industrial Diseases Further Education and Training

Industrial Rehabilitation

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

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 June was 121, compared with 75 (revised figure) in the previous month and 119 (revised figure), in June, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 7 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 1 in the previous month and 8 in June, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1954.

Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	1
Under Coal Mines Act :		Electrical Stations	
Underground	17		
Surface	2	WORKS AND PLACES U	
Metalliferous Mines	1	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACT	CODIES
Quarries	8	ACT, 1937	ORIES
Quarries	8	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL AND TO PARTY		Docks, whatves, Quays	-
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	28	and Ships	2
	a desta	Building Operations	24
AND AFTING TONLY OF SUBARDER		Works of Engineering Construction	Sal al
Factories		Construction	6
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Warehouses	1
tery and Glass	1	A Contract of the second of the	-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	9	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	83
Metal Extracting and			
Refining	1	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and	-	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	1 State
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube		men	2
Making)	10	men	
Making) Engineering, Locomotive	10		••
Building, Boilermaking,		Guards (Passenger)	•;
building, bollermaking,	0	Labourers	1
etc. Railway and Tramway	9	Mechanics	•••
Kanway and Tramway		Permanent Way Men	3
Carriages, Motor and	2 1000	Porters	1
Other Vehicles and Air-	Sec.19	Shunters	2
craft Manufacture	5	Other Grades	1
Shipbuilding	3	Contractors' Servants	
Other Metal Trades	1		-
Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy			
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	121
Textile Printing, Bleaching	125.20		
and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc	100	Seamen	
Tanning, Currying, etc		Trading Vessels	5
Food and Drink	3	Fishing Vessels	2
General Woodwork and			4
Furniture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	7
Paper, Printing, etc.	il	IOTAL, SEAMEN	1
Rubber Trades		Total (including Seamen)	120
Gas Works	$\frac{1}{2}$	rotat (metuung Seamen)	128
day garage	21		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases	-conti	nued	
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in : Electric Accumulator	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)				
Works Shipbreaking Paint and Colour Works	1 1	Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil		··· 	12 1
Other contact with Molten Lead Other Industries		TOTAL		•••	13
TOTAL	4	Chrome 1	Ulcerati	ion	
Other Poisoning Toxic Anaemia	1	Manuf. of Bich Chromium Plat	ing	s	7 7
Mercurial Poisoning	·: 1 1	Dyeing and Fin Other Industries	ishing	•••	·:2
Compressed Air Illness	1	TOTAL	••	•••	16
TOTAL	3	Total, Ca	ises	••	38
Wool	-				
Hides and Skins	1	п. г	Deaths		
other industries	-	N	il		
TOTAL	2	in the second second			

*For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1954.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1954, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1954.

antic static service address of the new services	Men	Women	Total		
in addition Attractingly the pro-	Quarter ended 30th June, 1954				
Number of applications for assistance made	4	of neors	4		
Number of awards made by Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	1		1		
Total awards	1		1		
Number of applications rejected Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	5	200-000	5		
	2	ems sans th	2		
All 22 Protect (2011) Research and a second se	Cumulativ 30	e totals, Ap th June, 19:	ril, 1943, to 54		
Number of applications for assistance made	203,582	15,351	218,933		
lumber of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	44,323 79,330 18,278	1,332 6,202 1,843	45,655 85,532 20,121		
Total awards	141,931	9,377	151,308		
Number of applications rejected	38,708	3,219	41,927		
pplications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn ases under consideration at end of period	22,933 10	2,755	25,688 10		

Business Training for **Ex-Regulars**

The figures below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars since its inception in February, 1949. The figures show the position at the end of June, 1954, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1954 (page 106).

Jumb	per o	f application	ns received		0.9%	1.956
,,	,,	"	rejected or withdraw	n	004.	1,298
,,	"	.??	under consideration		deal	27
"	,,	applicants	who entered training			622
,,	,,	,,	awaiting training			9

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 eight weeks ended 21st June, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

as whole some box, year 110 on 15th Tons.	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	1,476	207	1,683
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,312	200	1,512
Persons who completed courses during period	1,256	161	1,417

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 21st June, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 52,065.

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Arbitration Awards :

Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc.

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

Award No. 252 (4th June) .- Parties : The Post Office Engineering **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards** During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen

Award No. 252 (4th June).—Parties : The Post Office Engineering Union and the Post Office. Claim : For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Mechanics A, Senior Mechanics and Mechanics-in-Charge Grade III and Mechanics-in-Charge Grade II in the Post Office. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the weekly rates of pay for Mechanics A, Senior Mechanics and Mechanics-in-Charge Grade III, and Mechanics-in-Charge Grade II, employed in the Post Office, shall be :—Mechanic A, London 158s. by two annual increments of 4s. to 166s., Provinces 153s. 6d. by two annual increments of 3s. 6d. to 160s. 6d.; Senior Mechanic and Mechanic-in-Charge Grade III, London 181s., Provinces 175s. ; Mechanic-in-Charge Grade II, London 193s., Provinces 186s.; (b) that the above rates shall have effect from 1st July, 1953; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. Award No. 253 (8th June).—Parties : The Civil Service Radio During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 543 to 557*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 545 (11th June).—Parties: Members of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators in Scotland, and members of the Scottish Painters Society in their employment. Claim: That the employers should continue to observe the Scheme to regulate the Working Conditions, Wages, Recruitment and Training of Apprentices in the Building Industry in Scotland. Award In 548 (17th June). Parties: Members of the Notting.

Award No. 253 (8th June).—Parties : The Civil Service Radio Officers Association and the Air Ministry. Claim : For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Radio Technicians employed at the Air Ministry outstations. Award : The Tribunal Award No. 548 (17th June).—Parties : Members of the Notting-ham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and members of the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association, and members of the trade unions federated with the British Lace found against the claim. found against the claim. Award No. 254 (8th June).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased annual leave allowances for established members of the Technical Works, Engineering and Allied Classes. Award: The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the annual leave allowances of established members of the Technical Works, Engineering and Allied Classes working a six-day week shall be increased to:— Grade II 36 working days, Grade III 28 working days, and Grade IV 24 working days ; (b) that the date of operation of the new allowances shall be the beginning of the current departmental leave year in which the date of this award falls. Award No. 255 (22nd June).—Parties: The Union of Post Operatives' Federation in their employment. *Claim*: For certain increased fall-back wages and time rates for fully qualified twist-hands in Nottingham and for weavers in Scotland. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim but awarded that the fall-back wage for workers employed on piecework should in no week be less than the amount which would have been payable had the worker concerned been employed on timework for the same number of hours in that week.

number of hours in that week. Award No. 549 (18th June).—Parties : Members of the Scottish Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacturers' Association and of the Scottish Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. Claim : For certain specified increases in wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates for adult male and female timeworkers should be increased by 4s, a week, with proportionate increases for leave year in which the date of this award falls. Award No. 255 (22nd June).—Parties : The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim : For increased scales of pay for Male and Female Telegraphists (Redundant), Male Sorters (Redundant), and Male and Female Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (Redundant). Award : The Tribunal awarded :— (a) that the scales of weekly pay in the London area for full-time Male Telegraphists (Redundant), Male Sorters (Redundant), and Male Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (Redundant), and for full-time Female Telegraphists (Redundant) Male Sorters (Redundant), and Male Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (Redundant), and for full-time Female Telegraphists (Redundant) shall be :—Male Sorters (R) and Male Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (R) filling posts for Postmen Higher Grade, age 21 131s. 6d., age 22 135s., age 23 139s. 6d., age 24 153s., age 25 162s., then by two annual increments of 6s. 6d. to 175s., by 9s. to 184s. ; Male Telegraphists (R) and Male Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d., age 22 132s., age 23 137s. 6d., age 24 148s., age 25 154s. 6d., then by three annual increments of 6s. 6d. each to 174s. by 10s. to 184s. ; Female Telegraphists (R) and Female Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d., age 22 132s. (R) for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d., age 22 132s., age 23 137s. 6d., age 24 148s., age 25 154s. 6d., then by three annual increments of 6s. 6d. each to 174s. by 10s. to 184s. ; Female Telegraphists (R) and Female Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 126s. 6d. (R) filling pos 184s. ; Female Telegraphists (R) and Female Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists (R) filling posts for Telegraphists, age 21 124s., age 22 130s., age 23 132s., age 24 135s. 6d., age 25 142s., by 3s. 6d. to 145s. 6d. by 3s. to 148s. 6d. by 2s. 6d. to 151s. An officer performing at least one hour weekly of both Telegraphist and Postman Higher Grade work shall be given the more favourable scale ; (b) that the system of provincial differentiation applicable to members of redundant grades in Intermediate and Provincial areas shall be the subject of further consideration between the Union of Post the subject of further consideration between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office; (c) that the above scales of pay shall have effect from the first full pay period following 1st March, 1954; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

be increased by 4s. a week, with proportionate increases for workers under adult age, and that the piecework basis time rate for female pieceworkers should be increased to 84s. a week, to which should be added the flat rate payment of 6s. a week provided under the Tribunal's *Award No.* 319 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1953, page 108). Award No. 550 (22nd June).—Parties : Firms represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim : For a substantial increase in wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of adult male workers should be increased by 24d an hour with new rate increases for adult female workers and juveniles. The Tribunal also laid down that these increases should not in any way affect the basis for the calculation of the earnings of pieceworkers or of workers employed on or uncertainings of preceworkers of or workers enhanced in incentive bonus systems or any other system of payment by results, that is to say, the increase arising from the award for pieceworkers or workers employed on incentive bonus systems or on any other system of payment by results should not exceed the increase applicable to timeworkers.

Award No. 557 (30th June).—Parties : Certain members of the Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers in their employment. Claim : For a substantial increase in wages. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the minimum basic wage rates of adult male workers should be 2s. 11¹/₄d. an hour in the London Area and 2s. 10d. an hour in the rest of England, Scotland and Wales.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, one of which is summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. *Award No.* 1087 (23rd June).—*Parties*: The Northern Ireland Fire Authority and certain members of the Ulster Public Officers' Association. *Claim*: That the salary scales at present in operation for Company Officers, Assistant Divisional Officers and Divisional Officers be increased by £25 at all points from 19th March, 1954. *Award*: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly Add not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 2514 (1st June).—Parties : The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Associa-tion. Claim: (a) That the minimum rate in the agreement for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers be increased by $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour and that the appendix rates be increased by a similar amount; (b) that such increases be paid in accordance with the agreement as from 1st May, 1954. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the minimum rate in the current agreement Award : The Tribu awarded accordingly.

* See footnote * in second column on page 261.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 252 to 255,* which are summarised below.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and **Conciliation Act**, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2514 to 2519. Five of the awards are summarised below ; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

* See footnote * in second column on page 261.

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for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers, from 1st May, 1954, be increased by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour and that the appendix rates be increased by a similar amount.

Award No. 2515 (1st June).—Parties : The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Association. *Claim*: To determine a difference as to the interpretation of Clause 5 of the Agreement on Wages and Working Conditions which reads "The normal hours of work shall be 44 per week to be worked on 5 or 51 days at the optimum of the provide " which reads "The normal hours of work shall be 44 per week to be worked on 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ days at the option of the employers". *Award*: The Court found and so awarded that the true intent and meaning of Clause 5 of the Agreement on Wages and Working Conditions permits an employer from time to time to opt for a five or five-and-a-half day working week to meet the changing circumstances of his trade, but the Court would suggest that he might well consider the desirability of discussing with the representatives of his employees, if time allows, any change which he contemplates. he contemplate

Award No. 2516 (1st June).—Parties: The National Union of Musical Instrument Makers and the Federation of Master Organ Builders. Claim: For (a) a substantial increase in the wage rate; (b) substitution of a national rate for existing London and Provincial rates. Award: The Court awarded that the rates for journeymen for London, Liverpool and Manchester and other towns, as set out in the agreement dated 23rd March, 1953, shall, from 1st April, 1954, be increased by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour.

Award No. 2518 (29th June).—Parties : The Trade Union and Official Sides of the Engineering Trades Joint Council for Govern-ment Industrial Establishments. Claim : That the basic rate of all male grades covered by the Council shall be increased by 15 per cent. Award : The Court awarded in favour of the offer made by the Official Side on 14th April, 1954, as follows :—For a 44-hour week, skilled employees 8s. 6d.; semi-skilled 7s. 6d.; non-skilled 6s. 6d.

65. 6d. Award No. 2519 (29th June).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Scottish Pre-Cast Concrete Manufac-turers' Association. Claim: For an increase of 4d. an hour on the existing rates of wages. Award: The Court awarded that the existing rates of wages be increased by 1⁴/₄d. an hour with effect from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948 Notices of Proposals

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

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J. (91), dated 11th June, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and certain female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) .- Proposal H. (63), dated 25th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 780 (W.D. (61)), dated 14th June and effective from 2nd July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers. The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 781 (I. (57)), dated 14th June and effective from 30th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.--See page 249. The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 792 (R.B.C. (14)), dated 15th June and effective from 5th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, includes shop managers and shop manageresses in the overtime provisions, and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration. The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 I Defined to the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration. During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 793 (R.F.A. (18)), dated 15th June and effective from 5th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 794 (R.N.T. (16)), dated 15th June and effective

* See footnote * in second column on page 261.

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from 5th July. This Order prescribes revised minimum overtime rates and additional payment for Sunday work for shop managers and shop manageresses and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

holidays and holiday remuneration. The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 861 (H.M. (46)), dated 25th June and effective from 12th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. The Milk Dictributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages

basis time rates for male and female workers. The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 862 (M.D. (76)), dated 25th June and effective from 11th July. This Order prescribes revised overtime rates for six-day workers. The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regula-tion (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 878 (R.F.C.S. (15)), dated 28th June and effective from 16th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

Notices of Proposals During June notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was given by the following Wages Council :--Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).--Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.72), dated 11th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade. Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.73), dated 11th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade. Further information concerning the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance

During June 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 Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.S. (N.50)), dated 2nd June and effective from 16th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.--See page 250. The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1954 (N.I.R.H. (N.8)), dated 2nd June and effective from 18th June. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays. The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.42)), dated 4th June and effective from 18th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis

(N.42)), dated 4th June and effective from 18th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 250. The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.W.R. (N.51)), dated 17th June and effective from 30th June. This Order pre-scribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 252. The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.R. (N.64)), dated 25th June and effective from 8th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

female workers

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

During June notice of intention to submit a wages regulation proposal to the Minister of Labour and National Service was issued by the following Wages Board :---

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.—Proposal U.P.R. (15), dated 11th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937-Dangerous Machinery

The plaintiff, an experienced fitter in the defendants' factory, was using a power-driven grindstone to grind the ends of a piece of metal known as a key. An adjustable rest for the work was provided and above this rest a sector of the grindstone was exposed for some six or seven inches, the remainder being enclosed in a fixed hood. The plaintiff placed the key on the rest and applied manual pressure to grind, whereupon it flicked forward and crushed his thumb against the grindstone. The plaintiff claimed damages for personal injury alleging negligence at common law and that the defendants had been guilty of a breach of their statutory duty under section 14(1) of the Factories Act, 1937. That section provides (with certain exceptions) that every dangerous part of any machine is to be securely fenced so as to be safe to every person employed on the premises. employed on the premises.

* See footnote * in second column on page 261.

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"The claimant's Association contend that if the claimant when engaged as a producer is held to be a self-employed person within the meaning of section 1(2)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Somervell, Birkett and Morris), with a dissenting judgment by Lord Justice Somervell, allowed the appeal. They held, reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Jones, that the exposed part of the grindstone was dangerous and was not securely fenced within the meaning of section 14(1) then the proceeds of his self-employment cannot be regarded as wages and cannot have the effect of disentitling the claimant to of the Factories Act

of the Factories Act. Lord Justice Birkett in the course of his judgment said that the only questions were : was the wheel dangerous and, if so, was it securely fenced? Mr. Justice Jones had said that he thought the evidence showed that the machine was securely fenced. It could be completely covered up so that it could not be used and that, of course, would make it even more securely fenced but it would then be of no use as a machine. The evidence was that the wheel was fenced so far as was practicable and that, with care, the operator could avoid coming into contact with the wheel, but that was not sufficient to show that the defendants had fulfilled their statutory duty. He did not think the plaintiff was at fault in using this ty. He did not think the plaintiff was at fault in using this ndstone and the question of alternative methods did not arise. duty.

determined by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. In accordance with regulation 23(2) of the said Regulations I there-fore directed that the question as to the class of insured persons in which the claimant is to be included, when he was gainfully occupied in employment as a play-producer in April and May, 1952, be referred by the insurance officer to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance for his determination. "I have now received a copy of the Minister's decision. The Minister has decided that from 7th April, 1952, to 10th May, 1952, that is while he was producing the play, the claimant was self-employed. After the play had opened in London on 12th May, 1952, the claimant was free to take other engagements. He secured an engagement with the British Broadcasting Corporation from 26th May to 31st May, 1952, and as an actor from 16th June, 1952. It is accepted that both of these employments were employ-ments under a contract of service and that therefore on 7th June, 1952, the claimant had ccased to be self-employed. In view of these facts, the insurance officer now concerned with the case supports the appeal of the claimant's Association. That support appears to me to be well-judged. Regulation 6(1)(*d*) mentioned above which disentitles a person for receiving unemployment benefit on days in respect of which he continues to receive wages, cannot apply to the income received by self-employed or non-employed persons. The appeal made on the claimant's behalf by his Association is allowed." The plaintiff was not doing anything stupid or forbidden and accordingly the appeal should be allowed. Lord Justice Morris said that the question was not whether further fencing would have impeded the use of the machine, but whether there was secure fencing. The employers' statutory obligation is clear and definite. No dispensing power is provided for, if there be cases where commercial practicability and compliance with the statute cannot co-exist. He agreed, therefore, that the appeal should be allowed.—*Frost* v. John Summers and Sons Limited. Court of Appeal, 19th March, 1954. **Decisions of the Commissioner under** the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 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 of business consistence of which

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 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 Commissioner A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 4/54 (1st April)

Claimant, after a period of self-employment as a play producer, resumed his normal occupation as an actor, in employed contributor's employment. During a subsequent period of unemployment he continued to receive a percentage of the gross receipts of the play he had produced. Held that claimant was not disentitled to unemployment benefit as the provisions of regulations 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemploy-ment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations do not apply to any income received by self-employed or non-employed persons.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant in respect of the period from 7th June, 1952, to 14th June, 1952, both days included. "I extend the time within which this appeal may be brought on

"I extend the time within which this appeal may be brought on the claimant's behalf by his Association. "The claimant is normally employed as an actor. He was engaged however on 26th March, 1952, as the producer of a play, upon terms that he should be paid an initial lump sum and a certain percentage of the gross receipts throughout the run of the play in the provinces prior to London presentation and in the West End of London until the end of the London run. He was fully occupied from 7th April, 1952, to 3rd May, 1952, with rehearsals. The play had a trial run in the provinces from 5th to 10th May, 1952, and opened in London on 12th May, 1952. After the play had been successfully launched in London the claimant had practically no duties in connexion with it and was free to accept other engage-ments, but of course he continued to receive his percentage of the gross receipts. gross receipts.

gross receipts. "The claimant resumed his occupation as an actor after the London opening of the play on 12th May, 1952, but was unemployed from 7th to 14th June, 1952, and claimed unemployment benefit. The local insurance officer decided that he was not entitled to benefit by virtue of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] which provides that 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages.' The local insurance officer took the view that, notwithstanding that the claimant's employment as a producer had to receive wages.' The local insurance officer took the view that, notwithstanding that the claimant's employment as a producer had terminated, he continued to receive wages; during that week the claimant received a percentage amounting to £5 or £6.

* 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 261.

wages and cannot have the effect of disentitling the claimant to unemployment benefit under the regulation mentioned above. "It appeared to me that the first question to be decided was in which class of insured persons the claimant is to be included when he was engaged in April and May, 1952, as a producer. That is a question which I have no jurisdiction to determine. By section 43(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and regulation 2(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1144] that question has to be determined by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. In accordance with regulation 23(2) of the said Regulations I there-fore directed that the question as to the class of insured persons in

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the differ-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been received 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 Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 780; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 14th June; The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 781; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 14th June; The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 792; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 15th June; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amend-ment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 793; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 15th June; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confec-tionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 794; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 15th June; The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 861; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 25th June; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 878), dated 25th June; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 878), dated 25th June; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council Act, 1945.—See page 258.
 The

the Transfer of Functions (Factories, &c., Acts) Order, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, &c., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 228. The Defence Regulations (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 750), made on 3rd June by Her Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.—See page 228. The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 833), made on 24th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 227. The National Service (Adaptation of Enactments) (Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 837; price 3d. net, 4¹/₄d. post free), made on 24th June by Her Majesty in Council under the National Service Act, 1948. The provisions of the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1954 (s.I. 1954 No. 837; price 3d. net, 4¹/₄d. post free), made on 24th June by Her Majesty to make an Order in Council under section 26 of the National Service Act, 1948, directing that the enactments relating to the length or con-ditions of service of persons serving in the armed forces of the Crown shall, in their application to service in a reserve which is an appropriate reserve for the purposes of the 1954 Act, have effect subject to adaptations and modifications. The Order makes the adaptations and modifications which the 1954 Act renders necessary to the relevant enactments. necessary to the relevant enactments.

* See footnote * in second column on page 261.



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ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-

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

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

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.-Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES - APPLY -EVELOPMENT COMMITTEE GUILDHALL - KINGSTON UPON HULL

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(i) The National Service (Air Force) (Amendment) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 805; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (ii) The National Service (Military Forces) (Amendment) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 821; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (iii) The National Service (Naval and Marine Forces) (Amendment) Regula-tions, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 859; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free). These Regulations were made (i) on 17th June by the Air Council and (ii) and (iii) on 21st June by the Army Council and the Admiralty respectively, under the National Service Acts, 1948-1950. They came into operation on 30th June and amend the Regulations of 1949 and 1950 in certain respects relating to terms of reserve and part-time service.

Regulations of 1949 and 1950 in certain respects relating to terms of reserve and part-time service. *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Mariners (Insura-bility) Regulations*, 1954 (S.I. 1954, No. 782; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 14th June by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and

Authority, and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953.—See page 229. The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Jersey) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 836; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 24th June by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 229. The Family Allowances (Jersey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regula-tions, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 863; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 23rd June by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 229. The Northern Ireland (Industrial Organisation and Development) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 834), made on 24th June by Her Majesty in Council under the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 294). Section 16 of this Act repealed the Cotton Industry (Reorganisation) Act, 1939, but the provisions of the 1947 Act do not apply to Northern Ireland unless extended thereto by Order in Council. This Order extends section 16 to Northern Ireland. The Paper Box Wares Council (Northern Ireland) Wares Regula-

Ireland. The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-tion (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 80; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 6th May; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amend-ment) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 91; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 20th May; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 92; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 21st May; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 93; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 26th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 219).

the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 219). The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agree-ment with Switzerland) Order (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 85; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 24th May by the Governor of Northern Ireland in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Order came into operation on 1st June and gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention (set out in the Schedule to the Order) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The scope of the Order is similar to that made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 195). The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations and en 27th May by the Ministry of Einance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 195).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or re-printed since the previous list was published in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 110) and may be purchased at the prices shown. The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

- No. Title and Price
 46 Factories Act, 1937, Section 2. Notice specifying the Number of Persons who may be employed in the Work-room. July, 1938. (Reprinted, 1954.). Price 2d. (3½d.); 25, 1s. 9d. (1s. 10¼d.).
 67 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 6 (General). Steam Boilers—Steam Tube Ovens and Steam Tube Hotplates. July, 1939. (Reprinted, 1954.). Price 2d. (3¼d.).
 673 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 9 (General). Steam Boilers—Autoclaves and Vulcanisers. July, 1940. (Reprinted, 1954.). Price 2d. (3¼d.).
 677 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 13 (General). Steam Receivers. Safe Working Pressure slightly below the Maximum Permissible Working Pressure of the Boiler. November, 1939. (Reprinted 1954.). Price 2d. (3¼d.).
 679 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 15 (General). Steam Boilers—Calorifier Type. December, 1939. (Reprinted, 1954.). Price 2d. (3½d.).
 685 Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 21 (General). Steam Boilers—Economisers of the Steaming Type. June, 1941. (Reprinted, 1954.). Price 2d. (3½d.).

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postage.)





