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VOLUME LXIII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1955 Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office PRICE 1s. 6d. NET Annual Subscription 19s. 6d. including postage

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Page 277

278

278

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304 304

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OMEN'S SERVIC

CONTENTS

	Page	
Special Articles :		Special Articles—continued :
Young Persons Entering Employment	271	Appointments in Oversea Civil Service
Summary of Monthly Statistics	273	National Insurance : Determination of
A minute and We are in T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	274	tions ; Amendments to Colliery Wo
Faual Pay for Men and Women . Local Government		Scheme
	274	National Assistance in 1954
A CALL CALL IN CALL OF THE	274	Education in 1954
Statistics of Disabled Persons Register	18/30-0	Labour Overseas : Canada, Fatal Inc
Committee of Inquiry into Dock Labour Scheme	275	1954 ; United States, Work Injuries
Eighth Annual Report of Advisory Council on Scientific	215	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC
Policy	276	WACES DISDUTTE DETENT DESCRIPTION
Deferment of Call-up of Science Teachers	276	
Spreading the Industrial Electricity Load Next Winter	276	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS
Higher Technological Education	277	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS.
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Safety Precautions	211	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
in the Cotton Industry ; Occupational Health Nursing	277	the Track Provide And Provide And And
Pamphlets on Employment, Training, etc	211	2.55 0.85 1 5.510 1 5.64 1 5.65
ramphiete en Empreyment, Hanning, etc	277	MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

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

Young Persons Entering Employment

N the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, October, 1952, and December, 1953 and 1954, articles were published giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment during the years 1950–1953. Corresponding figures are now available for the year 1954 and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of national insurance cards. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the the set of paying contributions under the National Insurance purpose of paying contributions under the National Insurance scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom an insurance card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurance has a method. insurance card is issued who has completed full-time education insurance card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows : age at the time when full-time education ceased; age at the time of entry into insurable employment; code number of the Standard Industrial Classification covering the employer's industry; and type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, viz., (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (*i.e.*, apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement); (b) articled clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment not covered by (b); and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for analysis. for analysis.

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures derived from this source is that it is not possible Ing the ngures derived from this source is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who obtained insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education, although the Youth Employment Officers have been instructed to include any young persons whom they know to be in that category. This factor affects the totals for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those (3187)

for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving school since they exclude those who left to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, boys going direct to H.M. Forces for their period of National Service and also those leaving school with no immediate intention of entering paid employment.

It is necessary to mention one further qualification of the It is necessary to mention one further qualification of the figures, viz, that since the exact date of starting work is not always known it is not possible to establish the precise numbers who start work in each calendar year (the main difficulty being that of drawing the exact dividing line between the end of one calendar year and the beginning of the next). The total numbers included in the analyses for 1952, 1953 and 1954 were 523,000, 551,000 and 505,000, respectively, but it is probable that the differences between the numbers actually starting work in the three years were not as great as actually starting work in the three years were not as great as these figures appear to indicate.

The total of 505,000 recorded in 1954 is analysed in the following Table according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment.

Age at leaving	Age at entry into employment										
school	15	16	17	Total							
Boys: 15 16 17	211,977	3,114 34,148	335 865 8,003	215,426 35,013 8,003							
Total, Boys	211,977	37,262	9,203	258,442							
Girls: 15 16 17	201,523	3,409 29,566 —	690 942 10,498	205,622 30,508 10,498							
Total, Girls	201,523	32,975	12,130	246,628							

As in previous years, the great majority of young persons left school at the age of 15 and entered employment at the same age. Of the total of 215,426 boys and 205,622 girls who left school before reaching 16, only 3,449 and 4,099 reached that age before their entry into employment. Similarly the great majority of those who before reaching 17. The number of girls entering employment before reaching 17. The number of girls entering employment between 17 and 18 years of age was considerably greater than the number of boys, but there was probably a larger number of boys leaving school at that age to enter universities or to enter the months ended January, 1951 (the first period for which figures are available) are analysed to show the numbers entering the four different types of employment referred to above, viz., (a) appren-ticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts, (b) service under articles or other employment leading to recognised professional qualifica-tions, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment.

	Age at entry into employment									
Class of Employment		1954		and the set	1950–51					
Entered	15	16	17	15	16	17				
	0 700	action and	Boys	(000's)	ons i sao					
Apprenticeship, or Learner- ship, to Skilled Craft Employment leading to	70.6	15.0	28	75.9	13.2	3.2				
recognised professional qualifications Clerical Employment Other Employment	$0.7 \\ 11.0 \\ 129.7$	1.6 9.3 11.4	0·9 2·3 3·2	$1 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 134 \cdot 3$	$2 \cdot 1$ 10 · 2 11 · 5	1·3 2·8 3·7				
Total, Boys	212.0	37.3	9.2	225.2	37.0	11.0				
		New York	Girls (000's)	PRAICES					
Apprenticeship, or Learner- ship, to Skilled Craft Employment leading to	11.9	2.0	0.9	17.4	2.6	1.2				
recognised professional qualifications Clerical Employment Other Employment	0.7 51.4 137.5	0·9 20·9 9·2	1.0 6.8 3.4	$1 \cdot 0$ 51 \cdot 9 143 \cdot 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	1·3 6·7 4·3				
Total, Girls	201.5	33.0	12.1	214.1	35.8	13.5				

For the purpose of this analysis the category " apprenticeship or learnership" covers those entering employment as apprentices or learners, with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement, and also young persons placed in employment which is known to be likely to lead to apprenticeship. In 1954 one-third of the boys under 16 entered employment leading to apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts, one in twenty entered clerical employment, and about three-fifths went into " other employment". These proportions were very close to the corresponding proportions in 1950–51. Among those who entered employment at the ages of 16 and 17 in 1954, 40 per cent, and 30 per cent., respectively, became apprentices or learners and 25 per cent at both ages entered clerical employment. The proportion entering employment leading to professional qualifications was much higher among the older boys, being less than one-half of one per

cent. among those who entered employment at age 15, over 4 per cent. among those aged 16, and nearly 10 per cent. among those aged 17. These proportions were slightly lower than the corresponding proportions in 1950–51.

Industrial Analysis

The figures for the period under review have been analysed to show the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries, and the Table below shows the numbers in eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants. Corresponding figures are given for 1950-51.

C. C.A. S. d	Number entering each industry group as percentage of grand total							
Industry Group		oys	G	birls				
KOD	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 10 and 17				
The set but in the heat all there is the top	13	19	54					
Agriculture, etc	10 5 47 12 4 15	8 2 39 7 7 10	$ \frac{1}{48} $ 1 1 32	$ \begin{array}{r} 2\\ \hline 26\\ 1\\ 4\\ 20 \end{array} $				
fessional Services, Entertainments and Commerce and Finance Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	5 2	25 2	8 9	41 6				
Total	100	100	100	100				
Total number of entrants (000's)	212	46	202	45				
NTE		195	0–51					
Agriculture, etc	10 3 48 12 5 15	8 1 36 7 9 10 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \overline{48} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 30 \\ 9 \end{array} $					
Commerce and Finance Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	5 2	2	9	8				
Total	100	100	100	100				
Total number of entrants (000's)	225	48	214	49				

Comparison between the figures for 1954 and those for 1950-51 Comparison between the figures for 1954 and those for 1950-51 shows that there has been little change in four years in the pro-portions of young persons entering the various industry groups. The most important change was the increase from 3 to 5 per cent. in the proportion of boys aged 15 entering the mining and quarrying industries. Nearly one-half both of boys and of girls aged 15 went into manufacturing industries, and 15 per cent. of the boys and 32 per cent. of the girls went into the distributive trades. Among

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1954 : Analysis by Industry Group and Occupational Category

the set the set of			Jan Supper	Boys	and altern a		VEALS OF	Girls (aged 15-17)			
Industry Group	Apprentices and Learners in Skilled Crafts and Persons Preparing for Recognised Professional Qualifications		Enter Cleri Employ	Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Apprentices and Learners in Skilled Crafts and Persons Preparing for Recognised Professional	Entering Clerical Employ- ment	Entering Other Employ- ment	Total
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	ation ci	Qualifications	licited on when ful	al cultars entered o	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,200 1,343 466 1,759 466 1,754 16,466 9,655 2,255 892 952 171 1,303 1,097 3,108 2,828 2,828 2,258 1,097 3,108 2,828 1,753 2,255 8,922 1,011 1,303 1,097 3,108 2,828 2,555 1,097 3,108 2,828 2,555 1,097 3,108 2,828 2,555 1,097 3,108 2,828 2,555 2,255 3,097 3,108 2,828 2,555 2,255 3,097 3,109 3,108 2,828 2,555 3,097 3,109 3,108 2,555 3,097 3,109 3,109 3,108 2,555 3,097 3,109 3,108 2,555 3,097 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,109 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,109 3,1003 3,10033,10033,10033,10033,10033,10033,10033,10033,	535 300 139 547 673 5,348 2,092 368 310 281 27 144 192 251 105 2,037 447 1,364 800 363 1,245 2,037 107 932 262	53 134 198 292 336 1,293 425 194 48 272 21 88 362 171 715 138 467 119 1,338 467 119 1,338 387 379 379 16 674 196	34 109 126 248 150 594 212 107 20 189 122 63 261 99 418 106 391 227 1,146 391 227 1,145 2,755 1,500 831 47 670 123	$\begin{array}{c} 19,233\\ 9,483\\ 2,754\\ 1,330\\ 2,592\\ 10,086\\ 6,553\\ 3,981\\ 1,177\\ 4,736\\ 642\\ 2,845\\ 5,817\\ 5,584\\ 3,634\\ 1,469\\ 7,404\\ 363\\ 5,721\\ 27,341\\ 1,37\\ 1,551\\ 137\\ 1,551\\ 30\\ 126\\ 477\\ 4,642 \end{array}$	2,929 374 182 323 275 979 492 277 104 292 44 233 540 358 323 181 684 57 959 2,855 2,855 103 867 29 99 9323 707	23,984 11,743 4,158 3,206 5,780 34,766 19,429 7,182 2,551 6,722 9,71 4,676 8,269 9,571 8,469 2,257 2,8,515 2,224 4,386 6,984 4,386 6,984 2,179 510 3,446 7,354	184 1,675 85 356 52 2,743 722	$\begin{array}{c} 265\\ 324\\ 913\\ 2,585\\ 1,313\\ 7,280\\ 3,468\\ 474\\ 2,179\\ 207\\ 1,686\\ 3,157\\ 699\\ 2,770\\ 1,686\\ 3,157\\ 699\\ 2,770\\ 1,188\\ 1,580\\ 874\\ 3,451\\ 17,918\\ 9,397\\ 4,006\\ 1,584\\ 1,584\\ 1,196\\ 5,754\\ 3,147\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,946\\ 96\\ 1,499\\ 2,154\\ 478\\ 4,020\\ 876\\ 2,802\\ 953\\ 15,675\\ 9,540\\ 1,052\\ 7,077\\ 2,348\\ 855\\ 1,125\\ 54,363\\ 263\\ 733\\ 6,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,433\\ 16,388\\ 1,433\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,432\\ 1,$	3,390 435 2,528 4,885 1,849 11,545 4,412 4,548 1,482 1,177 26,499 13,333 1,904 10,688 3,611 1,822 977 4,766 73,955 9,744 5,099 1,699 6,28 7,900 23,266
Total, All Industries and Services	71,266	20,243	11,003	11,633	129,708	14,589	258,442	17,453	79,113	150,062	246,62

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

those who entered employment at the age of 16 or 17 the proportions going into the manufacturing industries and the distributive trades were considerably lower than among those under 16, with corre-spondingly higher proportions going into the Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainments and Commerce and Finance group. In 1954, 41 per cent. of the total number of girls aged 16 and 17 went into the latter group, while the corresponding proportion of boys was 25 per cent.

The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into the service of employers in the group increase an end and the inter-service of employers in the group irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. The figures for the manufacturing group, for example, include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also clerical and technical staffs and all other ancillary employments with the same employers. In the Table at the foot of the preceding page the figures for each of the main "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (with some sub-divisions of of the Standard Industrial Classification (with some sub-outsions of the Professional Services group) are analysed to show the numbers in the occupational categories (apprentices, etc.) referred to in an earlier paragraph. In this Table the numbers entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications have been combined with the numbers of apprentices, etc.

It is important to bear in mind that the figures merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in the industry group specified in the Table, and the total numbers entering a group specified in the Table, and the total numbers entering a particular industry group, when account is taken of transfers from other industries, may have been greater. This is particularly important in the case of the mining and quarrying group; the total number of boys entering this group in 1954 is shown in the Table as 11,743, but the total *intake* of boys under 18 into the coal-mining industry alone was 20,000 (*see* the issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics for June, 1955, page 29).

Statistics for June, 1955, page 29). The figures show that in the industries employing highly skilled craftsmen (e.g., engineering and shipbuilding, vehicle and building and contracting industries) well over 60 per cent. of the boys entered employment as apprentices or learners, or employment leading to apprenticeship or learnership, or to professional status. The industry group with the highest proportion of girls entering similar types of employment was medical and dental services (44 per cent.). Two-thirds of the girls who went into the engineering and vehicle groups of industries went as clerical workers. It was to be expected that clerical work would also predominate for girls in insurance, banking and finance, public administration, accountancy and other professional services.

Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of young entrants into employment in 1954 in each of the nine administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales, analysed according to age at the time of entry.

There was, in general, very close agreement between the propor-tions of boys and the proportions of girls entering employment at the various ages. In the London and South-Eastern and South-Western Regions the proportion both of boys and of girls who entered employment before reaching 16 was about 76 per cent.; in the Midland, North-Midland and Northern Regions it was

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 282 to 298.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 17,000 (+ 1,000 males and + 16,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,890,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 5,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 11,000 and other industries and services an increase of 23,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken un employment is estimated to **Retail Prices** At 12th July, the retail prices index was 150 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 14th June, compared with 145 at 13th July, 1954. release leave who have not taken up employment, is est have decreased by 1,000 from 23,870,000 to 23,869,000. ent, is estimated to

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 180,517 to 165,703 between 13th June and 11th July, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 30,026 to 19,226. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 14 644 empere makes and 11 070 empered feel formales. a fall of 13,644 among males and 11,970 among females.

(3187)

85 per cent. for both sexes, whereas in Scotland it was 89 per cent. In Wales, however, there was a fairly substantial difference between boys and girls in this respect; 83 per cent. of the boys entered employment before reaching 16, but the corresponding proportion for girls use 78 per cent. for girls was 78 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show that the propor-The figures in the last column of the Table show that the propor-tion that boys entering employment represented of the total number of male employees varied from 1.5 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.4 per cent. in Scotland. For girls the corresponding variation was between 2.3 per cent, in the London and South-Eastern Region and 4.8 per cent. in the Northern Region and in Wales. The lower percentages for the London and South-Eastern Region are no doubt connected with the fact that in recent years there has been a considerable " inward balance " into that Region of adult immigration from other parts of the country. country.

the transplottes ero		at entry mploymer		Total			
Region	15	16	17	Number	Per cent. of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in the Region at May, 1954*		
ant transmission south to	Autor in		Boys		Pupipasional		
London and South-Eastern Eastern	38,412 12,665 9,918 11,546 21,042 15,464 18,611 27,832 15,851 29,805 10,831 211,977	10,370 2,058 1,916 2,795 3,029 2,419 3,393 4,667 2,088 2,808 1,719 37,262	2,756 560 537 757 671 426 636 953 446 898 563 9,203	51,538 15,283 12,371 15,098 24,742 18,309 22,640 33,452 18,385 33,511 13,113 258,442	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $		
LEGORI de sé legra	The Artic	Karat dar	Girls	all said a	svo ebivern		
London and South-Eastern Eastern	35,440 11,951 9,329 11,033 19,900 15,503 18,147 27,478 14,841 28,408 9,493	8,004 2,025 1,796 2,317 2,657 2,151 3,024 4,546 2,060 2,572 1,823	3,501 855 742 1,001 881 594 872 1,232 580 1,015 857	46,945 14,831 11,867 14,351 23,438 18,248 22,043 33,256 17,481 31,995 12,173	$2 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot $		
Total, Great Britain	201,523	32,975	12,130	246,628	3.4		

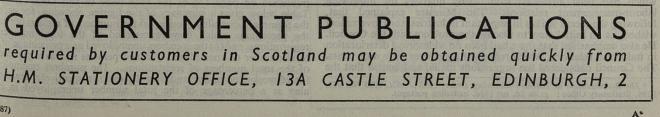
* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees, and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly wage rates, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 153 at the end of July compared with 152 at the end of June. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an increase estimated at £93,000 in the weekly fultime wages of about 478,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople in the general printing industry, milk distributive workers in England and Wales, and workers employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 35,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 88,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 98, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.



AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 13th July, with effect from 25th July, whereby the minimum rates for adult males are now paid at 20 years of age instead of at 21 years as previously. For females there is no change. The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers aged 20 years from 111s. to 127s. a week in all districts. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased to 175s. a week (an increase of 7s. a week at 21 years and 29s. at 20 years) for men 20 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and to 156s. (an increase of 2s. a week at 21 years and 22s. at 20 years) for men 20 years and over employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen and shepherds. The genera minimum time rate for men in part-time or casual employment and the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and holiday remuneration are also made applicable at age 20 and over.

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Local Government Service

Local Government Service The National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services have approved the principle of equal pay for equal work and have made certain decisions as to the implementation of this principle. The scheme applies in the non-industrial sphere and relates to the departmental grades in which there is common recruitment of men and women, and where common conditions of employment obtain. The basic principle of the scheme is that women's scales shall be improved in seven equal stages until they become identical with the corresponding existing men's scales or with revisions of these which may occur during the transition period. The operative date is 1st July, 1955, with the succeeding adjust-ments taking place on 1st January each year. The first stage scale, which will operate from 1st July, 1955, has been so calculated as to provide over the remaining six months of the year the additional remuneration which would have accrued over the twelve months if the scheme had operated from 1st January, 1961, from which date there will cease to be separate scales for women in the General, Higher General, Clerical and Higher Clerical Divisions. No conclusions have been arrived at in respect of employees who

No conclusions have been arrived at in respect of employees who are remunerated in accordance with the National Council's special salary scales for female typists, shorthand-typists and machine operators and also female telephone operators, and the matter is to be the subject of further consideration. The application of the scheme to certain posts for supervisory typists and machine operators is subject to determination by the employing authorities

Teachers in England and Wales

A scheme for the introduction of equal pay for teachers, recom-mended by the Burnham Main Committee, has been approved* by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from

by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st May, 1955. The basic principle of the scheme is that women's scales shall be improved in seven stages, until they become identical with the men's scales, by means of an addition, to be known as the Equal Pay Increment, at the rate of proportions of the difference between women's salary and the salary for men with equivalent qualifications, women's salary and the salary for men with equivalent qualifications, training and service, employed in a similar capacity. Thus, from 1st May, 1955, the Equal Pay Increment will be one-seventh of the difference, and from 1st April, 1956, it will be two-sevenths, increasing each succeeding April until, from 1st April, 1961, the salaries for men will apply equally to women. The scheme applies to women covered by the Primary and Secondary Schools Report, 1954, the Further Education Report, 1954, the Farm Institutes Report, 1954, and the Training College Report 1954

Report, 1954.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954 (page 268), of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council, the Council has held four meetings at quarterly intervals under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service or, in his absence, of the Parliamentary Secretary. The following subjects are among the matters to which the Council gave attention.

Industrial Relations

In July the Council considered a paper listing the suggestions In July the Council considered a paper listing the suggestions which had been advanced from many quarters for improving labour-management relations. The Minister explained that, following the recent strikes in important industries, the Government wished, as an initial step, to discuss the problem with the Council. He also emphasised that there had been no widespread deterioration in industrial relations, which remained good over very wide areas. The Council considered the suggestions made, and agreed that the

* The Remuneration of Teachers Amending Order, 1955; S.I. 1955 No. 633. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3¹/₂d. including postage).

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

solution to the problems of industrial relations would not be found by way of general legislation. It was decided that there should be a special meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee towards the end of September, at which the problems could be discu greater detail.

Industrial Health Services

At its meeting in October, 1954, the Council considered proposals made by the Minister for developing industrial health services. The central proposal was the reconstitution of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, to bring together those concerned with the health of factory workers. With the assistance of the Committee, a review would be made to ascertain where industrial health services most preded to be available and surveys and field investicies most needed to be extended, and surveys and field investigations would be promoted to determine the need for preventive measures or research. The Council agreed the proposals, and the Industrial Health Advisory Committee has been appointed (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1955, page 92).

Double Day-Shift Working

The Council received, at its meeting in October, 1954, a summary of the results of the Minister's approach to selected industries inviting them to consider the advantages of double day-shift working. Nearly forty organisations had offered their views. Almost one-half reported that some form of shift working already operated in their industry and only three that any extension of double day-shift working had occurred since the Minister's approach. Of the remainder, some reported that double day-shift working was not suitable for their industry and others that it was unnecessary in existing circumstances for such reasons as shortage of labour, materials or orders. materials or orders.

Work of the Ministry of Labour and National Service

In January the Council received the first of a series of reports on In January the Council received the first of a series of reports on the work of the Department, when the Chief Inspector of Factories reviewed the work of the Factory Inspectorate. In April the Parliamentary Secretary spoke of the Ministry's activities in meeting the problems of full employment, and in July the Minister made a statement on the work of the Youth Employment Service. These reports were welcomed by the Council and were followed by discussion of the convict concerned. ussion of the services concerned.

Other Matters

The Council has continued to keep under review at each meeting The Council has continued to keep under review at each meeting the country's economic position, the amount of overtime and short-time being worked and the state of employment and unemployment in each region. Other subjects which have been considered by the Council have included the training of boilerhouse stokers, the report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Com-mittee, and the frequency of wages inspection visits. Further consideration was also given to the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Training of Supervisors.

STATISTICS OF THE DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

Under Section 6 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service is required to establish and maintain a Register of Disabled Persons. The Register is kept at the Local Offices and Appointments Offices of the Ministry. Application for registration as a disabled person is voluntary, but certain conditions, laid down in the Act and regula-tions made under the Act, must be satisfied before an applicant can be admitted to the Register. These conditions are designed *inter* tions made under the Act, must be satisfied before an applicant can be admitted to the Register. These conditions are designed, *inter alia*, to afford reasonable assurance that the individual is capable of some form of employment. The purpose of the Register is to make it possible to identify disabled persons eligible to benefit from the provisions of the Act regarding the quota, designated employment, and the special employment and training facilities provided under Section 15 for the severely disabled ; eligibility for a course of vocational training or industrial rehabilitation under Sections 2 and 3 of the Act is not conditional upon registration. On registration, a certificate is issued which the holder is able to show to a present or prospective employer as evidence that he qualifies under these a certificate is issued which the holder is able to show to a present or prospective employer as evidence that he qualifies under these provisions. (A summary of the provisions of the Act was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1943, page 163, and March, 1944, page 47, and a general account of the arrangements for the resettlement of disabled persons appeared in the June, 1949, issue, page 193.) page 193.)

A quarterly count is taken of the Register of Disabled Persons and the resulting figures are published in this GAZETTE. On 18th April, 1955, the usual count was taken, together with a special count of registered disabled persons who were unemployed. These counts provided figures of the total numbers on the Register analysed by disability and sex, and of registered disabled persons who were unemployed analysed by disability, age-group, sex, and duration of unemployment. A Table giving full details, by nature of disability, of the numbers of persons on the Register at 18th April, 1955, was published on page 174 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The Table below gives a summary of the figures, showing, for each of the four main disability groups, (a) the numbers of registrations and the percentage which they represented of the total number of registrations, and (b) the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the total numbers of registrations. The numbers unemployed for 26 weeks and under, and over 26 weeks, respectively, are shown also as a percentage of the total number unemployed in each

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

disability group. Corresponding figures for 17th April, 1950, when the last special count was taken, are given for comparison.

Disability		ations	2	Ber			
		Per- centage		Perce Unem fo		Per- centage	Per- centage of Unem- ployed to total
(1)	(1) (2) (3) 1955 urrical	Number (4)	26 weeks and under (5)	Over 26 weeks (6)	of Total (7)	Regis- trations	
Contract of the Contract of the	331,706 319,632 36,791 138,973	40 · 1 38 · 6 4 · 5 16 · 8	10,795 20,814 3,793 5,847	$51 \cdot 3$ $52 \cdot 1$ $51 \cdot 4$ $52 \cdot 0$	48 · 7 47 · 9 48 · 6 48 · 0	26.150.59.214.2	$3 \cdot 3$ $6 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 2$
Totals	827,102	100.0	41,249	51.8	48.2	100.0	5.0
1950 Surgical Medical Psychiatric Others	381,250 350,575 49,184 155,187	40.7 37.4 5.3 16.6	17,851 33,121 5,266 8,890	48 · 8 44 · 8 53 · 8 51 · 2	51·2 55·2 46·2 48·8	27.450.88.113.7	4·7 9·5 10·7 5·7
Totals	936,196	100.0	65,128	47.5	52.5	100.0	7.0

Between April, 1950, and April, 1955, as the Table shows, there was a decline from 936,196 to 827,102 in the total number of registered disabled persons and from 65,128 (7 per cent. of the Register) to 41,249 (5 per cent. of the Register) in the number of registered disabled persons who were unemployed. The decrease in the total number registered occurred despite an increase of 11,367 during the same period in the number of women registered. The decrease in the total number of current registrations is probably due in part to more careful consideration of new and renewal applica-tions, as well as to the lapsing of registrations when applications for renewal were not made. renewal were not made.

tions, as well as to the lapsing of registrations when applications for renewal were not made. In interpreting the figures, some reservations need to be borne in mind. Because registration of the disabled is voluntary, the Register does not contain all those who may be eligible to register. The unemployment percentages for disabled persons shown in column 8 of the Table above cannot, therefore, be compared directly with the general percentage rate of unemployment, the calculation of which is based on comprehensive figures of the employee population. The distribution of registrants by disability groups may also not represent accurately the actual proportions of disabled persons in these categories at each date, since there may be a greater reluctance to register on the part of persons having no visible disability, or a greater reluctance to register at some periods than at others. For example, the fact that the number of registrants in the *psychiatric* group declined by 25 per cent. between April, 1950, and April, 1955, while the number of registrants in the *surgical* group fell by only about 13 per cent, may possibly reflect an increasing reluctance to register in the former group.

about 15 per cent, may possibly reflect an increasing reflectance to register in the former group. The largest number of unemployed registered disabled persons at 18th April, 1955, was in the *medical* group, which had 20,814, or $50 \cdot 5$ per cent., of the total of 41,249 unemployed. Within the *medical* group, the largest sub-categories were : diseases of the heart and circulatory system (3,829), diseases of the respiratory system (3,704), and diseases of the digestive system (3,515). The most noteworthy reduction between April, 1950, and April, 1955, occurred among coal miners suffering from pneumoconiosis, of whom there were only 652 unemployed at April, 1955, compared with 4.478 five years earlier. ith 4,478 five years earlier.

with 4,478 five years earlier. The analysis by age-groups showed that in April, 1955, nearly one-third (32.5 per cent.) of the total of 36,963 unemployed capable of ordinary employment were over 56 years of age, a slightly higher proportion than in 1950. A further 22.7 per cent. were in the age-group 48-55. The total of 41,249 unemployed included 35,587 males and 5,662 females. Of the 35,587 males who were un-employed, 9,600 were 40 years of age or under and 25,987 were aged 41 or over, including 12,721 who were over 55. Of the 5,662 females who were unemployed, 3,066 were 40 years of age or under and 2,596 were aged 41 or over. As indicated in the Table, both the 1950 and the 1955 special counts showed an almost equal division of the total numbers

counts showed an almost equal division of the total numbers unemployed between those who had been unemployed for 26 weeks or less and those who had been unemployed for over 26 weeks. The analysis by age-groups and duration of unemployment also confirmed, as was expected, that older persons with a disability have greater difficulty in finding employment.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO DOCK LABOUR SCHEME

The Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Dock Labour Scheme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 166) has now been appointed. The Minister of Labour and National Service amounced in the House of Commons on 28th July that he had appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin to be Chairman of the Committee and that the other members of the Committee would be Mr. J. A. Birch, Sir Frederick Rees, Professor J. G. Smith, and Mr. A. B. Waring. The terms of reference of the Committee are to inquire into the working of the Dock Labour Scheme and to advise what alterations, if any, should be made in the terms of the Scheme ".

Any organisation or person wishing to submit evidence to the Committee should get in touch with the Secretary, Mr. W. A. Treganowan, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.



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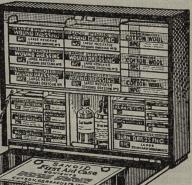


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276

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Eighth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1954–1955) has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9537), price 6d. net ($7\frac{1}{2}d.$ including

In an introductory note the Council refer to their Report for last year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1954, page 307), which took the form of a general review of the work of the Council since it was set up, and to earlier Reports confined to single subjects. The present Report covers several topics with which the Council have dealt during the current year and appendices to the Report include Tables giving the latest available figures of the numbers of science graduates and of Government expenditure on civil scientific research. Figures are also given for recent years of the numbers of science and mathematics graduate teachers in schools

The Report devotes special attention to the problems, in relation to the general shortage of scientific man-power, of recruiting science teachers for the schools. Although twice as many students as in 1939 now graduate in science and mathematics, the number is no longer increasing as it did in the early post-war period and is not enough to satisfy the current demand for scientists, still less to keep pace with the steady increase in the demand. As the schools have a responsibility complementary to that of the universities in training scientists and technologists, the problem of recruiting science teachers is a serious one. There has been, the Report says, a serious decline since the war in the quality of newly recruited science teachers. Moreover, although the number of teachers of science and mathematics is about adequate at present to cover minimum needs, except in some girls' schools, a serious shortage will develop unless the rate of recruitment increases as the secondary school population rises and as more pupils stay on at school until the age of university entrance.

In discussing measures which might be taken to increase the supply of science teachers, the Report sets out some of the main considerations governing the use of science graduates by Government Departments, other public bodies and industry. The Council say they are far from confident that either Government or industry could, or should, reduce their recruitment of new science graduates, could, or should, reduce their recruitment of new science graduates, and there is every reason to suppose that their demands will rise. The Council consider that it would be contrary to current trends and accepted policy to adopt a proposal, which they were asked by the Ministry of Education to consider, for a reduction in the intake of science graduates by Government Departments and industry so as to increase the numbers available for teaching. In connection with Government requirements, the Council say that the Armed Services may be an exception and recommend that requirements of Services may be an exception and recommend that requirements of first and second class honours graduates for certain posts in the active Forces should be reviewed to see whether the qualifications demanded are justified. In examining inducements to science graduates to take up school teaching, the Report notes an appreciable rise in recent years in the number of graduate science teachers in the schools and says that salaries are clearly of great importance to the continuance of this trend. Increased allowances are now being paid to teachers of advanced work, and, the Council say, their effect on recruitment of science teachers should be carefully watched. The Council suggest also the deferment of National Service as another inducement to attract science graduates to school teaching (see below regarding an announcement on this subject made by the Minister of Labour and National Service). As a short-term measure for increasing the pool from which science teachers are drawn, the Council considered a suggestion that the teachers are drawn, the Council considered a suggestion that the number of science graduates accepted for university post-graduate courses might be reduced. About one-third of all first degree science students stay on at the university for an additional two or three years and most of these students have grants from a Research Council, the Ministry of Education or some other body. It is not certain that the rigorous standards applied in their selection by the Research Councils and the Ministry of Education are invariably applied to students supported by other sources, and, if they were, more graduates than at present might be seeking iobs immediately more graduates than at present might be seeking jobs immediately after taking their first degree. The Council think that, if the universities are not applying over the whole field of graduate science training the rigorous standards governing the post-graduate science of the Research Councils and the Ministry of Education, they should be asked to consider doing so. The University Grants Committee have been asked to collect information from the universities about the condemic acted and a first buller. the academic standards of the holders of post-graduate awards in science. Other suggestions, referred to in the Report, for increasing the supply of science teachers, are to recruit retired officers of the Armed Services, aged about 45, to recruit retired officers of the Armed Services, aged about 45, to recruit from Civil Servants when they retire, and for industry and Government establishments to second scientists on a part-time basis in order to help local schools. All the proposals mentioned, the Report says, are short-term measures. In the long run the provision of adequate numbers of good teachers of advanced science and mathematics depends on an increase sufficient to most faiture measurements in all the teachers. increase sufficient to meet future requirements in all kinds of employment in the number of undergraduates reading science at the universities. An alternative method which might help greatly would be the reduction of early specialisation in the schools and the encouragement by the universities of the study of science as part of

a general university education. The Report says that the Council hope later in the year to issue a specific report giving the results of an enquiry into the sources of recruitment to the engineering industry. It has been suggested that an increase in the size of the university population might have an

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

undesirable effect on the numbers and quality of boys entering industry as apprentices. In making investigations to see what substance there is in this belief, the Scientific Man-Power Com-mittee of the Council found a considerable divergence of opinion within the engineering industry, both about the effect of university expansion on the supply of boys entering industry as apprentices and about the value to industry of certain forms of post-graduate work in engineering at the universities. It is proposed, therefore, to examine in further detail the various issues involved These tional policy; the report to be produced will analyse the replace already received from industry and give the views of the Council on the main issues.

Other sections of the Report deal with Colonial research, the provision of scientific library facilities, and the Council's conclus and report to the Development Commission on subjects connected and report to the Development Commission on subjects connected with the future use of the research facilities of the Institute of Seaweed Research, near Musselburgh in Scotland. The Council consider that the total volume of research in the Colonies is too small and that everything possible should be done to expand the man-power available and to ensure its better distribution. In connection with the difficulties of recruiting sufficient staff for research schemes in the Colonies, the Report notes that pools of home-based staffs, consisting of research workers attached to the various Research Councils and Institutes in the United Kingdom and available for work overseas, have been created for certain types and available for work overseas, have been created for certain types of work. The Council say that they would like to see the setting up of these home-based pools of scientists extended as far and as rapidly as possible. As part of a policy of equipping the nation with scientific and technical library facilities adequate to meet present-dayneeds, the Council emphasise the importance of providing both a National Reference Library of Science and Invention in both a National Reference Library of Science and Invention i London and a National Science Lending Library outside London

DEFERMENT OF CALL-UP OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

A Parliamentary Question addressed to the Minister of Labour and National Service asked whether, in view of the importance of increasing the number of well-qualified science teachers available to the schools during the next few years, he would make a statement about deferment of the National Service of such teachers.

In reply the Minister stated that, as from next year, 1956, favourable consideration will be given to indefinite deferment of first and second class honours graduates in science and mathematics who take up teaching in a school which is either maintained or aided out of public funds or which the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Education consider should be similarly treated for this purpose. In England and Wales this would include the category of schools which receive recognition from the Ministry of Education as efficient.

SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL **ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT** WINTER

The Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net $(5\frac{1}{2}d.$ including postage). The Sub-Committee, which was set up as a result of experience of repeated cuts in the supply of electricity during the winter of 1946–47, consists of representatives of the two sides of industry, the Central Electricity Authority, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, and the Government Departments concerned. Its terms of reference are to examine the measures necessary to reduce peak industrial loads on the electricity supply system and to advise and assist Regional Boards for Industry in this matter. The present Report is the tenth submitted by the Sub-Committee. It contains proposals for the winter of 1955–56.

In a review of the experience of the winter of 1954-55, the Report says that the measures recommended (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page 268) were sufficient to meet the situation, and it was not found necessary to bring load-spreading arrangements into operation in any Region. Load shedding by disconnection of supplies was necessary on one occasion only, in exceptional circumstances, and some voltage and frequency reductions were necessary on other occasions.

Estimates of prospective supply and demand for the winter of 1955–56 show that the prospects for next winter are slightly better than they were last year. Unless there is weather of "extreme severity" no disconnection of supply should be necessary, although voltage and frequency reductions will still be necessary on some occasions.

The Sub-Committee's main recommendation for the winter of 1955-56 is that Regional Boards should continue to have discretion 1955-56 is that Regional Boards should continue to have discretion to make load-spreading arrangements in the light of the conditions likely to arise in their areas. A change is recommended in winter peak hours, which are now defined as being at the following times, from Monday to Friday : November, 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; December and January, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; February, 8 a.m. to 12 noon. The Sub-Committee also recommend that, at the discretion of the Regional Boards, in consultation with Local Area Electricity Boards, encouragement should continue to be given to the use of private generating plant as a means of reducing the

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

load during winter peak hours ; and that a general appeal should maintenance of the guards provided. It is strongly urged that in every cotton mill a system should be established whereby guards and safety devices are checked individually at frequent and regular load during whiter peak hours, and that a general appear should be made at the beginning of the winter to domestic and small commercial consumers for economy during peak hours. The Report says that, as in past years, the Sub-Committee have not based their recommendations on the assumption of severe weather conditions, as, in their view, this risk is one which should be taken intervals by persons specially appointed for the purpose. if industry and commerce are not to be unduly hampered by an attempt to provide for all possible contingencies. **Occupational Health Nursing**

The trained Occupational Health nurse forms an essential part of an industrial organisation for promoting the health and welfare of workers. In order to assist industry to secure such specialised nurses the Ministry of Labour and National Service offers a number of order health and the first of the first order of the secure secur In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 28th July the Minister of Labour and National Service referred to the recom-mendations contained in the Report and said that they had been accepted by the Government. of scholarships annually to State Registered Nurses, aged 24 years The Report of the Sub-Committee says also that experience of the st two winters has shown that, while there is a continuing need and over, for the six months' course of training arranged by the Royal College of Nursing, London.

past two winters has shown that, while there is a continuing need for economy in the use of electricity at peak periods, the necessity for industrial load-spreading arrangements on a national scale is no longer a normal expectation of the winter months. The Sub-Committee, therefore, consider it unlikely that further guidance on this problem will be required from them by the Regional Boards and do not propose to issue further annual reports unless there are considered developments. The Sub-Committee will be one body The Selection Panel, appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to consider applications for these scholarships, met on 14th July, 1955, to interview candidates. The Panel con-sisted of two representatives of the Royal College of Nursing, and one representative of the Trades Union Congress together with representatives of the Factory Department and Nursing Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. seen developments. The Sub-Committee will, however, hold themselves ready to act at any time should the need arise.

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL **EDUCATION**

A statement about the Government's plans for the development of higher technological education was made on 21st July in the House of Commons by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, n order to bring up to date announcements made to Parliament from time to time (see, for instance, the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1953, page 51). He said that there are three main lines of development. The first is the building up of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in South Kensington. The second is the major developments at Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds. At Glasgow and Manchester the develop-ments are based on the Royal Technical College at Glasgow and the Manchester College of Technology, as well as on the Universities. Thirdly, there are developments upon a fairly large scale at Cambridge and Sheffield, and specialised developments at universities in other industrial centres such as Bristol, Newcastle, uthampton and Swansea. Details were given in the statement of the amounts of Government grants already made or approved for these schemes. In a reference to the increasing proportion of students of scientific and technological subjects in universities the Minister said that the number of full-time students in the universities in the autumn term of the university year which has just ended was 1,108 greater than in the previous year. Of this increase, technology accounted for 696 and pure science for 314.

In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 19th July the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, representing the Lord President of the Council, said that the number of first degrees, Higher National Certificates and equivalent qualifications given in science and technology at the universities and technical colleges in Great Britain last year was about 17,000. This figure included about 5,500 university degrees in pure science and nathematics.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety Precautions in the Cotton Industry

The Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued two pamphlets, Safety Pamphlets Nos. 4 and 5, relating to Fencing and Safety Precautions for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery. Safety Pamphlet No. 4 deals with opening, blowing and cardroom processes and Safety Pamphlet No. 5 with spinning, doubling and winding machinery. Both pamphlets have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 7s. 6d. and 5s. net each (7s. 9d. and 5s. 2d. including postage). postage).

postage). The introduction to the pamphlets refers to conferences which were held in 1911 and 1912 between employers' associations and trade unions in the cotton industry and members of the Factory Inspectorate and which led to the signing of Agreements about fencing of machinery and other matters. These Agreements were extensively revised in 1929 and an important new principle was introduced by the setting up of Joint Standing Committees to keep the Agreements under review. These Committees have been of great value in examining the causes of accidents and making enquiries into classes of accidents calling for special notice.

The pamphlets which have now been prepared revise completely the three earlier safety pamphlets covering the cotton spinning and weaving industry and illustrate the various points in the Agreements more fully. Safety Pamphlet No. 4, dealing with cotton spinning up to the end of the card room processes, includes also some examples of fencing for the corresponding machines in the cotton waste industry. Safety Pamphlet No. 5, dealing with spinning, doubling and winding machinery, is to be followed by another pamphlet which will deal with weaving and subsidiary processes. Both the pamphlets now available are fully illustrated. They show the main hazards on each machine and the methods of protection required to prevent accidents. In commenting on some general points, the pamphlets say that one of the chief safety problems today is the The pamphlets which have now been prepared revise completely The purpose of the booklet, which is illustrated, is to give information about the opportunities and responsibilities of a career in the Oversea Civil Service, formerly known as the Colonial Service. The booklet describes the reorganised Service, the qualities required of those entering the Service, and life and work in the Service. Other chapters trace in outline the development of British Colonial policy and indicate the future tasks of economic, social and political development in the Colonies. A list is given of official publications

(3187)

Thirteen candidates were interviewed, of whom ten, including one disabled nurse, were awarded scholarships. The scholarships are tenable for six months for the course commencing on 18th October, 1955, and cover training and examination fees, together with an allowance towards maintenance, books, travelling, etc. Candidates will sit the examination for the Occupational Health Nursing Certificate of the Royal College of Nursing at the conclusion of the course.

Candidates who are awarded a scholarship are required to give an undertaking to enter nursing employment in industry, and to continue in such employment for at least two years after qualifying.

The services of the Nursing Appointments Offices throughout the country are available to successful candidates who may require assistance in securing a suitable post. While every regard is paid to candidates' preferences as to locality, they are expected to accept suitable posts where available.

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1955 (page 126) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Depart-ments. Notes are given below about other pamphlets which can now be obtained from Local Offices of the Ministry (Youth Employment Offices in the case of pamphlets prepared for young persons).

A revised edition has been issued of the booklet about coal mining entitled "The skilled man the Nation will always need" (P.L. 346 (Revised April, 1955)). The booklet, which contains a number of illustrations, describes working conditions in the coal mining industry, giving information about wages, hours of work, training, safety, health and welfare, and notes on the long-term plan of reconstruction for the industry and on how to enter the industry. The booklet is issued with leaflet N.C.B./F2192, which has been prepared by the National Coal Board and contains further informa-tion about wages and other conditions including details of a tion about wages and other conditions, including details of a scheme of allowances to assist workers accepted for employment by certain Divisions at collieries beyond daily travelling distance of their homes.

The illustrated pamphlet "Coalmining as a Career" has also been revised (P.L. 296 (Revised 1955)). It has been prepared mainly for boys leaving school and gives information about the arrangements for training for underground employment and for higher and technical posts in the industry, which is becoming increasingly mechanised, and about promotion prospects.

The booklet "Training Within Industry for Supervisors" has been revised (P.L. 333 (Revised)). It describes the "T.W.I." scheme and its purpose and contains notes on the three training programmes.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OVERSEA CIVIL SERVICE

The Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Central Office of Information, have prepared a booklet entitled "A Career in the Oversea Civil Service", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The booklet is a revision of an earlier publication called "The Colonial Service as a Career" and has been written primarily for young people leaving school, their parents and others concerned with advice on the choice of careers, and for undergraduates and professional and technical students of all kinds.

on Colonial history and policy and on life and service in the

A foreword to the booklet says that the requirements of Colonial Governments for the services of oversea officers during the last few years have been much higher than before the war and that there is no sign that this demand will slacken. It may do so in certain Colo

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

territories, but in general there is a prospect of continued expansion and development. The booklet mentions, for those interested in the Service as a career, a pamphlet called "Appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service" which gives specific information on career prospects. The pamphlet may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 3d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Determination of Claims and Questions

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1955.

The proposed Regulations make changes in the procedure for deciding claims for national insurance benefits. They allow a person claiming national insurance benefit to be represented before a local tribunal by a relative or friend who is a lawyer, provided he does not appear in his professional capacity. The Regulations also amend the provisions relating to appeals to the Network of the provisions relating to appeals to the National Insurance Commissioner by giving an association of employed persons, *e.g.*, a trade union, the right to appeal on behalf of a person claiming benefit arising from a deceased member's insurance. They also provide that when dealing with an appeal the Commissioner may have the assistance of an assessor on any question of fact of special difficulty and may refer a claimant for medical examination

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4¹/₂d. including postage).

Amendments to Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme

On 27th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment (No. 2) Order, 1955. The

Order came into operation on 10th August. It varies and amends the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme relating to the rates of supplementary injury benefit, disablement pension, and widow's pension, and to the amount of supplementary disablement gratuity under the Scheme. It also provides for the payment of supple-mentary gratuities to widows entitled to supplementary widow's

mentary gratuities to windows entitled to supplementary window's pension where their pensions terminate on re-marriage. The reasons for, and the effect of, the changes in the Scheme were explained when the draft Order was introduced into Parliament. Since the previous amendment to the rates of benefit (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 129) the Government Actuary, in his capacity as adviser to the Trustees, has carried out a comprehensive this GAZETTE for April, page 129) the Government a comprehensive capacity as adviser to the Trustees, has carried out a comprehensive review of the whole Scheme. As a result maximum benefits can be increased from 22s. 6d. to 25s. a week. This applies to supplementary injury benefit and also to 100 per cent. disablement benefit. There are corresponding increases for juveniles. There are also increases in supplementary widows' pensions. The supplementary disable-ment gratuity is increased from one-quarter to one-third of the basic disablement gratuity under the Industrial Injuries Act. The Order also introduces a new supplementary benefit. This is a gratuity payable on the re-marriage of a widow entitled to a widow's supplementary pension. The gratuity will be at the rate of one-third of the gratuity awarded to her under the main Industrial Injuries Act. The Scheme has been costing about £34 millions annually and the additional cost of the increases in benefits will be £270,000 for the first full year. The cost will be borne on the existing contributions to the Scheme made by the National Coal Board and those engaged in the industry. Copies of the Order (*S.I.* 1955 *No.* 1162) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4¹/₂d. including postage).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1954

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1954, 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. 9530), price 2s. net (2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. including postage).

Expenditure

The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1954 was about £130 millions. This amount included £104,160,000 in payments of national assistance grants, £19,460,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £434,000 for the maintenance of reception and re-establishment centres, £151,000 representing the net cost of Polish hostels, and £6,180,000 administrative expenses.

National Assistance

The number of applications for assistance dealt with in 1954 (excluding applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was about 2,100,000, which was 400,000 fewer than in 1953. Of the total for 1954, about 910,000 applications resulted in the grant of a continuing weekly allowance and 890,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary situation. In the remaining cases no assistance was granted. About 875,000 allowances ceased during the year.

The number of weekly allowances in payment at the end of 1954 was 1,796,000, compared with 1,761,000 at the end of 1953. The increase of 35,000 during 1954, the Report states, was not much more than one-third of the increase in 1953, which itself was much smaller than that in any previous year since the start of National Assistance in 1948. The 1,796,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1954 included provision for 719,000 dependants of the persons receiving allowances, so that the allowances in payment represented provision in whole or in part for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million people.

provision in whole or in part for more than 2½ million people. Of the total of 1,796,000 allowances in payment at the end of 1954, 55,000 were being paid to blind persons and 34,000 to tuberculous persons at the special scale of allowances for such persons. More than two-thirds of all the allowances were being paid to supplement national insurance benefits. They included 1,001,000 in supplemen-tation of retirement pensions (an increase of 63,000 compared with the previous year), 138,000 in supplementation of sickness benefit or industrial injury payments, and 93,000 and 30,000, respectively, in supplementation of widow's benefit and unemployment benefit. In addition, 157,000 allowances were being paid to supplement non-contributory old age pensions. It was estimated by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance that in December, 1954, 27 per cent. Pensions and National Insurance that in December, 1954, 27 per cent. of all households receiving retirement pensions were also in receipt of supplementary allowances from the National Assistance Board.

Figures are also given in the Report, showing the results of an analysis, based on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, sample, of the distribution by age and sex of the 1,796,000 persons (613,000 men and 1,183,000 women) who were receiving allowances in December, 1954. About

11 million were over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women, including 242,000 who were aged 80 and over. About 250,000 were persons incapacitated for work by sickness or disability and 80,000 were persons required to register for work at Employ ment Exchanges. Most of the remainder were women with domesti ties, usually young children, which prevented them from seeking regular employment. The 719,000 dependants for whom provision was made in the allowances included 351,000 husbands or wives, about 5,000 other persons over the age of 16 who were regarded as dependants, and 363,000 dependent children under 16 years of age. Most of the persons receiving weekly allowances were householder, or members of households, but the total number receiving allow ances included 29,000 persons who were being maintained in homes or other establishments provided by, or by arrangement with, local authorities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 11,000 persons who were in hospital.

A tabular statement contained in the Report sets out the scale A tabular statement contained in the Report sets out the scale rates for requirements (other than for rent, which is allowed for additionally) paid to persons under the regulations and shows the changes made since 1948, including the increases which came into operation from 7th February, 1955 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 12). The figures show that the two main rates, those for a married couple and for a single householder, rose on 7th February, 1955, to 57.5 per cent, and 56 per cent., respectively, above the 1948 rates. The report also gives particulars of the num-bers of persons paying rent and the average rents paid by those persons, the resources taken into account in making assessments, persons, the resources taken into account in making assessments, and the annual cost of increased assistance which the Board has discretion to grant in special circumstances. At the end of 1954 the average weekly allowance was 21s. 11d. About 408,000 of all average weekly allowance was 21s. 11d. About 408,000 of all weekly allowances were for amounts up to 10s., and 664,000 for amounts ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20s. ; allowances in excess of 50s. numbered about 107,000. The smaller allowances were mostly drawn in supplementation of pensions or insurance benefits, the average allowance in supplementation of a retirement pension being 14s. 8d. Grants made in 1954 to meet charges under the National Health Service amounted to £1,171,000. Of this amount, £472,000 represented the refund of shilling charges for preceipted the refund represented the refund of shilling charges for prescriptions and the remainder was accounted for by grants to meet charges for spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances. The total of 80,000 weekly allowances in payment at the end of 1954 to persons who were unemployed was 14,000 less than a year earlier. It included 30,000 allowances which were being made in supplementation of unemployment benefit. The Report says that, although all these assisted persons were considered fit enough to register at Employment Exchanges, many of them were physically or mentally handicapped to an extent which made them difficult to place in employment. The numbers unemployed and in receipt of assistance followed a normal seasonal trend during 1954, but, the Report says, at most points in the year the level was below that of 1953.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Re-establishment Centres

The Report says that the re-establishment centre opened by the Board in June, 1951, continued to provide men who, though apable of work, had become unaccustomed to it, with opportunities of building up their strength in healthy surroundings and acquiring habit of regular employment. Between the opening date and the f of 1954, 371 men had been admitted to the centre. Of these, and of 1954, 571 then had been admitted to the centre. Of these, 322 had been in receipt of assistance grants and 49 had been in reception centres. The number of men discharged from the centre during this period was 353. A brief description is given in the Report of the results of the work of rehabilitation carried out at the centre and at other centres to which the Board contribute funds.

Persons without a settled way of living

The average nightly number of persons sleeping in reception centres during 1954 was 2,040, the lowest figure for any complete year since the National Assistance Act came into operation in July, 1948. During the year the number of reception centres, most which are in former casual wards, was reduced to 119. The number of persons placed in employment directly from reception centres during 1954 was 9,396, about 200 more than in 1953. This centres during 1954 was 9,396, about 200 more than in 1953. This relatively large figure, the Report says, reflects both present-day conditions of full employment and the patient efforts of the officers of the centres, in collaboration with the local staffs of the Board and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, but the Report adds that the number of casuals placed in employment must include many re-appearances of the same individual. These efforts to assist the men to lead a more settled life also resulted during 1954 in the return of 381 of the men to their families, the admission of 961 of them for care and attention to establishments provided by local authorities. 480 admissions to hospitals, and 134 men being sent to rities, 480 admissions to hospitals, and 134 men being sent to re-establishment centres.

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions

The decline in the number of non-contributory old age pensions in payment had decreased to 315,000, compared with 344,000 in December, 1953, and 453,000 in December, 1948. During 1954, about 47,000 pensions ceased (36,000 on the death of the pensioner) and 18,000 awards of pensions were made, mostly to persons well over 70 years of age. The Report says that more than three-quarters of the pensions in payment are at the maximum rate of 26s., or, in the case of married women, 16s. Of the 315,000 pensioners in December, 1954, 157,000, including 141,000 single persons, were in receipt of assistance to supplement their pensions

Polish Resettlement

The number of hostels administered by the National Assistance Board was reduced to 20 during 1954. At the end of 1954 the number of Polish residents in the 20 hostels administered by the Board was 9,304, compared with 10,512 (in 21 hostels) at the end of Board was 9,304, compared with 10,512 (in 21 hostels) at the end of the previous year. The gross cost of maintaining the hostels during 1954 was £163,000 (excluding expenditure incurred by other Govern-ment Departments). Of this sum, about £140,000 was recovered from the Polish residents in charges for accommodation and for board and lodging. During 1954, over 700 persons, a much greater number than in 1953, left the hostels for accommodation they had found for themselves and the pace of this movement quickened in the course of the year. The Report describes this as a highly satisfactory tendency, as the hostel service for Poles, apart from hostels for the old, infirm or disabled, has always been regarded as temporary and merely a stage on the way to their resettlement as ordinary members of the British community in which they work. It says that the hostel service is now beginning what may be a fairly rapid process of dissolution, mentions qualities of the Poles in the hostels (including the reputation they have earned as good and willing workers and as good and prompt payers) which should help their resettlement, and expresses the hope that employers and others will give them all possible help to find other accommodation.

Legal Aid

In the twelve months ended 21st December, 1954, the number of applications for legal aid referred to the Board for assessment of resources was 47,316, compared with 49,386 in the previous twelve months. The number of applications dealt with was 47,770, of which 3,927 were withdrawn. About 31 per cent. of the applicants were found, so far as their means were concerned, to be entitled to free legal aid, 62 per cent. were entitled to legal aid subject to the payment of a contribution, and 7 per cent. were outside the financial limits of the scheme.

General

Other sections of the Report deal with the work of the Advisory Committees, the liability of relatives for the maintenance of assisted persons, a survey carried out during the year of the welfare needs of old people living a long and the amagination of the Report old people living alone, and the organisation of the Board. Reference is also made to an international Convention on social and medical assistance between the 15 countries forming the Council of Europe. of Europe. The Convention came into force in July, 1954, and was ratified by Her Majesty's Government in September, 1954. It relates to the provision by each of the member countries of assistance, in case of need, to nationals of the other member countries at its own cost and on the same standards and conditions as are laid down by law for its own nationals. A similar Convention, drawn up in 1949 by the five Brussels Treaty countries, will lapse when all these countries have ratified the Council of Europe Convention. Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other information.

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The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1954, entitled "Education in 1954", has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9521), price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 9d. including postage).

In his introduction to the Report, the Minister says that it was again one of the Department's main tasks to provide the additional schools and teachers demanded by the rising school population and by areas of new housing development. A stage was, however, reached during the year when it became possible to contemplate some additional improvement of the educational service.

The number of pupils on the rolls of maintained and assisted The number of pupils on the rolls of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales on 1st January, 1954, was 6,376,000, an increase of 170,000 during the year 1953, compared with increases of 236,000 in 1952 and 232,000 in 1951. The estimated total increase during 1954 was 120,000. By the beginning of 1954, the period of the highest post-war demand for places in infant schools had already passed and numbers had already begun to decline, but increase schools user expecting an increase of pearly 160 000 children junior schools were expecting an increase of nearly 160,000 children during the year, compared with 90,000 during 1953. In secondary schools a comparatively small increase was expected in 1954, but preparations were being made for the big increases expected in future years.

During the calendar year 1954, 567 new schools were completed and brought into use, and at the end of the year 813 were under construction. The provision of the additional secondary school places needed, the Report says, is well in hand. Of 210,000 new places brought into use by local education authorities during the year ended 1st October, 1954, 75,000 were in secondary schools; these new places considerably exceeded in numbers the additional children entering the schools during the same period children entering the schools during the same period.

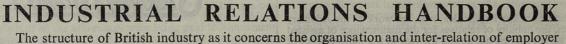
Figures given in the Report show the numbers of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools) in January of each year from 1950 to 1954, together with estimates for January, 1955. The Report notes that the increase of 6,100 in the total between January, 1953, and 1954, was greater than that for any previous year since January, the end of the emergency training scheme, and says that it is thought that an even larger increase was secured in 1954. The increase in total numbers was due mainly to the growing number of married women who remained in, or returned to, teaching service. During 1953 there was a rise also in the numbers of classes, both for infants and juniors and for seniors, and small increases in the numbers of over-size classes, *i.e.*, those exceeding the prescribed maxima of 40 for infants and juniors and 30 for seniors. The proportion of pupils in primary and secondary schools who were being taught in pupils in primary and secondary schools who were being taught in over-size classes declined, however, from $48 \cdot 1$ per cent. in January, 1953, to $47 \cdot 1$ per cent. in January, 1954. The number of pupils to each full-time teacher was $32 \cdot 1$ for juniors and infants and $20 \cdot 9$ for seniors in January, 1954, compared with $31 \cdot 9$ and $21 \cdot 1$, respectively, in January, 1953, showing that the additional 6,100 teachers had roughly balanced the increase of 170,000 in the number of children. It is estimated that during 1954 there was an even larger increase in the number of teachers (over 7,000) but a smaller increase in the number of children (about 120,000). The Report says that the figures suggest that 1954 will prove to have marked an important figures suggest that 1954 will prove to have marked an important turn in events. The pressure of the large post-war age-groups will soon begin to pass to the secondary schools and 1955 should see the beginning of an improvement in the primary schools. In considering the future movement of the pupil-teacher ratio, the Report refers to the 1951 Report of the National Advisory Council Report refers to the 1951 Report of the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers, in which it was estimated that an average annual increase of 3,200 teachers would be needed between January, 1954, and January, 1960, in order to maintain 1950 staffing standards. If economic circumstances remain favour-able and an annual increase approaching that of 6,100 for 1953 can be maintained, the Report says, there should in most areas be an appreciable improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools within the next two years and a good prospect of reducing nearly all primary classes, by 1961, to the regulation size of 40 children or less. In the secondary schools, over the period as a whole up to 1961, there should be sufficient numbers of teachers to maintain present standards, which are appreciably higher than those maintain present standards, which are appreciably higher than those of 1950. In connection with the distribution of women teachers, the Report says that some progress was made in 1954 under the scheme prescribing a maximum establishment for each local education authority. The number of education authorities unable to fill their establishment of women teachers increased from 68 to

70 but the number who were more than five per cent. below it fell from 19 to 13. The aggregate number of women teachers still required by the 79 authorities who were below establishment was 2,232, the smallest number since the scheme began.

The Report refers to the public attention given to the question of the supply of teachers of mathematics and science. It says that of the supply of teachers of mathematics and science. It says that the existing deficiencies in the schools are mainly those of quality; the academic qualifications of the more recently recruited grad-uates have shown a marked decline. The needs of the schools will, moreover, rise very sharply during the next few years. It is estimated that by January, 1957, there will be about 263,000 more senior children in the schools than in January, 1954, and that by January, 1961, a further 468,000 will have been added. Large numbers of additional teachers will, therefore, be required and, quite apart from existing difficulties about quality, the schools will be faced with the prospect of a grave difficulty in filling schools will be faced with the prospect of a grave difficulty in fi vacancies unless recruitment can be substantially improved. Du During 1954 all local education authorities were urged by the Ministry to ensure that all teachers qualified in mathematics and science were used to the best advantage. They were asked to make all possible arrangements between adjoining schools and technical colleges to overcome local shortages, to encourage teachers in mathematics and science to defer their retirement, and to make use, wherever con-venient, of married women willing to return to teaching and of the services in the schools of scientists employed in industry and the universities

In a review of further education during 1954, the Report notes that revised proposals for a national award in advanced technology were prepared by the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce. The Council also continued to investigate the types of technological training which would best meet the unit of industry and the provide articular attention to the the types of technological training which would best meet the varying needs of industry, and they paid particular attention to the development of "sandwich" courses, which consist of alternate periods of full-time work in industry and periods of full-time study. During the year another 113 courses were approved for the Ministry's special grant for courses of advanced technology. This grant, at the rate of 75 per cent., is given for approved courses at technical colleges which have a high standard of accommodation and equipment, a good proportion of advanced work, suitable facilities for adequate teaching in the fundamental sciences as well as in technology, opportunities for research, and a highly qualified staff with considerable freedom in planning courses. By the end of the year local education authorities had submitted 1,300 courses, at 92 colleges, for the special grant and the total of approved courses was 493, the number of colleges concerned being 24. In August, 1953, the Minister had drawn the attention of regional advisory councils and local education authorities to the urgent need for councils and local education authorities to the urgent need for advanced short courses to enable scientists and technologists in industry to keep up with developments and new techniques. By the end of 1954 there were 45 full-time courses of this kind in operation and 829 part-time courses, compared with a total of 500 courses a year earlier. Building projects to the value of more than $\pounds T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ millions were completed at establishments of further education during 1954, raising the post-war total to just under £18 millions. Towards the end of the year the Minister announced the removal of restrictions on technical college building, which had limited pro-vision to certain industries, and a substantial expansion in the size of annual building programmes for technical education. The numbers of students taking courses of further education continued to rise. Eull-time students increased in numbers 66 000 in the numbers of students taking courses of further education continued to rise. Full-time students increased in numbers from 56,000 in the 1952-53 session to 59,000 in 1953-54, part-time day students from 353,000 to 372,000, and evening students from 1,829,000 to 1,860,000. The number of part-time day students who were released by their employers for study during working hours increased from 309,000 in 1952-53 to 326,000 in 1953-54. The Report reviews also the work of the Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education in co-ordinating technical facilities and linking industry with education, the progress made during the year in providing courses on "work study" and courses in management studies, and the extension of apprenticeship schemes.

Other sections of the Report deal with 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 Museum and the Science Museum; and legal matters affecting the Ministry. Appendices to the Report contain the statistics of public education in England and Wales for the year 1953–54 and other relevant information.



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Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1954

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1954. The accidents The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published, in the April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, an article giving preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States during 1954. The estimates relate to "disabling of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1954. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employ-ment. The statistics, which include also deaths from industrial diseases, are compiled annually from reports received by the work injuries", which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at diseases, are complete annuary non reports received by the Department of Labour from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiries to avoid duplication, by press reports. In the case of industries not least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic service, are covered by workmen's compensation legislation, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain service groups, for which press reports were the only source of information, the statistics may be included less complete than for other industries. The figures quoted for 1953 for comparison are final (revised) figures.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and from industrial diseases, according to the preliminary figures now available for 1954, was 1,309, compared with a final figure of 1,359 for 1953. Of the accidents occuring in 1954, 21 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards decreased from 480,269 in 1953 to 463,043 in 1954.

An analysis of the causes of the fatalities that occurred in 1954 An analysis of the causes of the fatalities that occurred in 1954 showed that 344 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects. Of these 344 fatalities, 65 were caused by falling trees, 41 by objects falling in mines and quarries, 35 by automobiles and trucks, and 33 by land-slides or cave-ins. Accidents resulting from collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc. accounted for 325 deaths, 144 of which resulted from exidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 253. Exposure to dust and to poisonous gases, etc., caused a total of 84 deaths, and 82 deaths resulted from persons being caught in, on, or between machinery, vehicles, etc.

Of the total of 1,309 fatalities in 1954, 238, or $18 \cdot 2$ per cent., were in the construction industry, compared with 229, or $16 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the total, in 1953. Fatalities in the manufacturing industries decreased by 42 in 1954 compared with 1953 and numbered 208, representing 15.9 per cent. of the total, compared with 250, or 18.4 per cent., in the previous year. The numbers of fatalities in the mining and quarrying group of industries increased from 188 in 1953 to 202 in 1954, and in the transportation, storage and communications group from 181 in 1953 to 196 in 1954.

POWER PRESSES

Report of the Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses (Chairman : H. R. Rogers). November, 1944.

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Second Report of the Committee on the Safeguarding of Milling Machines (Chairman : H. A. Hepburn). March, 1951. 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 8d.)

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Work Injuries in the United States in 1954

Included. The Bureau estimate that the number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries during 1954 was about 1,860,000, the lowest number for 15 years. Compared with 1953, for which year the final estimate was 2,034,000, the total for 1954 showed a decrease of nine per cent. This decrease is attributed partly to an improvement in the safety record of many industries. Other contributory causes were a reduction in the volume of employment in 1954 compared with 1953, and a tendency in 1954 to a shorter working week, resulting in a decrease in 1954 in the total number of hours of exposure to industrial hazards. exposure to industrial hazards.

exposure to industrial hazards. Of the total number of persons injured, about 14,000 died as a result of their injuries and 76,000 suffered a permanent disability such as the loss of an eye, an arm, or a finger. The permanently disabled included about 1,500 who were totally disabled. In the remaining 1,770,000 cases, the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for one day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was about 17 days.

It is estimated that approximately 38 million man-days were lost during 1954 as a result of these disabling work injuries. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the total economic time loss amounted to about 190 million man-days.

amounted to about 190 million man-days. The number of work injuries in 1954 decreased in all the industry groups for which estimates were prepared. In manufacturing, a marked improvement in the injury-frequency rate, together with a slight reduction in employment, resulted in a decrease of 19 per cent. (from 480,000 in 1953 to 390,000 in 1954) in the number of injuries. There was a reduction of 15 per cent., compared with 1953, in the total number of injuries in the mining group of industries but a substantial reduction in operations in coal mining accounted for much of this decline. The injury-frequency rate actually increased in coal mining, but in the other mining industries, preliminary reports indicated reduced injury rates.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Page 286 287 •• 289 .. 290 291 jury

291 .. 292 292 ..

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

there is a start of the start start is				Page	Unemployment at 11th July, 1955—continued
Employment in Great Britain in June, 1955 :					Onemployment at 11th July, 1955-continued
General Summary				282	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act
General Man-power Position		·		282	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	1	• ••		282	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges
Industrial Analysis			••	282	Labour Turnover
Unemployment at 11th July, 1955 :					File standization () have see 1 both one of strand made
Summary for Great Britain			1000	285	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial I
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom :	Regional			285	Work of Appointments Services
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns			Definition	286	Coal Mining, Employment in June
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1955				286	Employment Overseas

Thousands

Employment* in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

The number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) at the end of June was 22,890,000, which was 20,000 more than at the end of May and 290,000 more than a year previously. As usual in June there was no large change in any industry group and most of the changes that took place were seasonal in character. There was a fall of 10,000 in the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries, mainly because of a decrease in employment in textiles.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 11th July was the lowest recorded since the war, *viz.*, 185,000, including 19,000 who were temporarily stopped. The proportions of the estimated total number of employees who were unemployed was 0.9 per cent., compared with 1.0 per cent. in June and a year ago.

The number unemployed more than eight weeks was 78,000, which was 47 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of June was 803,000.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] at the end of June numbered 23,870,000, the same as at the end of May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

es ⁱ (<u>Chrim</u> nan :	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	Change during June, 1955
Number in Civil Employment	22,604	22,817‡	22,873‡	22,890	+ 17 + 1 + 1 + 16
Men	15,009	15,137‡	15,155‡	15,156	
Women	7,595	7,680‡	7,718‡	7,734	
Wholly Unemployed§	218	205	180	170	- 10
Temporarily Stopped§	12	25	20	22	+ 2 - 8
Total Registered Unemployed§	230	230	200	192	
H.M. Forces and Women's	839	818	811	803	- 8 - 7 - 1
Services	816	798	791	784	
Men	23	20	20	19	
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	6	6	
Total Working Population Men Women	23,667	23,846‡	23,870‡	23,869	-1
	15,974	16,069‡	16,066‡	16,058	- 8
	7,693	7,777‡	7,804‡	7,811	+ 7

* The figures of emplo • The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1954, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.

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

 $\$ End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. (See footnote \dagger above.)

ANALYSIS	OF NUMBER	S IN	CIVIL	
I and a second second second	MPLOYMEN	Г		

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

		The Contract of the Post of			
Industry or Service	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	Change during June, 1955
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying	867	869	866	864	- 2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(708) 373	(709) 379	(706) 379	(704) 378	(-2) -1
ransport and Communica- tion	1,715 1,074	1,704 1,032	1,711 1,047	1,714 1,052	+ 3 + 5
Number in Basic Industries	4,029	3,984	4,003	4,008	+ 5
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture /ehicles engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	502 552 1,176 2,625	514 571 1,230 2,758	515 571 1,234 2,765	515 570 1,235 2,764	
extiles	994 688 887 1,552	980 689 896 1,595	970 682 905 1,591	962* 677 910 1,589	
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,976	9,233	9,233	9,222	- 11
uilding and Contracting	1,453 2,743	1,448† 2,782	1,457† 2,787	1,460 2,793	+ 3 + 6
rofessional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,077	4,058	4,079	4,092	+ 13
ublic Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	594 732	582 730†	582 732†	580 735	- 2 + 3
Total in Civil Employment	22,604	22,817†	22,873†	22,890	+ 17

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-June, 1954, and April, May and June, 1955. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from these given in the preceding persons. those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions 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-270,000. Wool-211,000. Other textiles-481,000. † Revised figure.

				Thousands)				1			
Industry	110001721	1001	ales			Fen	nales			T	otal	•
Rode East Hode East Inc. Inc.	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955
Mining, etc. Coal Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	771 · 1 255 · 4 77 · 1 33 · 5 31 · 5 20 · 4 14 · 6 78 · 3	772.6 256.9 75.3 34.5 33.5 20.9 14.6 78.1	775.6 257.1 75.1 34.4 33.7 21.0 14.7 78.2	773.8 257.2 75.3 34.2 33.7 21.1 14.7 78.2	15·2 82·4 8·6 43·8 11·5 5·7 1·3 11·5	15.2 83.9 8.5 43.7 12.5 5.9 1.3 12.0	15.2 84.3 8.5 43.8 12.6 6.0 1.3 12.1	15.2 84.2 8.5 43.6 12.6 6.0 1.3 12.2	786 · 3 337 · 8 85 · 7 77 · 3 43 · 0 26 · 1 15 · 9 89 · 8	787 · 8 340 · 8 83 · 8 78 · 2 46 · 0 26 · 8 15 · 9 90 · 1	790.8 341.4 83.6 78.2 46.3 27.0 16.0 90.3	789.0 341.4 83.8 77.8 46.3 27.1 16.0 90.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	354·3 18·1 164·1 26·1 32·2 27·8 29·8 31·5 24·7	363.6 18.1 171.2 26.9 32.5 28.4 29.8 32.1 24.6	363.6 18.1 171.1 27.0 32.4 28.5 29.8 32.1 24.6	$\begin{array}{c} 363\cdot 8\\ 18\cdot 1\\ 171\cdot 2\\ 27\cdot 0\\ 32\cdot 2\\ 28\cdot 6\\ 29\cdot 8\\ 32\cdot 3\\ 24\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	148 · 4 0 · 4 45 · 4 35 · 9 20 · 1 12 · 4 19 · 6 6 · 8 7 · 8	149 · 2 0 · 4 45 · 2 36 · 3 20 · 1 12 · 6 19 · 8 6 · 9 7 · 9	149 · 4 0 · 4 45 · 4 19 · 9 12 · 7 19 · 8 6 · 9 7 · 9	$500 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 208 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 5$	512.0 18.5 216.6 62.8 52.6 40.8 49.4 38.9 32.4	512 ·8 18·5 216·3 63·3 52·5 41·1 49·6 39·0 32·5	513 ·2 18·5 216·6 63·4 52·1 41·3 49·6 39·2 32·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	484.8 21.0 201.4 105.8 12.1 18.3 36.8 89.4	499·3 20·7 204·9 110·7 12·3 18·9 37·9 93·9	499·3 20·6 205·4 110·2 12·2 18·9 38·0 94·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 498 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 205 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 66 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	70.5 0.5 19.5 17.7 2.0 1.2 8.0 21.6	70.5 0.5 19.6 17.4 2.0 1.2 8.1 21.7	$70 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 6$	$551.0 \\ 21.5 \\ 220.2 \\ 122.2 \\ 14.0 \\ 19.5 \\ 44.2 \\ 109.4$	569.8 21.2 224.4 128.4 14.3 20.1 45.9 115.5	569.8 21.1 225.0 127.6 14.2 20.1 46.1 115.7	$569 \cdot 0$ 21 \cdot 1 224 \cdot 8 127 \cdot 1 14 \cdot 2 20 \cdot 1 46 \cdot 1 115 \cdot 6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,531} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{195} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{87} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{49} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{132} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{94} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,590 \cdot 0 \\ 198 \cdot 8 \\ 75 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 76 \cdot 4 \\ 76 \cdot 4 \\ 75 \cdot 1 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,593.3} \\ \textbf{199.0} \\ \textbf{75.4} \\ \textbf{37.0} \\ \textbf{28.2} \\ \textbf{91.1} \\ \textbf{23.8} \\ \textbf{56.4} \\ \textbf{49.2} \\ \textbf{76.9} \\ \textbf{76.9} \\ \textbf{535.7} \\ \textbf{137.4} \\ \textbf{41.0} \\ \textbf{33.2} \\ \textbf{72.0} \\ \textbf{24.4} \\ \textbf{11.4} \\ \textbf{101.2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,592} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{535} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{333} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{101} \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 426 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 54 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	468 · 8 8 · 8 4 · 1 5 · 4 2 · 8 19 · 9 3 · 7 6 · 9 123 · 4 48 · 7 22 · 6 67 · 5 27 · 5 8 · 5 72 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 472 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 73 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 473 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 7 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,957\cdot 1\\ 204\cdot 2\\ 80\cdot 3\\ 38\cdot 6\\ 30\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 6\\ 26\cdot 4\\ 65\cdot 3\\ 63\cdot 6\\ 81\cdot 7\\ 629\cdot 9\\ 176\cdot 2\\ 58\cdot 7\\ 118\cdot 6\\ 45\cdot 3\\ 20\cdot 6\\ 160\cdot 1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,058\cdot8}\\ \textbf{207\cdot6}\\ \textbf{79\cdot5}\\ \textbf{42\cdot1}\\ \textbf{31\cdot0}\\ \textbf{110\cdot7}\\ \textbf{27\cdot5}\\ \textbf{66\cdot3}\\ \textbf{63\cdot3}\\ \textbf{63\cdot3}\\ \textbf{658\cdot5}\\ \textbf{63\cdot4}\\ \textbf{55\cdot6}\\ \textbf{139\cdot1}\\ \textbf{51\cdot6}\\ \textbf{19\cdot9}\\ \textbf{173\cdot7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,065} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{207} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{79} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{42} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{31} \cdot 0 \\ \textbf{111} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{27} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{66} \cdot 3 \\ \textbf{83} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{659} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{83} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{659} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{186} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{63} \cdot 9 \\ \textbf{56} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{139} \cdot 9 \\ \textbf{52} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{20} \cdot 0 \\ \textbf{174} \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,065} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{206} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{111} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{659} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{187} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{140} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{174} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$
Vehicles	$974 \cdot 2$ $265 \cdot 1$ $235 \cdot 1$ $196 \cdot 9$ $115 \cdot 5$ $77 \cdot 1$ $79 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 0$	$1,017 \cdot 9 \\ 283 \cdot 8 \\ 240 \cdot 8 \\ 208 \cdot 9 \\ 123 \cdot 7 \\ 76 \cdot 5 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ $	$1,020 \cdot 3 \\ 284 \cdot 5 \\ 241 \cdot 6 \\ 209 \cdot 3 \\ 124 \cdot 5 \\ 76 \cdot 4 \\ 78 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\$	$1,020 \cdot 9 \\ 284 \cdot 7 \\ 241 \cdot 9 \\ 209 \cdot 8 \\ 124 \cdot 8 \\ 76 \cdot 1 \\ 78 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\$	167.9 45.6 36.0 32.7 41.7 4.9 4.2 2.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 178 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 179 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	179.6 48.1 38.1 34.9 46.3 4.9 4.3 3.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,142 \cdot 1 \\ 310 \cdot 7 \\ 271 \cdot 1 \\ 229 \cdot 6 \\ 157 \cdot 2 \\ 82 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	1,196 · 2 332 · 0 278 · 4 243 · 4 169 · 5 81 · 4 83 · 3 8 · 2	1,199·9 332·9 279·6 244·1 170·7 81·3 83·1 8·2	1,200 · 5 332 · 8 280 · 0 244 · 7 171 · 1 81 · 0 82 · 8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	$310 \cdot 8 27 \cdot 3 22 \cdot 6 33 \cdot 3 26 \cdot 9 27 \cdot 1 31 \cdot 0 142 \cdot 6$	325 · 3 28 · 7 23 · 8 34 · 6 28 · 3 27 · 5 32 · 6 149 · 8	325.0 28.8 23.9 34.7 28.4 27.5 32.5 149.2	324 · 1 28 · 7 23 · 9 34 · 6 28 · 6 27 · 3 32 · 3 148 · 7	179.6 18.5 18.0 5.2 9.5 32.3 17.1 79.0	192.4 20.2 19.6 5.6 10.1 33.4 18.9 84.6	193 · 1 20 · 3 19 · 8 5 · 6 10 · 1 33 · 6 18 · 9 84 · 8	3.0 193.1 20.2 19.9 5.6 10.1 33.4 18.9 85.0	7.8 490.4 45.8 40.6 38.5 36.4 59.4 48.1 221.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 517 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 234 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	518 · 1 49 · 1 43 · 7 40 · 3 38 · 5 61 · 1 51 · 4 234 · 0	8·1 517·2 48·9 43·8 40·2 38·7 60·7 51·2 233·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	84·8 55·1 8·6 14·7 6·4	87·4 56·7 9·1 14·8 6·8	87.5 56.8 9.1 14.8 6.8	87·3 56·6 9·1 14·8 6·8	53.131.57.212.71.7	55·3 32·1 8·1 13·2 1·9	55.3 32.2 8.2 13.0 1.9	$55 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9$	137·9 86·6 15·8 27·4 8·1	142.7 88.8 17.2 28.0 8.7	142.8 89.0 17.3 27.8 8.7	142 · 4 88 · 7 17 · 3 27 · 7 8 · 7
Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 412\cdot 5\\ 58\cdot 8\\ 40\cdot 8\\ 93\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 21\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 61\cdot 2\\ 18\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 411\cdot 1\\ 55\cdot 8\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 93\cdot 0\\ 28\cdot 9\\ 21\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 4\\ 60\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 1\end{array}$	407 •7 54·5 39·4 92·3 29·0 21·7 4·2 9·6 5·7 35·3 4·7 14·7 7·3 9·6 59·9 20·0	$\begin{array}{c} 405\cdot 1\\ 53\cdot 7\\ 39\cdot 1\\ 92\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 9\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 5\cdot 6\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 59\cdot 4\\ 19\cdot 9\end{array}$	$572 \cdot 4 \\110 \cdot 2 \\81 \cdot 6 \\119 \cdot 0 \\9 \cdot 7 \\31 \cdot 7 \\7 \cdot 0 \\11 \cdot 5 \\9 \cdot 4 \\91 \cdot 8 \\5 \cdot 9 \\15 \cdot 9 \\15 \cdot 7 \\20 \cdot 0 \\31 \cdot 5 \\11 \cdot 5 \\11 \cdot 5 \\$	$559 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 79 \cdot 1 \\ 116 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 90 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 1$	553.3 101.4 77.8 116.0 9.9 30.9 6.9 11.3 90.2 5.5 15.7 15.4 19.7 30.9 12.2	$548 \cdot 1 \\99 \cdot 7 \\76 \cdot 9 \\9 \cdot 8 \\9 \cdot 8 \\30 \cdot 5 \\6 \cdot 7 \\11 \cdot 1 \\9 \cdot 3 \\89 \cdot 8 \\5 \cdot 5 \\15 \cdot 4 \\15 \cdot 3 \\19 \cdot 7 \\30 \cdot 5 \\12 \cdot 1 \\$	984.9 169.0 122.4 212.1 37.9 53.1 11.3 20.8 15.1 126.9 10.7 30.2 22.9 29.7 92.7 30.1	970.9 159.4 119.1 209.8 38.7 52.9 11.2 21.0 15.3 126.1 10.3 30.8 22.8 29.5 91.8 32.2	961 .0 155.9 117.2 208.3 38.9 52.6 11.1 20.7 15.2 125.5 10.2 30.4 22.7 29.3 90.8 32.2	$\begin{array}{c} 953\cdot 2\\ 153\cdot 4\\ 116\cdot 0\\ 207\cdot 9\\ 38\cdot 7\\ 52\cdot 2\\ 10\cdot 8\\ 20\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 124\cdot 9\\ 10\cdot 2\\ 29\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 6\\ 29\cdot 4\\ 89\cdot 9\\ 32\cdot 0\end{array}$
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	42·4 28·5 9·0 4·9	42.5 28.1 9.3 5.1	42.0 27.7 9.2 5.1	41 · 6 27 · 4 9 · 1 5 · 1	29 · 8 8 · 2 16 · 6 5 · 0	30.6 8.4 17.1 5.1	30 · 8 8 · 4 17 · 2 5 · 2	30 · 8 8 · 4 17 · 2 5 · 2	72 · 2 36 · 7 25 · 6 9 · 9	73 · 1 36 · 5 26 · 4 10 · 2	72.8 36.1 26.4 10.3	72·4 35·8 26·3 10·3
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	183 · 9 72 · 4 9 · 9 8 · 7 7 · 2 9 · 0 60 · 5 16 · 2	182.6 73.4 9.7 8.8 7.2 8.8 58.8 58.8 15.9	178 · 8 73 · 3 9 · 5 8 · 8 7 · 1 8 · 8 55 · 3 16 · 0	177.6 72.8 9.4 8.7 7.0 8.8 55.0 15.9	456·3 196·4 84·4 63·3 13·0 32·9 62·7 3·6	458 · 2 200 · 2 83 · 8 63 · 2 13 · 1 33 · 3 61 · 3 3 · 3	455.3 198.7 83.1 62.9 12.9 33.2 61.1 3.4	451 · 4 197 · 4 81 · 7 62 · 3 12 · 8 32 · 9 60 · 9 3 · 4	640 · 2 268 · 8 94 · 3 72 · 0 20 · 2 41 · 9 123 · 2 19 · 8	640 · 8 273 · 6 93 · 5 72 · 0 20 · 3 42 · 1 120 · 1 19 · 2	634 · 1 272 · 0 92 · 6 71 · 7 20 · 0 42 · 0 116 · 4 19 · 4	629 · 0 270 · 2 91 · 1 71 · 0 19 · 8 41 · 7 115 · 9 19 · 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	$\begin{array}{c} 486 \cdot 4\\ 31 \cdot 7\\ 107 \cdot 5\\ 20 \cdot 2\\ 25 \cdot 1\\ 44 \cdot 0\\ 14 \cdot 5\\ 386 \\ 23 \cdot 3\\ 44 \cdot 1\\ 70 \cdot 4\\ 17 \cdot 4\\ 29 \cdot 1\\ 20 \cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 490 \cdot 4\\ 31 \cdot 6\\ 108 \cdot 0\\ 21 \cdot 1\\ 77 \cdot 7\\ 43 \cdot 6\\ 15 \cdot 0\\ 40 \cdot 5\\ 22 \cdot 8\\ 45 \cdot 2\\ 69 \cdot 0\\ 17 \cdot 5\\ 29 \cdot 0\\ 19 \cdot 4\end{array}$	492.0 31.4 108.4 21.2 28.0 44.4 15.1 40.6 23.0 44.7 69.0 17.7 29.1 19.4	494.2 31.3 108.9 21.4 28.0 44.9 15.0 40.6 23.4 44.7 69.2 17.8 29.4 19.6	$\begin{array}{c} 376\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 76\cdot 3\\ 40\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 5\\ 18\cdot 9\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 66\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 66\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 66\cdot 2\\ 18\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 7\\ 15\cdot 8\\ 22\cdot 2\end{array}$	381.6 8.1 78.6 42.8 17.0 18.5 4.8 70.7 42.6 31.6 17.7 13.0 15.2 21.0	388.5 8.2 80.3 44.5 17.1 19.2 5.0 70.8 42.9 32.0 18.0 13.2 16.0 21.3	391.9 8.1 81.3 44.0 17.1 19.4 4.9 70.8 44.6 32.3 18.4 13.3 16.2 21.5	863 · 2 39 · 8 183 · 8 60 · 5 40 · 6 62 · 9 19 · 2 104 · 8 68 · 9 76 · 6 88 · 4 30 · 1 44 · 9 42 · 7	872.0 39.7 186.6 63.9 44.7 62.1 19.8 111.2 65.4 76.8 86.7 30.5 5 44.2 40.4	880.5 39.6 188.7 65.7 45.1 111.4 63.6 20.1 111.4 65.9 76.7 87.0 30.9 45.1 40.7	886 · 1 39 · 4 190 · 2 65 · 4 45 · 1 64 · 3 19 · 9 111 · 4 68 · 0 77 · 0 87 · 6 31 · 1 45 · 6 41 · 1
* See footnote * in first column on previous p (3187)	age.		A.		Constant of the second							A** 2

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

284

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(Thousands)							
*lam)	e en	Ma	ales	104 1212	Santas	Fen	nales			Тс	otal	
Industry	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955	End- June, 1954	End- April, 1955	End- May, 1955	End- June, 1955
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	$ \begin{array}{r} 234 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	239·4 83·3 101·2 18·5 20·6 15·8	$\begin{array}{r} 235 \cdot 7 \\ 82 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	234.5 82.8 97.5 18.5 20.3 15.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	63·8 12·4 36·0 3·0 6·7 5·7	63·0 12·4 35·2 2·9 6·8 5·7	62·9 12·5 35·0 2·9 6·8 5·7	294·8 94·5 132·3 20·4 26·8 20·8	$\begin{array}{r} 303 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	298.7 95.3 133.5 21.4 27.2 21.3	297 4 95 3 132 3 21 4 27 1 21 1
Paper and Printing	336.8 66.6 3.9 19.0 18.1 89.6 139.6	346.8 69.7 3.9 20.6 18.7 90.6 143.3	347.7 69.8 3.9 20.8 18.7 91.4 143.1	348.0 69.9 3.9 20.8 18.6 91.8 143.0	$\begin{array}{c} 194 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 91 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	201.6 20.9 1.8 31.6 29.3 23.2 94.8	201.9 20.9 1.9 32.0 29.1 23.3 94.7	201.6 20.8 2.0 32.1 29.0 23.3 94.4	531·3 86·7 5·8 50·1 46·4 111·7 230·6	548 · 4 90 · 6 5 · 7 52 · 2 48 · 0 113 · 8 238 · 1	549.6 90.7 5.8 52.8 47.8 114.7 237.8	549 · (90 · 7 5 · 9 47 · (115 · 1 237 · 4
Other Manufacturing Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 156\cdot 1\\ 74\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 11\cdot 0\\ 4\cdot 9\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 37\cdot 3\end{array}$	164.6 80.0 12.9 8.4 11.5 4.9 6.9 40.0	164.0 79.9 12.8 8.4 11.4 4.9 6.9 39.7	163·3 79·6 12·7 8·4 11·4 4·9 6·8 39·5	116.9 39.3 3.6 8.9 20.3 6.6 2.0 36.2	122.3 41.6 4.0 8.9 19.7 7.0 2.0 39.1	122 · 1 41 · 5 4 · 1 8 · 9 19 · 8 7 · 0 2 · 0 38 · 8	121 · 9 41 · 1 4 · 1 8 · 9 19 · 9 7 · 1 2 · 0 38 · 8	273.0 114.2 16.4 17.4 31.3 11.5 8.7 73.5	286.9 121.6 16.9 17.3 31.2 11.9 8.9 79.1	286.1 121.4 16.9 17.3 31.2 11.9 8.9 78.5	285 - 2 120 - 1 16 - 8 17 - 3 1 - 3 1 - 2 - 6 - 8 - 8 - 78
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,847.4	6,017.8	6,014.0	6,008 . 8	2,928.5	3,015.5	3,019.3	3,013.3	8,775 • 9	9.033.3	9,033.3	9,022.1
Building and Contracting	$1,273 \cdot 5$ $1,208 \cdot 4$ $65 \cdot 1$	1,266 · 9 1,199 · 4 67 · 5	1,276 · 0 1,208 · 4 67 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 1,278\cdot 9} \\ {\bf 1,211\cdot 4} \\ {\bf 67\cdot 5} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 48 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	49.6 41.0 8.6	49·7 41·0 8·7	49 · 7 41 · 0 8 · 7	$1,322 \cdot 4$ $1,249 \cdot 4$ $73 \cdot 0$	1,316·5 1,240·4 76·1	${}^{1,325\cdot7}_{1,249\cdot4}_{76\cdot3}$	1,328 · 0 1,252 · 4 76 · 2
Gas, Electricity and Water </th <td>334·2 129·8 171·2 33·2</td> <td>338 · 8 130 · 1 176 · 1 32 · 6</td> <td>338·4 129·6 176·2 32·6</td> <td>337·9 129·1 176·2 32·6</td> <td>38.6 13.8 22.8 2.0</td> <td>40.0 14.2 23.8 2.0</td> <td>39·9 14·2 23·7 2·0</td> <td>40 · 1 14 · 3 23 · 8 2 · 0</td> <td>372 · 8 143 · 6 194 · 0 35 · 2</td> <td>378 · 8 144 · 3 199 · 9 34 · 6</td> <td>378·3 143·8 199·9 34·6</td> <td>378 · 0 143 · 4 200 · 0 34 · 0</td>	334·2 129·8 171·2 33·2	338 · 8 130 · 1 176 · 1 32 · 6	338·4 129·6 176·2 32·6	337·9 129·1 176·2 32·6	38.6 13.8 22.8 2.0	40.0 14.2 23.8 2.0	39·9 14·2 23·7 2·0	40 · 1 14 · 3 23 · 8 2 · 0	372 · 8 143 · 6 194 · 0 35 · 2	378 · 8 144 · 3 199 · 9 34 · 6	378·3 143·8 199·9 34·6	378 · 0 143 · 4 200 · 0 34 · 0
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	211·5 22·5	202·1 20·4	201·4 22·1	201·7 22·7	51·0 2·7	53·2 2·5	54·0 2·7	54·6 2·8	262·5 25·2	255·3 22·9	255·4 24·8	256·2
Distributive Trades	1,120.3	1,135 . 2	1,131 · 1	1,131 · 1	1,149.3	1,174.0	1,183.3	1,188.7	2,269.6	2,309.2	2,314.4	2,319.
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul- tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) 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	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 3 \\ 70 \cdot 9 \\ 120 \cdot 6 \\ 301 \cdot 0 \\ 165 \cdot 1 \\ 329 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 119.5 \\ 71.5 \\ 119.7 \\ 302.1 \\ 168.5 \\ 333.8 \\ 20.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 118 \cdot 0 \\ 72 \cdot 0 \\ 120 \cdot 3 \\ 300 \cdot 5 \\ 168 \cdot 0 \\ 332 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 117 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 5 \\ 120 \cdot 7 \\ 300 \cdot 7 \\ 167 \cdot 6 \\ 332 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	32.1 28.4 56.6 299.4 102.1 593.9 36.8	33 · 9 28 · 3 57 · 8 306 · 5 106 · 1 603 · 4 38 · 0	33.8 29.0 57.2 308.5 106.3 609.5 39.0	33.8 28.8 57.6 310.5 105.8 613.3 38.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 146.4 \\ 99.3 \\ 177.2 \\ 600.4 \\ 267.2 \\ 923.1 \\ 56.0 \\ \end{array} $	153.4 99.8 177.5 608.6 274.6 937.2 58.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 151 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 177 \cdot 5 \\ 609 \cdot 0 \\ 274 \cdot 3 \\ 941 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	151 · 101 · 178 · 611 · 273 · 945 · 59 ·
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc	58·1 41·4 178·5 30·4 11·4	58·4 39·4 171·9 30·0 11·0	58·2 41·6 175·2 29·9 11·0	58·4 42·0 176·5 29·9 11·0	75.7 41.9 517.2 106.3 33.5	75.6 39.1 490.4 105.0 31.7	75.6 38.2 507.6 105.8 31.9	76·3 37·5 517·4 105·7 31·9	133 · 8 83 · 3 695 · 7 136 · 7 44 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 0 \\ 78 \cdot 5 \\ 662 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	133.8 79.8 682.8 135.7 42.9	134 · 79 · 5 693 · 9 135 · 0 42 · 9

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Unemployment at 11th July, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th June and 11th July, 1955, were as follows :--

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th June	126,021	4,313	75,509	4,700	210,543
11th July	111,563	5,127	63,316	4,923	184,929
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 14,458	+ 814	- 12,193	+ 223	- 25,614

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July represented 0.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th June was 1.0. An analysis of the figures for 11th July according to duration of

memployment is given in the following Table :-

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)
-	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	28,629 3,151	22,107 1,063	53,318 714	104,054 4,928
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	15,973 2,557	13,344 938	23,295 614	52,612 4,109
Total	50,310	37,452	77,941	165,703

The total of 184,929 includes 33,896 married women. The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each 1 11th July, 1955, analysed according to duration of unemp and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in below. Separate figures are given for males and femal changes, compared with 13th June, 1955, in the total unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table or age.

	OK SLEV	Wholly Un (including	nemploye g Casuals)	d)
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total
Constant of the start	CONTRACTOR CALLS	COLLI-	Ma	les
London and South- Eastern	6,431 1,382 1,093 1,416 3,273 1,261 1,741 5,007 2,310 6,427 1,439	4,014 915 751 1,024 793 566 1,392 3,977 1,962 6,206 1,570	6,980 2,077 1,713 2,968 1,198 1,421 3,513 7,992 5,886 15,031 5,253	17,425 4,374 3,557 5,408 5,264 3,248 6,646 16,976 10,158 27,664 8,262
Great Britain	31,780	23,170	54,032	108,982
	1 Martin	(and the second	Fem	ales
London and South- Eastern	4,386 748 732 906 1,654 691 1,093 3,097 1,334 2,960 929	$1,788 \\ 538 \\ 585 \\ 769 \\ 543 \\ 450 \\ 944 \\ 2,549 \\ 1,509 \\ 3,541 \\ 1,066 \\ $	1,397 702 685 1,187 409 626 905 3,771 3,505 8,086 2,636	7,571 1,988 2,002 2,862 2,606 1,767 2,942 9,417 6,348 14,587 4,631
Great Britain	18,530	14,282	23,909	56,721
		a une for	Tot	al
London and South- Eastern	10,817 2,130 1,825 2,322 4,927 1,952 2,834 8,104 3,644 9,387 2,368	5,802 1,453 1,336 1,793 1,336 1,016 2,336 6,526 3,471 9,747 2,636 37,452	8,377 2,779 2,398 4,155 1,607 2,047 4,418 11,763 9,391 23,117 7,889	24,996 6,362 5,559 8,270 7,870 5,015 9,588 26,393 16,506 42,251 12,893
the participation of the parti	50,510	57,452	77,941	165,703
(3187)				

Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
7,509	111,563
199	5,127
10,704	63,316
814	4,923
19,226	184,929

7,509 199	111,563 5,127	The total num	ober of ur	employed	norsons	on the r	
10,704	A SATISTICS OF SALLS	Employment Exc	inanges in i	the United	1 Kingdon	hat 11th	Inly 1055
814	63,316 4,923	was 215,813, incl 5,880 girls. Of t	the total. I	94.835 (in	cluding 4	032 casua	1 workers
19,226	184,929	were wholly une temporarily stop	employed a	and 20.97	8 tempor	arily ston	ned Th
nen.	104	standing that the	y are short	ly to retur	n to their f	ormer em	ployment
	legion at	The numbers	of unempl	oved ner	sons on th	ne registe	rs in eac
	loyment, he Table	Region at 11th J	uly, 1955, a	are shown	below.		
femal		Region	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	- Disaginari
	the next	Region	18 years and over	under 18 years	18 years and over	under 18 years	Total
TOP IL	111			THE AVE		and the same	CONTRACTOR OF
			W	holly Unen	nployed (incl	uding Casu	als)
	A REAL	London and South-	100 1012		1984 Jac		COMPANY OF STREET
Tempo-	13411000	Eastern Eastern	16,708 4,279	717 95	7,169 1,842	402 146	24,996 6,362
rarily	Total	Southern	3,439 5,281	118 127	1,843 2,685	159	5,559
Stopped	1.198.44	Midland	5,157 3,157	107	2,502	177 104	8,270 7,870
	i heads	E. and W. Ridings	6,432	91 214	1,651 2,714	116 228	5,015 9,588 26,393
	C. C	North-Western Northern	16,187 9,840 25,564	789 318	8,849 5,983	568 365	26,393 16,506
	1 1 102 01	Scotland Wales	25,564 8,010	2,100 252	13,130 4,244	1,457 387	42,251 12,893
		Great Britain	104,054	4,928	52,612	4,109	165,703
ALC: I		Northern Ireland	19,622	1,248	7,562	700	29,132
1,679 119	19,104 4,493	United Kingdom	123,676	6,176	60,174	4,809	194,835
13 3,570 48 5,456			1,976 18	Tam	nonarily Sta	1	a Hatter dine
276 5.540			134 1 86 3	Tem	porarily Stop	pped	Succession of
598 3,300	3,457 7,244 20,276	London and South-	in the		182 11		- Andrews
154 1,073	10,312 28,737	Eastern Eastern	1,670 119	_ 9	576 70	15 3	2,270 192
239	8,501	Southern	13 48	-	16 77	1 4	30 129
7,708	116,690	Midland North-Midland	252	24	395 325	23	694
Callen D	Contraction of the	E. and W. Ridings	590	8	633	69 104	603 1,335
		Northern	3,195 144	105 10	7,445 174	384 17	11,129 345
hibsy	okomban	Scotland Wales	1,032 238	41 1	823 170	108 86	2,004 495
591 73	8,162 2,061	Great Britain	7,509	199	10,704	814	19,226
17 81	2,019 2,943	Northern Ireland	442	57	996	257	1,752
418 394 737	3,024 2,161 3,679	United Kingdom	7,951	256	11,700	1,071	20,978
7,829 191	17.246	The Contract of the	THE LEE	Total Regi	stered as Un	amployed	
931 256	6,539 15,518 4,887	Tan and the second	A. 294 1 28			mpioyeu	anute sing
11,518	68,239	London and South- Eastern	18,378	726	7,745	417	27,266
and a set	- Visiting	Eastern	4,398 3,452	95 118	1.912	149	6,554 5,589
		South-Western	5,329	127	1,859 2,762 2,897	160 181	8,399
N Troky 1	R. Kk	North-Midland	5,409 3,365	131 92	1,976	127 185	8,564 5,618
2,270	27,266	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	7,022 19,382	222 894	3,347 16,294	332 952	10,923 37,522
192 30	6,554 5,589	Northern Scotland	19,382 9,984 26,596	328 2,141	6,157 13,953	382 1,565	16,851 44,255
129 694	5,589 8,399 8,564	Wales	8,248	253	4,414	473	44,255 13,388
603 1,335	5,618	Great Britain	111,563	5,127	63,316	4,923	184,929
1,129 345 2,004	37,522	Northern Ireland	20,064	1,305	8,558	957	30,884
2,004 495	44,255 13,388	United Kingdom	131,627	6,432	71,874	5,880	215,813

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1955, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :-

27,266 6,554 5,589 8,399 8,564 5,618 10,923 37,522 16,851 44,255 13,388

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$

0.8

Number of persons gistered as unemployed at 11th July, 1955

Males Females Total

8,162 2,061 2,943 3,024 2,161 3,679 17,246 6,539 15,518 4,887

68,239 184,929

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSIS

regis

19,104 4,493 3,570 5,456 5,540 3,457 7,244 20,276 10,312 28,737 8,501

116,690

Region

Southern ... Midland ... North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-western

Great Britain

...

Northern Scotland

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

Percentage rate of unemployment*

Males Females Total

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$

0.9

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$

0.9

A ** 3

286

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 Em-ployment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th July, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th June, 1955.

Regions and Principal	R	55	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as com-			
Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	pared with 13th June, 1955
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham East Ham Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	18,378 8,196 83 91 1,001 309 347 168 130 105 168 235 42 208 301 519 453 367 209	726 170 2 4 10 12 5 10 8 8 8 10 15 6 6 3 3 7 7 9 9 14 8 8 17	7,745 3,575 20 42 229 202 158 96 65 67 64 139 18 69 66 66 105 154 184 99	417 140 1 1 9 9 9 14 11 3 10 3 8 8 2 2 5 5 5 5 13 6 6	27,266 12,081 106 138 1,249 524 285 206 190 245 397 638 282 379 638 634 565 291	$\begin{array}{r} -5,324\\ -2,421\\ +9\\ +11\\ -235\\ -183\\ -59\\ -125\\ -22\\ -108\\ -77\\ -118\\ +5\\ -50\\ -32\\ -12\\ -3\\ -151\\ -84 \end{array}$
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	4,398 60 100 208 82 704 389 92	95 2 1 7 - 4 5 5	1,912 67 51 76 49 199 106 80	149 4 10 3 2 8 4	6,554 133 153 301 134 909 508 181	$\begin{array}{r} -1,289 \\ -7 \\ +11 \\ -13 \\ -15 \\ +28 \\ -53 \\ -42 \end{array}$
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	3,452 331 74 869 152 50 547	118 4 	1,859 87 79 516 90 36 218	160 3 8 20 9 3 11	5,589 425 161 1,421 255 92 794	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,564 \\ -70 \\ +16 \\ -280 \\ -40 \\ -88 \\ -560 \\ \end{array} $
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	5,329 1,229 278 116 661 68	127 36 1 2 18 6	2,762 415 186 62 787 92	181 16 4 14 36 14	8,399 1,696 469 194 1,502 180	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,285 \\ -133 \\ -56 \\ -22 \\ -189 \\ -14 \end{array} $
MidlandBirminghamBurton-on-TrentCoventryOldburySmethwickStoke-on-TrentWalsallWest BromwichWolverhamptonWorcester	5,409 1,769 40 214 54 70 677 224 107 208 112	131 35 2 9 1 3 5 22 2 2 2	2,897 574 48 106 26 23 306 100 38 112 46	$ \begin{array}{c} 127\\ 18\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ 10\\ 10\\ -\\ 7\\ 1 \end{array} $	8,564 2,396 90 337 81 97 998 356 147 329 159	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Mansfield Northampton Northampton Peterborough Scunthorpe	3,365 136 174 443 232 146 96 129 786 54 21	92 4 9 6 4 3 7 5 7	1,976 38 98 58 198 27 51 82 248 63 69	185 5 3 3 5 3 6 5 9	5,618 178 281 516 439 180 155 214 1,047 127 106	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
East and West Ridings Barnsley Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	7,022 181 540 77 250 72 163 1,784 1,231 103 597 110 222	222 1 28 1 8 41 1 20 - 7 5 4	3,347 75 247 68 150 35 107 518 496 93 204 105 34	332 7 24 7 15 1 34 13 8 11 5 6	10,923 264 839 146 415 163 272 2,357 1,760 204 819 225 266	$\begin{array}{r} -2,724 \\ -39 \\ -203 \\ -20 \\ -48 \\ -162 \\ -2 \\ -427 \\ -270 \\ -14 \\ -250 \\ +4 \\ -48 \end{array}$
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Bolton Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle). Manchester(inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth	19,382 89 209 233 545 219 113 578 288 75 138 6,968 1,995	894 3 6 4 25 13 5 18 7 2700 90	16,294 210 385 495 376 994 90 521 228 34 72 2,038 757	952 1 13 14 16 28 24 10 140 77	37,522 303 613 746 962 1,254 210 1,141 516 109 227 9,416 2,919	$\begin{array}{r} -3,918 \\ + 89 \\ -101 \\ -119 \\ -282 \\ + 226 \\ -144 \\ -308 \\ -1,410 \\ -219 \\ -37 \\ -1,018 \\ -299 \end{array}$
and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	1,231 162 353 324 409	51 40 6 7	1,386 444 1,025 535 477	96 45 18 3	2,764 691 1,402 869 915	+ 301 + 408 - 1
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	409 216 343 179 374	13 7 11 16 105	477 523 273 469 316	16 19 9 34 80	915 765 636 698 875	- 154

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

PIOVINCIII NIATISE	Re		rs of Pers at 11th		55002	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	as com- pared with 13th June, 1955
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	9,984 133 188 508 392 276	328 7 8 25 4 5	6,157 106 124 248 526 392	382 8 4 10 7 5	16,851 254 324 791 929 678	$ \begin{array}{r} -3,055 \\ + 10 \\ - 224 \\ - 53 \\ - 183 \\ - 94 \\ \end{array} $
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne . South Shields Stockton-on-Tees . Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	422 1,594 900 272 1,136	18 48 31 22 32	291 735 377 249 1,065	41 38 16 19 46	772 2,415 1,324 562 2,279	- 135 - 229 - 84 - 157 - 377
Quay)	128 26,596 1,276 212 1,332 2,287 9,292 686 754 491	1 2,141 23 8 65 267 587 77 158 37	69 13,953 511 56 684 484 2,937 799 836 326	3 1,565 24 5 41 66 270 46 111 64	201 44,255 1,834 281 2,122 3,104 13,086 1,608 1,859 918	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 104 \\ - & 3,064 \\ - & 64 \\ + & 18 \\ - & 362 \\ + & 138 \\ - & 1,135 \\ + & 14 \\ + & 142 \\ - & 43 \end{array} $
WalesCardiffMerthyrTydfilNewportRhonddaSwansea	8,248 1,079 410 195 773 603	253 24 12 3 11 9	4,414 233 61 98 542 416	473 25 13 4 23 6	13,388 1,361 496 300 1,349 1,034	$\begin{vmatrix} -1,554 \\ -212 \\ -23 \\ -88 \\ +29 \\ -17 \end{vmatrix}$
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	20,064 7,151 2,371	1,305 279 269	8,558 3,682 643	957 308 144	30,884 11,420 3,427	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,493 \\ + 272 \\ - 170 \end{array} $

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

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

anditana la	22 1985 1	Gr	eat Britain			1. Martine	
Dist and and	Wholly Un (including	employed Casuals)	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939 1940 1941 1941 1943 1944 1945 1946 1948 1947 1948 1945 1947 1948 1945 1947 1948 1950 1951	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 83,700 257,500 227,500 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 26,900 22,900 52,100 52,100 113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900 90,600 83,600	137,200 100,600 29,300 800 400 600 2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100	78,500 59,200 28,100 2,800 800 500 700 1,200 52,000 3,200 3,200 3,200 7,800 53,800	1,513,600 962,700 349,800 123,200 81,600 74,500 137,100 374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 244,800 244,800 284,800 297,847 281,632 269,911 260,122 223,643	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	
1952 1953 1954	196,100 204,300 176,500	132,600 115,600 95,100	31,800 13,900 7,900	53,800 8,200 5,300	414,300 342,000 284,800	462,500 380,000 317,800	
1955 : 10th Jan 14th Feb 14th March 18th April 16th May 13th June 11th July	185,376 170,494 162,999 144,654 125,104 116,113 108,982	95,503 95,657 88,298 81,674 73,703 64,404 56,721	9,321 8,483 10,616 22,930 11,122 14,221 7,708	7,647 6,998 7,998 10,871 13,714 15,805 11,518	297,847 281,632 269,911 260,129 223,643 210,543 184,929	335,653 318,235 307,009 296,370 255,987 242,920 215,813	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

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

with 827,102 at 18th April, 1955. The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th July, 1955, was 35,021, of whom 30,103 were males and 4,918 were females. The total included 16,017 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 19,004 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

			108%	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary Ex-Service Others	employm	2.630	1900 1908 1900	14,571 12,001	101 4,413	14,672 16,414
Total	123,02	808,85	1282	26,572	4,514	31,086
Severely disabled po likely to obtain of under special cond Ex-Service Others	employme	nt other	s un- than	1,339 2,192	6 398	1,345 2,590
Total	24,996	8.377	124.1	3,531	404	3,935
			1 2366.4	30,103	4,918	35,021

The numbers of unemployed registered disabled persons given above include 148 men and 35 women registered at Appointments Offices. For 18th April, 1955, more detailed information is now available (see page 274 of this GAZETTE).

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Industry

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing

Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining ... Slate Quarrying and Mining ... Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Other Mining and Outertring Other Mining and Quarrying .

Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Worl Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, T Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishess Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.

Metal Manufacture

Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. meltiintegrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Ro

Vehicles

Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Acces Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railw Wagons and Trams Carts. Perambulators. etc

Carts, Perambulators, etc.

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, e Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhe Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere spec

Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Manufacture and Repair of Watche Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Pre Musical Instruments

A VALUES		
Cotton Spinning, Doubl	ing	etc
Cotton Wess'	mg,	cu.
Cotton Weaving, etc.		
Woollen and Worsted		
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Proc	Inot	22
Power, Hylon, etc., Flor	auci	ЮП
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Wea	ving	and
Linen and Soft Hemp	State .	Charles.
Jute	SAR 2	D. Contraction
Rope, Twine and Net		1.000
Hosiery and other Knitt	ed C	loade
Lace	cuc	loous
		1.00
Carpets	10000	
Narrow Fabrics	2000	1. 1. 19
Mada Tablics		
Made-up Textiles	1000	
Textue Finishing etc.		12981
Other Textile Industries	1999	••
Cuci i extile industries		

(3187)

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th July, 1955.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., whose last employment was in that industry.

	unem	olly ployed	Temp	Great Brita orarily		Total	aky Table 1	United Kingdom (all classes)			
	cas	uding uals)	<u>20</u>	pped	22	1	1			1003 	
	4,642	Females 756	Males 695	Females 31	Males	Females 787	Total 6,124	Males	Females 887	Total 10,092	
	3,079 209 1,354	738 10 8	9 1 685		3,088 210 2,039	769 10 8	3,857 220 2,047	6,784 272 2,149	869 10 8	7,653 282 2,157	
	1,089 699 16	154 108 1	32 12	12 1 —	1,121 711 16	166 109 1	1,287 820 17	1,397 721 19	172 109 1	1,569 830 20	
ts	175 42 89 68	9 2 34	5 15		180 42 104 68	9 - 2 - 45	189 42 106 113	373 42 172 70	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 45 \end{array}$	386 42 176 115	
ining Products other	1,750 510	666 126	52 12 15	151 6	1,802 522	817 132	2,619 654	1,974 581	841 134	2,815 715	
ed tiles)	230 220 201 28	155 176 98 1	15 1 1	126 5 14	245 221 202 28	281 181 112	526 402 314 29	259 227 202	296 187 112	555 414 314	
Manufactures	28 561 1,722 51	110 1,381	23	12	584 1,726 51	110 1,393	694 3,119	29 676 1,831	110 1,415	31 786 3,246	
Foilet Preparations,	748 62 288	301 165 469	2		750 62	301 166	52 1,051 228	51 835 64	306 171	52 1,141 235	
es, Ink and Matches	162 106 121 184	51 319 25 50	2 	3 8 	288 162 108 121 184	469 54 327 25 50	757 216 435 146 234	289 164 112 130 186	469 54 338 26 50	758 218 450 156 236	
etc., not elsewhere	2,204 61	423 2	334	39	2,538 61	462 2	3,000 63	2,635	464 2	3,099 69	
······	744 701 47 47	105 186 27 6	17 264 3 23	17 21 1	761 965 50	122 207 28	883 1,172 78	803 992 51	124 207 28	927 1,199 79	
ting and rolling in olling, etc.	211 393	33 64	25 25 2		70 236 395	6 33 64	76 269 459	70 238 414	6 33 64	76 271 478	
cal Goods	10,045 3,862 345	3,115 163 37	141 25 1	75 12	10,186 3,887 346	3,190 175 37	13,376 4,062 383	11,426 4,363	3,313 181	14,739 4,544	
all Tools	128 94 182 46	19 8 48 11	: * *	III	136 94 182	19 8 48	155 102 230 57	367 141 97 189	37 19 8 48	404 160 105 237	
s	207 242 614	54 132 35	21 16 2 66		46 228 258 616	11 79 132 35	307 390 651	59 321 263 633	14 97 133 35	73 418 396 668	
tus	3,045 319 138 90	952 206 133 187	$\overset{00}{=}_{1}$	14 2 1 1	3,111 320 138 90	966 208 134 188	4,077 528 272 278	3,434 328 149 93	985 209 164 191	4,419 537 313 284	
nd Gramophones ps	260 67 49 357	432 167 101 430		$\frac{18}{-2}$	261 67 49 357	450 167 101 432	711 234 150 789	495 69 53 372	479 169 105 439	974 238 158 811	
nd Cycles	2,851 769 1,011	661 159 143	-2 -1	6 1 3	2,853 769 1,012	667 160 146	3,520 929 1,158	3,390 842 1,155	719 168 158	4,109 1,010 1,313	
aft essories for Motor	416 304 165	132 186 10		2	416 305 165	132 188 10	548 493 175	712 319 168	147 190	859 509 178	
way Carriages and	147 39	10 21			147 39	10 21	157 60	148 46	10 10 36	178 158 82	
etc	1,874 116 90	1,192 63 122	38 15	53 4 1	1,912 131 90	1,245 67 123	3,157 198 213	2,007 138 91	1,270 68 123	3,277 206 214	
nere specified	124 157 163 112	13 84 254 74	10 4 5		134 161 168	13 84 259	147 245 427	155 165 174	14 84 268	169 249 442	
cified	1,112 324	582 352	3	2 41 2	113 1,115 333	76 623 354	189 1,738 687	118 1,166 361	76 637 386	194 1,803 747	
nic Instruments, etc. nes and Clocks recious Metals	159 63 47 55	176 103 63 10	1 1 5 2		160 64 52 57	177 103 64 10	337 167 116 67	177 72 52 60	199 107 69 11	376 179 121 71	
	2,337 376 211	3,723 718 467	3,636 1,963 326	8,931 5,116 1,662	5,973 2,339 537	12,654 5,834 2,129	18,627 8,173 2,666	7,439 2,349 548	15,561 5,843 2,137	23,000 8,192 2,685	
Silk	396 62 83 72	470 43 162 156	67 	398 1 457 30	463 62 168 72	868 44 619 186	1,331 106 787	482 85 184	914 76 641	1,396 161 825	
	322 66 106	220 215 414	106 9 133	67 15 494	428 75 239	287 230 908	258 715 305 1,147	1,085 431 99 259	2,468 288 354 947	3,553 719 453 1,206	
	23 49 28 98	39 174 72 303	262 4	5 438 9 63	24 311 32 98	44 612 81 · 366	68 923 113 464	25 325 34 106	59 654 81 556	84 979 115 662	
62876	326 119	186 84	670 10	170 6	996 129	356 90	1,352 219	1,293 134	450 93	1,743 227	

* 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. 4*** The totals include mempioyed canal workers (2.000 makes and 204 females in Great Britain and 3.805 makes and 237 females in the United M

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

			and the second second	reat Britain	ysis—co	el varafiche	anterio de la composita de la	C TEALING O	No sector de la	- Andrea Landon
Industry	Who unemp (inclu	loyed	Tempo		ayolt, pa	Total	itered as fom, re		ited Kingd (all classes)	
	Casu	als) Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	251 160 64 27	220 90 113 17	28 23 3 2	28 10 1 17	279 183 67 29	248 100 114 34	527 283 181 63	290 185 76 29	269 116 119 34	559 301 195 63
lothing	1,549 890 69 30 52	2,557 1,365 454 278 66	961 785 6 3 39	1,051 484 105 92 63	2,510 1,675 75 33 91	3,608 1,849 559 370 129	6,118 3,524 634 403 220	2,703 1,730 82 64 98 63	5,304 2,256 689 1,298 137 503	8,007 3,986 771 1,362 235
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	41 196 271	139 236 19	1 120 7	165 142 —	42 316 278	304 378 19	346 694 297	63 340 326	• 402 19	566 742 345
ood, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Grain Milling Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Grain Milling Biscuits Grain Milling Meat and Meat Products Grain Milling Milk Products Grain Milling Sugar and Glucose Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Grain Milling Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Grain Milling	3,673 186 1,124 153 156 275 164 196 181	3,952 63 752 403 183 168 58 546 735	28 4 2 10 	137 9 3 9 28 45	3,701 186 1,128 155 166 275 164 196 181	4,089 63 761 406 192 168 58 574 780	7,790 249 1,889 561 358 443 222 770 961	4,246 233 1,265 164 242 335 166 207 288	5,024 66 825 419 210 205 60 588 1,362	9,27(299 2,09(583 452 54(220 799 1,65(
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	339 339 93 258 209	379 207 136 207 115		41 1 1	350 340 93 258 209	420 207 136 208 116	770 547 229 466 325	368 348 112 299 219	429 209 140 226 285	79 55 25 52 50
Ianufactures of Wood and Cork	1,986 647 1,013 73 152 101	521 109 306 12 43 51	1,186 13 1,161 5 6 1	112 7 95 9 1	3,172 660 2,174 78 158 102	633 116 401 12 52 52	3,805 776 2,575 90 210 154	3,433 732 2,331 86 175 109	654 119 418 12 52 53	4,08 85 2,74 9 22 16
aper and Printing Paper and Board	992 218 23	927 168 11	7 3 -	29 5 —	999 221 23	956 173 11	1,955 394 34	1,059 225 23	1,024 175 11	2,08 40 3
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	76 65 206	214 148 43		11 4 1	77 65 206	225 152 44	302 217 250	96 65 226	274 155 50	31
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	404	343	3	8	407	351 1,028	758 2,091	424	359 1,039	7
Rubber	419 81 53 91 26 80 306	290 42 57 213 32 14 340	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ 3\end{array}$	4 4 7 13 4 - 8	422 81 53 92 26 80 309	294 46 64 226 36 14 348	716 127 117 318 62 94 657	450 82 63 93 26 82 427	298 46 65 227 36 15 352	7 1 1 3 7
uilding and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	17,416 10,875 512 6,029	174 117 32 25	74 35 8 31		17,490 10,910 520 6,060	175 118 32 25	17,665 11,028 552 6,085	22,187 14,175 730 7,282	203 134 38 31	22,3 14,3 7 7,3
as, Electricity and Water Supply <td< td=""><td>1,344 686 498 160</td><td>60 20 36 4</td><td>16 7 7 2</td><td>9 1 8</td><td>1,360 693 505 162</td><td>69 20 37 12</td><td>1,429 713 542 174</td><td>1,565 760 599 206</td><td>75 22 40 13</td><td>1,6 7 6 2</td></td<>	1,344 686 498 160	60 20 36 4	16 7 7 2	9 1 8	1,360 693 505 162	69 20 37 12	1,429 713 542 174	1,565 760 599 206	75 22 40 13	1,6 7 6 2
ransport and Communication	12,367 1,717 642 211 1,264 4,388 1,292 381 66 1,782	1,209 119 576 15 49 45 3 3 17 322	232 2 1 	$ \begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ - \\ - \\ 5 \\ - \\ - \\ 4 \end{array} $	12,599 1,719 643 211 1,273 4,577 1,307 389 66 1,785	1,227 120 582 15 49 50 3 3 17 326	13,826 1,839 1,225 226 1,322 4,627 1,310 392 83 2,111	14,838 1,898 835 269 1,506 4,831 2,395 425 69 1,963	1,264 129 587 15 51 50 4 3 18 345	16,1 2,0 1,4 2,5 4,8 2,3 4 2,3 2
Other Transport and Communication Storage	217 407 9,236	24 36 7 ,677	5 - 63	1 1 161	222 407 9,299	25 37 7,838	247 444 17,137	226 421 11,091	25 37 8,622	19,7
istributive Trades	1,352 984 931 1,900 1,171 2,666	155 177 346 2,467 425 3,823	19 1 2 12 16 13	4 2 59 4 85	1,371 985 933 1,912 1,187 2,679	159 179 346 2,526 429 3,908	1,530 1,164 1,279 4,438 1,616 6,587	1,787 1,209 1,209 2,392 1,283 2,949	178 204 419 2,743 459 4,284	1,9 1,4 1,6 5,1 1,7 7,2
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	232 1,038	284 386	- 6	7	232 1,044	291 389	523 1,433	262 1,132	335 428	1,5
ublic Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	9,436 3,859 5,577	1,797 1,010 787	98 7 91	25 5 20	9,534 3,866 5,668	1,822 1,015 807	11,356 4,881 6,475	10,631 4,461 6,170	1,990 1,121 869	12,0 5,5 7,0
rofessional Services	2,493 85 668 66 851 64 759	3,444 42 759 88 2,314 33 208	20 9 1 3 1 6	62 43 15 1 3	2,513 85 677 67 854 65 765	3,506 42 802 88 2,329 34 211	6,019 127 1,479 155 3,183 99 976	2,722 90 748 71 927 74 812	3,914 45 974 98 2,549 35 213	6, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1
Iiscellaneous Services	8,366 1,618 965 3,890 317 94 98 121 551	13,253 1,017 427 7,081 835 297 112 1,195 1,999	39 3 6 16 1 1 1 1 2	530 27 10 382 	8,405 1,621 971 3,906 318 95 99 121 553	13,783 1,044 437 7,463 835 302 115 1,203 2,091	22,188 2,665 1,408 11,369 1,153 397 214 1,324 2,644	9,229 1,706 1,088 4,284 346 107 121 136 615	15,032 1,087 450 7,918 937 330 134 1,410 2,440	24,1 2,5 1,5 12,1 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 3,0
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services x-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	712 1,848	1,999 290 180	9 -	3	721 1,848	2,091 293 180	1,014 2,028	826 1,976	326 189	1,
ther Persons not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL*	7,093	6,953 56,721	7,708		7,093	6,953 68,239	14,046	8,069 138,059	7,695	15,7

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

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, The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 1st June The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 1st June and 29th June, 1955, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities. 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, may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notify-ing the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the Authorities. 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.

and an actual contract many and and an actual and and safe di	1st	eks ended June, 955	Four we 29th	Total Number of Placings, 16th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1954, to 29th June, 1955 (28 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	135,874 10,031	187,706 58,834	140,067 7,999	189,559 65,454	984,724 114,959
Women aged 18 and over	63,248 9,404	122,417 74,268	66,594 8,346	126,392 79,086	452,219 116,817
Total	218,557	443,225	223,006	460,491	1,668,719

*

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by Of the total of 135,874 men placed in employment during the four weeks ended 1st June, 1955, 30,881 (22.7 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 1,872 were aged 65 and over. Among the 63,248 women placed in employment during the same period 14,472 (22.9 per cent.) were aged 40 and over, of whom 800 were aged 60 and over. employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question. aged 60 and over.

			during four 29th June, 1			Nun	aber of Vaca 29t	ncies remain h June, 1955	ning unfilled	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
griculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,671	327	2,414	55	4,467	16,291	2,407	2,545	393	21,636
lining and Quarrying	960	198	30	9	1,197	5,546	1,302	30	51	6,929
Coal Mining	490	192	9	4	695	4,590	1,217	9	26	5,842
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,654 3,205 5,350 15,715 3,474 9,377 2,864	281 113 201 858 109 634 115	813 1,477 427 5,698 93 2,334 3,271	97 176 32 585 10 299 276	4,845 4,971 6,010 22,856 3,686 12,644 6,526	3,536 4,189 6,131 24,319 2,494 17,577 4,248	1,819 848 1,643 7,213 399 5,748 1,066	1,597 1,897 575 8,845 68 3,095 5,682	1,523 1,580 400 3,687 27 2,374 1,286	8,475 8,514 8,749 44,064 2,988 28,794 12,282
ehicles	7,873	454	1,585	188	10,100	15,971	3,381	2,592	1,196	23,140
fetal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,826	309	2,280	264	6,679	4,528	2,746	3,631	2,076	12,981
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	493	69	467	88	1,117	1,318	862	864	804	3,848
extiles	3,101	190	2,585	518	6,394	2,962	3,002	7,006	7,363	20,333
Cotton	580	34	719	84	1,417	777	922	2,232	2,000	5,931
Wool	928	37	611	112	1,688	790	883	1,891	1,615	5,179
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) ood, Drink and Tobacco Ianufactures of Wood and Cork aper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	276 669 7,178 2,551 1,270 936 334	37 147 620 420 148 74 74 74	281 2,458 6,438 592 1,187 746 441	59 716 829 85 327 179 148	653 3,990 15,065 3,648 2,932 1,935 997	382 1,469 4,468 2,558 1,716 787 929	524 2,467 2,342 2,406 1,477 470 1,007	641 13,119 6,469 1,012 1,968 1,150 818	790 10,347 3,803 1,005 3,721 1,353 2,368	2,337 27,402 17,082 6,981 8,882 3,760 5,122
ther Manufacturing Industries	2,367	134	1,784	213	4,498	1,837	745	2,333	1,366	6,281
uilding and Contracting	41,522	1,129	241	68	42,960	30,818	5,321	406	648	37,193
Building	28,304	926	142	44	29,416	23,788	4,347	245	442	28,822
as, Electricity and Water	2,429	-28	117	29	2,603	$\begin{array}{r} 2,521\\ 26,205\\ 10,165\\ 1,165\\ 11,232\\ 5,765\\ 5,467\end{array}$	533	174	200	3,428
ransport and Communication	8,511	331	1,392	177	10,411		3,735	2,765	1,156	33,861
Distributive Trades	8,377	1,280	8,465	2,134	20,256		13,798	15,797	21,451	61,211
usurance, Banking and Finance	432	28	371	156	987		986	1,295	2,223	5,669
ublic Administration	9,069	126	2,598	147	11,940		953	3,024	1,144	16,353
National Government Service	2,345	27	1,647	92	4,111		275	1,817	690	8,547
Local Government Service	6,724	99	951	55	7,829		678	1,207	454	7,806
rofessional Services	1,679	82	3,667	289	5,717	2,835	2,391	9,543	3,866	18,635
	7,889	489	19,227	1,105	28,710	7,397	2,553	38,264	8,293	56,507
	889	100	632	52	1,673	723	565	1,158	412	2,858
	5,588	148	14,292	448	20,476	4,378	808	24,277	2,424	31,887
	608	152	1,618	290	2,668	650	485	3,057	2,028	6,220
	140,067	7,999	66,594	8,346	223,006	189,559	65,454	126,392	79,086	460,491

R	egion				fen id over	Bund	oys ler 18		omen nd over		irls ler 18	T	otal
	Bioli			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-E Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Riding North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	 34,362 8,185 7,483 7,517 13,962 9,432 11,253 19,794 8,453 12,847 6,779	44,766 14,309 15,136 13,646 26,378 13,699 20,023 7,334 8,178 7,995	2,231 420 348 406 565 300 414 1,269 519 1,078 449	18,010 4,265 3,390 2,438 9,671 6,163 7,294 6,874 1,915 3,859 1,575	18,192 4,218 3,128 3,393 5,224 3,445 4,961 9,666 3,815 7,573 2,979	47,525 9,046 6,823 5,863 11,415 8,390 7,397 16,521 4,121 6,510 2,781	1,750 436 390 481 669 374 460 1,038 852 1,269 627	23,494 4,915 3,511 3,051 8,621 6,880 9,847 2,706 6,484 1,497	56,535 13,259 11,349 11,797 20,420 13,551 17,088 31,767 13,639 22,767 10,834	133,795 32,535 28,860 24,998 56,085 39,528 36,470 53,265 16,076 25,031 13,848
Great Britain	•••			 140,067	189,559	7,999	65,454	66,594	126,392	8,346	79,086	223,006	460,491

• The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,020 males and 204 females in Great Britain and 3,805 males and 227 females in the United Kingdom).

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 29th June, 1955, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 29th June, 1955.

Number of Dis-charges and othe Losses per 100

F. T.

4.2 4.0

4·4 2·5

3·1 4·6

3.7

3.9 5.2 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.6 5.6 5.6

4.05.54.35.2

4.4

2.4

4.4

5.5 4.8

5·9 5·6

4·4 5·6

4.4

3.4

2.72.14.74.72.32.9

5.2

4·8 3·1 4·2 4.2 3.2 3.5

6.3 5.5 6.7 6.2

5·2 3·6 4·7 2·7

2.8 4.57 4.94 3.38 4.3 3.6 3.3 4.3 3.4 3.4

3.7 3.5

4.0

5.8 4.8

4·7 5·1

3.6 3.7 3.5 3.5

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} 4 \cdot 3 & 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 9 & 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 & 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$

M.

3.7

3.4

3·3 3·5 3·5

2.9

3·1 4·7 2·4 3·7 2·6 2·6 2·4

4.2

3.75.354.994.3.254.3.254.3.4.54.3.4.54.3.4.54.3.4.54.3.4.54.3.4.54.5.54.5.54.5.54.5.54.5.54.5.55.5.54.

4.6

3.75.44.35.2

4.3

1.9

3.9

3·9 3·2 2·7

4.4 3.4 2.9 4.3 3.4

5·7 4·1 5·7 5·5

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 28th May, 1955, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after

for consecutive months for the same industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the period ware discharged or left their employment during the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks* ended 28th May, 1955

Industry	me en	nts per nployed ning of	100 at	char Los en	aber of ges and isses per nployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	me	ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 at
harme ann an anna hann hann ann Chianna an an ann bha	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	suita the "Rabout Tomover" e.io acegoments of all kinds	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	Textiles	2.7	3.1	2.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.3	4.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.6	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	2·9 2·0
China and Earthenware (includ- ing Glazed Tiles)	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	3.5 2.9	$\begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	3.8 3.1
Glass (other than Containers)	3.7 5.2	4.6	3.9	2·9 4·7	3.6	3.1 4.5	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.1	2.0	2.1
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.5	2.9	2.8
Manufactures	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.4	Rope, Twine and Net	3.5	$\begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	3.8 2.6 2.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.4	4.0	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.7	Lace	1.8 1.7 2.2	2·1 2·8	1.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0 3.7	2·2 2·8	Narrow Fabrics	5.3	4·5 2·2	4·7 2·0
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.6	3·2 4·7	3.8	2.7	3.6	2.9	Textile Finishing, etc	4.2	5.0	4.5
Paint and Varnish	1·3 3·4	3·7 5·1	2·2 3·9	1.8 3.2	3.9	2.6 3.2	Indu I de C 1 de	20023-58	a startin	
	1.9 1.5	4·3 2·3	2·8 1·6	1.8 1.3	3·1 1·6	2·3 1·4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.2	4.2	3.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.8	4.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	2·0 2·3	3.5	2·3 3·6
Metal Manufacture	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	Fur	3.4	5.9	4.6
Blast Furnaces	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.1	0.8	2.1	Clothing	2.3	3.4	3.1
etc Iron Foundries	2·2 3·2	$2.5 \\ 3.1$	2·3 3·2	2.0 3.6	2·1 4·7	2·0 3·7	Tailoring	2.9	3.6	3.4
Tinplate Manufacture	1.8 1.6	3.6 2.6	$2 \cdot 0$ 1 \cdot 7	2·3 1·9	3.6	2·4 1·8	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2·9 2·5	3.2	3·1 3·6
Iron and Steel Tubes	3·3 3·4	3.9 4.3	3·4 3·6	3.0 3.3	2·7 3·6	3.0 3.4	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2.6 2.3	3.0 3.8	2·9 3·5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.7	4.9	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.9	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1·7 2·9	2·8 7·3	2·3 3·8
Marine Engineering	2·2 3·6	2·0 4·0	2·1 3·6	2·2 2·7	1.5	2·2 2·7	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.5	7.5	5.7
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.4	2·3 2·9	2.5	Grain Milling	3.0	6.0	3.6
Small Tools Stationary Engines	2.6 2.0	4·4 3·6	2·9 2·2	2·3 1·9	3.4	$2.5 \\ 2.1$	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	5·7 5·1	7·2 9·8	6·3 8·3
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	2·2 1·8	4·1 2·3	2·5 1·9	2·4 2·3	2·7 3·1	2·4 2·4	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	5·0 6·7	5·9 9·7	5·4 7·6
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.4	2·2 4·2	3.3	2.8	2·1 3·6	2·8 2·8	Sugar and Glucose	3·2 4·6	10·9 6·5	4·9 5·8
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.1	3·2 4·2	2·4 3·1	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	5·3 3·3	7·7 8·4	6·8 5·3
Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	2.4	4.2	3.1	1.7	3.0	2.2	Brewing and Malting	3·0 4·9	6·0 5·4	3·5 5·2
Wireless Apparatus	4.1	6.5	5.2	3.5	5.9	4.6	Other Drink Industries	5.2	11.2	7.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.8	6.3	5.2	2.4	4.2	3·4 4·5	Tobacco	2 2	7.7	50
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	3·1 3·3	7·7 5·4	5·0 4·2	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0$	6·5 4·6	3.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.1	4.3	3.4
/ehicles	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.5	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3.3	5.9 3.5	3·6 2·8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.6	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	4.5		4.3
etc. Motor Repairers and Garages	2.8	4.9	3.1	2.5 2.5	3·3 3·7	2.6	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.2	4.2	3.5
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	Manufactures	5.2	4.2	3.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.1	4.2	3.4	Paper and Printing	2.2	3.6	2.7
Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	1·1 1·4	3.0 2.6 7.3	1·2 1·5	1·2 1·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1.2	Paper and Board	2.1	2.7	2.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5.8	7.3	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3·1 3·9	8·4 5·9	4·8 5·1 3·7
Ietal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.6	5.4	4.3	3.6	5.1	4.2	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2·9 2·0	4·2 2·6	2.1
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	3·0 3·8	4.8 5.5	3.8 4.5	2·7 3·4	4·3 4·7	$3 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 0$	Other Printing, etc	1.8	2.8	2.2
Iron and Steel Forgings	3.1	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.3	2·8 3·4	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.6	5.2	4.3
Hollow-ware	3.3	4·1 6·4	3.5	3.1	4·2 5·8	4.9	Rubber	3.9	4.5	4.1
Brass Manufactures	3.5 3.8	5·1 5·4	4·1 4·4	3.6 4.1	5·3 5·2	4·3 4·5	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	2·4 2·1	4·6 3·7	2·9 2·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.4	3.7	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.9	Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites	3.4	7.0	5.7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	12.8		1.4	CENT		10.1	Production of Cinematograph	5.2	6.0	5.7
Watches and Clocks	2·5 2·1	4·2 3·3	3·1 2·7	2·4 2·1	4·0 2·4	2.9	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	3·0 3·9	2·7 5·3	3·0 4·6
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2.2	2·9 3·0	2·5 2·7	2·2 3·1	4·4 3·0	3.3	All the above Industries	2.9	4.4	3.4

* The figures for April, which appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th July, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 21st June, 1955, and 13th July, 1954. 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 (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.

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. nder the main National Insurance scheme. 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 of Scotland diseases.

and been approximated	N	umbers	of Insured Work o		Absent f	rom
Region	rigiri, .	Sicknes	35	Ind	ustrial In	jury
naces of ord polyant	19th July, 1955	21st June, 1955	13th July, 1954	19th July, 1955	21st June, 1955	13th July, 1954
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Southern Midland Morth-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western North-Western Southand Wates	80.2 66.2 38.4 31.7 44.4 71.2 48.6 75.1 136.5 59.2 102.3 57.6	85.2 69.6 41.2 33.0 46.4 76.2 51.6 78.5 5 142.8 62.3 108.2 60.2 855.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 39 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 72 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \\ 75 \cdot 1 \\ 135 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	3.6 3.2 1.8 1.6 2.0 4.4 5.3 7.9 7.1 7.1 7.1 7.8 7.3 59.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	3.5 3.0 1.8 1.5 2.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 6.5 7.0 7.0 6.5 7.0 7.4 6.5 54.9
Total, Great Britain Separate figures for it 1955, are given below.	811·4 nsured	Linger	and fer	nales f	for 19t	h July
Separate figures for in 1955, are given below.	nsured	Mumbers	Absent ck owing	Nu from	Th Imbers A In Work	ousand bsent owing
Separate figures for i	nsured	 males	Absent ck owing	Nu from	Th imbers A in Work industrial	ousand bsent owing
Separate figures for in 1955, are given below. Region London and South Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder	nsured	Mumbers om Wor to Sicl	Absent k owing kness	Nu from to In	The second secon	bsent owing Injury

sickness represented $3 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total number of insured males, and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.1 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences due to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the 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, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

Glasgow Douglas 7161). The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies. * This figure includes 356 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 92 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment These figures include 1,536 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges. These figures include 1,536 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 92 persons registered for oversease employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept ther men or women. § These figures include 380 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

* Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th July was 3,552*; this figure included 2,732 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 820 registrants who were unemployed. The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th June and 11th July (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 14th June					5,239
,,	notified during period					585
3117 AT	filled during period	171 30	oleci pr	Wig Pai	azintar,	103
57	cancelled or withdrawn	• • • • •	4.	1) (150-11) (1999-1-17)	Ener	277
,,	unfilled at 11th July				.Leen	5,444

Appointments Register

of Scotland. The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th July was 12,747,† consisting of 11,728 men and 1,019 women. The registrants included 4,650 men and 417 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,078 men and 602 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but reguiring other poets . in the majority of access 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	nemployed	In Emp	Total	
FF HERE	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London Northern Scottish	3,533 752 365	303 66 48	4,322 1,918 838	423 109 70	8,581 2,845 1,321
Total	4,650	417	7,078	602	12,747

The registrants included 1,737 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,053 were wholly unemployed and 684 were in employment.

During the period 14th June to 11th July, 1955, there were new registrations by 982 men and 124 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,252 men and 160 women were withdrawn. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between

14th June	and 11th July.	Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 14th June	2,530	243
"	notified during period	685	78
coal-face	cancelled or withdrawn during period	516	46
33	filled during period	219	39
LinendC.7	unfilled at 11th July	2,480	236

Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other medical is conticed out by the business Contines Devices other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Employment Services Department through the Nursing Appoint-ments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for medication of the potential students and

for qualified persons seeking other posts. Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1955, are given below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 1st April			Men 3,857	Women 20,413
	filled during period	Q		189§	2,268§
,,	outstanding at 30th June			3,941	20,974
	1 0 0 1 0 1 0		a line a		Contraction of the second

The total of 24,915 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,181 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,734 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below

Trained Nurses	· · ·	5,906	Pupil Midwives	889
Student Nurses		10,097	Assistant Nurses	2,784
Midwives	arthe	658	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,400
PLATE BUSIE LAND	Brook.	va valvi	and the summer of the	1

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 2nd July was 705,100, compared with 707,400 for the four weeks ended 28th May, and 708,400 for the five weeks ended 3rd July, 1954. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 617,200 in June, 630,900 in May, and 627,200 in June, 1954 ; 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 June, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with May, 1955, and June, 1954. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average fo					
Division‡	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1955	books during 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 28th		5 weeks ende 3rd July, 1954			
Northern (Northumberland		-	Den Harr		an La facto		
and Cumberland)	47,100	-	100	-	200		
Durham	102,300	1-2	100	-	300		
North Eastern	139,400		600	-	700		
North Western	58,900	-	200	-	800		
East Midlands	102,000		200	+	1.100		
West Midlands	57,500	- 0	400	-	700		
South Western	107,500	-	500	-	1,900		
South Eastern	6,600	-	100	- Eliber			
England and Wales	621,300	-	2,200	-	3,500		
Scotland	83,800	-	100	+	200		
Great Britain	705,100	8-0	2,300	-	3,300		

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of June, about 3,580 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,730; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,150. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 2,830.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.72 in June, 4.78 in May, and 4.74 in June, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.22, 5.26 and 5.18.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in June and in May, 1955, and June, 1954. 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)

	June, 1955	May, 1955	June, 1954
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary	5.22	4.79	5.26
Involuntary All Workers :	8.86	9.04	8.77
Voluntary	3.92	3.60	3.88
Involuntary	7.87	8.09	7.77

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 26$ tons in June, compared with $3 \cdot 23$ tons in the previous month and $3 \cdot 24$ tons in June, 1954.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1 \cdot 21$ tons in June; for May, 1955, and June, 1954, the figures were $1 \cdot 21$ tons and $1 \cdot 22$ tons respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400. † "No change" is indicated by three dots.

[‡] The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Employment Overseas

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 2,724,000 in March, an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3.2 per cent. compared with March, 1954.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.2 per cent, higher than at the beginning of the previous month or 0.2 per cent, higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.2 per cent, higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.2 per cent, higher than at 1st April, 1954. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0.8 per cent, higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.3 per cent, lower than at 1st April, 1954.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,922,000. This was 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. higher than for May, 1954. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in May, compared with the previous month, and of 3.9 per cent. compared with May, 1954. The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 2,489,000, compared with 2,962,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,305,000 at the middle of May, 1954.

3,305,000 at the middle of May, 1954.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during May was 111,909, compared with 129,797 in the previous month and 168,708 in May, 1954. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 39,114 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 3,134,787, while 1,086,866 days were lost as a result of metrical unemployment. as a result of partial unemployment

DENMARK

At the end of June returns received by the Danish Statistical age, etc.).

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 161,734, of whom 56,980 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 179,919 and 62,256 at the beginning of the previous month and 192,134 and 69,128 at the beginning of June, 1954.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of June was 650,499, compared with 731,104 at the end of the previous month and 1,007,744 at the end of June, 1954. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 140,080, 145,310 and 190,731.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd July was 40,095, compared with 51,230 at 18th June and 48,025 at 24th July, 1954.

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 42,727, compared with 51,020 at the end of the previous month and 64,288 at the end of May, 1954. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 12,948 at 31st May, compared with 16,015 at 30th April, 1955, and 16,929 at the end of May, 1954.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 118,813 at the end of April, compared with 127,590 at the end of the previous month and 123,719 at the end of April, 1954.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £93,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 478,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople in the general printing industry, milk distributive workers in England and Wales, and workers employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the tobacco lustry, in leather production, in toy manufacture, and in flour

In the general printing industry the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2s. a week for male workers 18 years and over and by 1s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in milk distribution in England and Wales were increased by 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing the cost-of-living addition was increased by 11d. a week for men and 8d. for women. In tobacco manufacture the minimum weekly rates were increased by 6s. for men and 4s. 6d. for women. For workers employed in the leather producing industry there were increases in the basic time-work rates of 2½d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and 1½d. for women, and of 1d. in the hourly bonus paid to piece-workers for all hours worked on piecework. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in toy manufacture were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and by 2¼d. or 2d., according to occupation, for women. For workpeople employed in the flour milling industry there were increases of 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women, with further increases in the differentials hv which the averent were increases in the date by base and by a week for men and 5s. for women, with further increases in the differentials hv which the averent were increases in the date become the information of the information in the information in the information of the information in the information in the differentials by which the present rates exceed the day labourers' rates, of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (minimum increase 4s. a week) for all adult male shiftworkers and of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for skilled and semi-skilled day workers

Of the total increase of £93,000, about £37,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £22,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £19,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(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, 1955," on which details for that date are given.)

s 25 July f do. do. First full pay week including 23 May	Certain male workers em- ployed in agriculture, other than certain other classes of workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen and shepherds Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board : Overmen	
do. First full pay week including	or mainly as horsemen Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen and shepherds Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board : Overmen	 20 and under 21, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : male workers 20 years and over 175s. a week, youths and boys 81s. at 15, rising to 140s. at 19 and under 20.1 Increases of 2s. a week for workers 21 years or over, and of 22s. for those aged 20 and under 21. Rate after change for workers 20 years and over 156s. a week.1 District ranges revised as follows : minimum £17 5s., £17 10s. or £18 a week, according to division, to a maximum of £18 5s. £18 10s. or £19.
First full pay week including	or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen and shepherds Workpeople employed by the National Coal Board : Overmen	20 and under 21. Rate after change for workers 20 years and over 156s. a week. [‡] District ranges revised as follows : minimum £17 5s., £17 10s. or £18 a week, according to division, to a maximum of £18 5s. £18 10s. or £19
pay week including	National Coal Board :	according to division, to a maximum of £18.5s, £18.10s or £19
Contra Lange Real	The start of the set of the set of the	week, according to division, deputies II and shotfirer s £14 12s. 6d., £14 15s., £15 or £15 10s.
4 July	Iron-ore miners	Increases in <i>ad hoc</i> additions of 2s. 1d. a shift for craftsmen, of 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. for miners, of 1s. 5d. for winding enginemen (main shafts only), of 1s. 3d, for all other grades, and of proportional amounts for youths. <i>Ad hoc</i> additions after change : craftsmen 5s. 2d. a shift, miners 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., winding enginemen (main shafts only) 4s. 6d., all other grades 4s. 4d. ; youths receive half of these amounts.
25 July	do.	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.
do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased§ by 3d. a shift (7s. 4d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.) for boys; war bonus increased by 1s. 8d. a shift (6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 10d. (3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.) for boys.
r	do. ted by changes whom the in iditions of em r more increas r Orders issue	Anna Area Sa Anna anna batilina Sa 2004 An 3 A

ect to further ad hoc additions of amounts ranging from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths. (See atry above.)

292

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

Industrial Disputes
 Industrial Disputes
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
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 ...
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by voluntary agreement ; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

293

Changes in January-July, 1955

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 seven completed months of 1955, 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
Assimilar Prost Filt		010.000	265,600
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	••	818,000	205,000
Mining and Quarrying	n	470,500	295,400
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining	Pro-	220.000	70 100
ducts other than Coal		230,000	78,100
Chemicals and Allied Trades		171,000	67,200
Metal Manufacture		211,000	99,500
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical G	oods	0 450 000	1 110 100
Vehicles		2,478,000	1,112,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		1 445.000	
Textiles		446,000	99,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		49,000	18,900
Clothing		140,500	32,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco		271,500	100,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork		185,000	37,200
Paper and Printing		226,000	57,200
Other Manufacturing Industries		106,500	37,300
Building and Contracting		1,215,000	611,800
Gas, Electricity and Water		246,500	136,200
Transport and Communication		889,000	384,400
Distributive Trades		1,047,500	266,200
Public Administration		846,000	338,400
Miscellaneous Services		629,000	162,600
Total		• 10,676,000	4,201,000

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of \pounds ,455,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,841,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Industry	District (<i>see</i> also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
ther Mining d Quarrying continued)	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June*	Men, youths and boys em- ployed in the silica and moulding sands industry	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male time- workers, and of ¹ / ₂ d., 1 [§] / ₄ d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : adult male timeworkers 3s. 1 [§] / ₂ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 7d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 10 [§] / ₄ d. at 20.	Leather Production (continued)	Yorks., Lancs. and Notts. (certain districts) (101)	First pay day following 17 July	Workpeople employed in buffalo picker manufacture	Increases of 3d. an hour for skilled men 21 years and over and for skill women employed on men's work, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for other men 21 years and ov and for other women employed on men's work, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$, for other wom 20 and over, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$., according to age, for youths and boys, and $\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for girls. Rates after change : men 21 years and over.—skill 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$., unskilled 3s. 1d., youths and bo is. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. at 15, rising to 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. at $20\frac{1}{2}$; women engaged on operatio classified as men's work—skilled 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. at 15, rising to 2s. 4d. at 2 Piecework rates continue to be fixed to enable the average worker to earn least 25 per cent above the dawork rate
	Great Britain (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 June	(other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in con- crete and in building con- struction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such materials	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in basic rates for men other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change : labourers—class 1 districts 3s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, class 2 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, class 2 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., over 12 tons 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. ; watchmen—class 1 districts 20s. 3d. a shift, class 2 19s. 3d.		Great Britain (100)	First full working week com- mencing on or after	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of mechanical and hydraulic leather	 classified as men's work—skilled 2s. 9[±]d. at 20[±] ; women engaged on operatio classified as men's work—skilled 2s. 9[±]d., semi-skilled 2s. 7d., unskill 2s. 6[±]d.; other women and girls 1s. 4[±]d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4d. at 2 Piecework rates continue to be fixed to enable the average worker to earn least 25 per cent. above the daywork rate. Increases in basic time rates of 2[±]d., an hour for skilled men and 2d. for oth men 21 years and over, of 1[±]d., 1[±]d. or 2d., according to age, for youths a apprentices, and of 1[±]d. for women and girls. Minimum time rates af change : men 21 years and over—skilled, London 3s. 3[±]d. an hour, Proving 3s. 2[±]d., semi-skilled 3s. 0[±]d., 2s. 11[±]d., unskilled 3s., 2s. 11d., youths a apprentices 1s. 5[±]d. or 1s. 4[±]d. 4d. to 15, rising to 2s. 8[±]d. or 2s. 7[±]d. at 20 women 20 years and over—skilled (after 12 months' employment) 2s. 7[±]d. 2s. 6[±]d., other women and girls 1s. 4[±]d. or 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3d. 2s. 2[±]d. at 20. Bonuses for productive and non-productive workers remainstrates.
uilding Brick and Allied Industries	Great Britain (21)	First full pay period following 23 July	Certain workpeople employed in making sanitary fireclay ware	New job differentials adopted as plussages to the basic minimum day rate of 3s. 1 ³ d. an hour, as follows :grinding (dry pan) 1d. an hour, glazers (male and female), machine ware-grinders and sawyers, packers 1 ³ d., grinding (wet pan) 1 ³ d., drawers and assistant setters working in kiln 2 ³ d., hand ware trimmers 3 ³ d., cast fettlers, head setters working in kiln 4d., mould makers (not modellers) 5d., makers (hand) 5 ³ d., modellers 9d.	Boot and Shoe Manufacture		7 July First making-up day in July	Shoe and slipper operatives	2s. 6 ⁴ d., other women and girls 1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. or 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3d. 2s. 2 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 20. Bonuses for productive and non-productive workers rema unchanged. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 ⁴ / ₄ per cent. (25 to 28 ⁴ / ₄ per cent.) on ba wage rates.
Boot and Floor Polish Anufacture	Great Britain (229)	1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2d. for women 18 or over and for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increases in piece- work basis time rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change : general minimum time rates—men 21 years or over 2s. 11d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 5 ¹ / ₃ d. at 20 and under 21 ; women 18 or over 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., girls 1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7 ¹ / ₃ d. at 17 and under 18 ; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, female workers 2s. 2d. [†]	Flour Milling	burn and The Fylde coast Great Britain (114)	4 July	Mill operatives	Increases of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of proportional amounts f youths and boys, of 5s, for women 20 years and over and 2s. 6d, to 4s. 6 according to age, for girls employed on packing small bags, and of 5s. for other women operatives; further increase of 33 per cent. (minimum increase of 4s.) for all adult male shiftworkers, with proportional increases for your
on and Steel anufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (43)	31 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 3.9d. a shift (6s. 2.1d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d, (4s. 7.575d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (3s. 1.05d, to 3s. 3d.) for those under 18.		TLA.) for least faulter and the second second and the second second second to a second second second to the second second second to the second s	a of Label)	Stateste for Stateste Stateste for Stateste Stateste see in provint bank andik set se int yourn't bank and you'r ba ar how you'r ba	other women operatives; further increase of 33 ¹ / ₂ per cent. (minimum increase of 4s.) for all adult male shiftworkers, with proportional increases for you and of 12 ¹ / ₂ per cent. for skilled and semi-skilled day workers in the differenti by which the present rates exceed the day labourers' rates. Rates after char include : men—first rollermen on shift work, class A mills 199s. 6d. a we class AA 193s. 6d., class B 187s., class BB 182s., class C 176s., shiftworkk minimum rates 155s. 6d., 152s., 150s., 148s., 145s. 6d., general labourers day work 146s., 143s. 6d., 140s. 6d., 140s., 139s. 6d.; women 20 and o packing small bags 101s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 95s. 6d., other wom 18 and over 105s., 103s., 101s., 99s. 6d., 97s. 6d. Increase of 6s. a week for adult male workers ; further increase of 33 ¹ / ₄ per cent. (minimum increase of 4s.) for shift workers and of 12 ¹ / ₄ per cent. for skill
ayon Yarn Production ute Carpet	Great Britain (83) Dundee	First full pay week following 29 June First	Shiftworkers Male and female workers	Increases in minimum allowances for continuous three-shift workers of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for adult workers, and of ½d. an hour for adults in the minimum allowances for two-shift workers (1½d. to 2d.). Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2½ per cent. (45 to 47½ per cent.) on the first				Provender workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increase of 6s. a week for adult male workers; further increase of 331 per ce (minimum increase of 4s.) for shift workers and of 121 per cent. for skil and semi-skilled day workers in the differentials by which the present ra exceed the day labourers' rates. Rates after change : flaked maize rollerm pellet and cube machinists and stone dressers on shift work, class A m 192s. 6d., class AA 186s., class B 180s. 6d., class BB 174s. 6d., class C 169s. 6 shiftworkers' minimum rates 155s. 6d., 152s., 150s., 148s., 145s. 6d., gene
anufacture Lace Irnishings anufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete	Twisthands and weavers and auxiliary workers	 Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2¹/₂ per cent. (45 to 47¹/₂ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 10s, for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 21 years and over 132s. 9d. a week, women 88s. 6d. Increase¹/₂ of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (37 to 38 per cent. on basic rates). 	Bacon Curing	Great Britain ,. (122)	Pay day in week com- mencing 11 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour (8s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d. a week) in minimum rates for men 21 ye and over, of 1 ⁸ / ₄ d. (6s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d. a week) for women 21 and over, and of proj tional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : cha hands (men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 161s. a week, men 21 ye and over, grade 1155s 3d grade UL 105s 51d grade UL 105s 9d . week
Narrow ven Fabrics inufacture	Great Britain (93)	pay week in July Pay day in week com- mencing	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 11d., 21d. or 21d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 years and over, of 1d., 11d., 11d. or 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles ; increases of 21d., 3d. or 31d. an hour in minimum group average rates for male pieceworkers, and of 11d. to 3d. for female pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include : men	Food Manufacture	Great Britain† (125)	3 July	Shift and nightworkers em- ployed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	 21 and over 100s. 7¹/₂d.; youths and boys 60s. 4¹/₂d. at under 16, rising 125s. 6¹/₂d. at 20; girls 56s. 6¹/₂d. to 90s. 1d. Additional payments increased by 2s. 9d. a week (8s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.) for wor on a two-shift system, by 3s. (9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.) for the first and second sh and by 4s. 6d. (14s. 6d. to 19s.) for the third shift, for workers on a the shift system, and by 6s. 9d. (21s. to 27s. 9d.) for nightworkers.
ting the		4 July	DP WACES REPORT	3d. for female pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years and over—grade I occupations 2s. 10d. an hour, grade II 3s. 0åd., grade III 3s. 2d. ; women 18 and over—grade I 2s. 0åd., grade IA 2s. 1åd., grade II 2s. 2åd., grade III 2s. 4d. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult pieceworkers in a class is not less than—males grade I 3s. 4d. an hour, grade II 3s. 6d., grade III 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. ; females grade I 2s. 4 ⁴ / ₄ d., grade IA 2s. 5 ⁴ / ₄ d., grade II 2s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., grade III 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.	Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	2 Juneț	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 6d, for women 21 over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; suppleme payments of 4s. for men and 3s. for women, previously paid, consolida with the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change include: sca (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the t manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 years and over 149s. a we women 21 and over 106s. 6d., scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of tobacco)
Textile leaching, Dyeing, inting and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases [‡] of 11d. a week (28s. 5d. to 29s. 4d) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 8d. (20s. 8d. to 21s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions to pieceworkers, include : timeworkers—adult males 129s. 4d. a week, adult females 89s. 10d. ; pieceworkers—adult males 141s. 10d., adult females 97s. 7d.	Printing	Great Britain (ex- cept London) (144–146, 149, 151–153)	First full pay period in July	Workpeople employed in general printing and bind- ing, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure pro- cess workers), envelope and	men 140s. 6d., women 99s. Increases* of 2s. a week (31s, to 33s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male work 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. (23s. 3d. to 24s. 9d.) for female workers 18 over, of 8d. (5s. 4d. to 6s.) for male apprentices and learners under 18, of 6d. (4s. to 4s. 6d.) for female learners under 18.
k Dyeing, nting and inishing	Scotland (96) Macclesfield	do. do.	do. do.	do. do. do. do.	Isranit, Consp	ologi and Lendor	A DECEMBER OF	cess workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and news- paper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scot-	
Fextile aking-up Packing	Manchester (98)	Pay day in week ending 2 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases [‡] of 1s. a week (46s. to 47s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (30s. 8d. to 31s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	nandt an en	London (146–147) Great Britain	First pay day in July First full pay period	land) do. Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	do. do. do. do.
Leather oduction	Great Britain (99)	First pay day after 17 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic timework rates of 24d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 14d. to 24d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 14d. for women 20 and over, and of \$d., 1d. or 14d. for girls; increases of 1d. an hour (4d. to 5d. an hour) in the existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers 20 years and over, and of \$d. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to juvenile pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. 64d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 4d. unskilled 3s. 3d., Provinces and Scotland 3s. 44d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 74d. at 15, rising to 2s. 104d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 74d. to 2s. 84d. Provinces and Scotland 1s. 6d. to 2s. 84d.; women and		Scotland (150) United Kingdom	in July do, do.	newspapers Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 2s. a week (31s. to 33s.) in cost-of-living bonus for work 18 years and over, and of 8d. (5s. 4d. to 6s.) for apprentices and learn under 18. Increases* of 2s. a week (31s. to 33s.) in cost-of-living bonus for journeym
		rus, deputte rus and of 22. ending entit	The second secon	men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 4d. unskilled 3s. 3d., Provinces and Scotland 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15, rising to 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2s. 8 ¹ / ₈ d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15, rising to 2s. 6d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.				employed in process en- graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publish- ing firms	and of is. (15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.) for apprentices between the ages of 18 and
tions antonia billio dei crimita gli finacesca mi bina crimita	Great Britain (100)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 7 July	Workpeople employed in leather belting and strap butt currying	Increases in basic time rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men and 2 ¹ / ₂ d. for other men 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 2d. or 2 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for youths	Drawing Office Materials Manufacture Toy Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July 11 July	guis and	Increases* of 2s. a week (15s. to 17s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male female workers 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. (11s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.) for work 18 and under 21, and of 1s. (7s. 6d, to 8s, 6d.) for workers under 18.
ci Zbaanta has soon you soon ba ba soon ba	England and Wales	First	Workpeople employed in roller	change : leather beltingskilled men, London 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., semi-skilled 3s. 2 ³ / ₂ d., 3s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., unskilled 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., youths and apprentices 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 10d. or 2s. 9d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ : strap butt cutters on day work-during 6 months' probation 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., thereafter 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. : youths and apprentices employed as strap butt curriers 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 5 ³ / ₂ d. at 15, rising to 2s. 10d. or 2s. 9d. at 20 ¹ / ₂ ; women after 12 months' employment 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for skilled men and 2 ¹ / ₂ d.	aduulacture	(155) (231)	walk	girls	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₄ d, an hour in general minimum time rates for male or fem woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 years or over and ot male workers 21 or over, of 2d. for other female workers 20 years or or of 1d. to 2 ¹ / ₄ d, according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1 ¹ / ₄ d. girls. General minimum time rates after change include : male or fem workers 21 years or over—woodcutting machinists 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. or 2s. 10 an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 3: : male work
of labour.co. of the chame	(101) enable for enable the	pay day following 17 July	leather manufacture	for semi-skilled men 21 years and over, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for women 20 and over, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. to 2 ¹ / ₄ d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ² / ₄ d. to 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for girls ; adult pieceworkers to receive 1d. an hour as further addition to their existing bonus, and juveniles ² / ₄ d. or 1d., according to age. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers include : men 21 years and over—skilled 3s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 1 ² / ₄ d., (dry) 3s. 1d. ; women 20 and	* Under sliding	R-SCale arrangements h			an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 3s.; male worke 21 years or over—body painters 2s. 10d., other workers 2s. 8ad.; oth female workers 20 years or over 2s. 1d.; youths and hoys 1s. 1ad. at und 16, rising to 2s. 3ad. at 20, girls 1s, 1ad. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10ad. at 19 od Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed to

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July-continued

Alexandra de la companya de la compa	District	Date from	Ber w reason or a spec	Reported during July—continued
Industry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Railway Service	Great Britain (169)	3 July	Drivers, motormen, firemen and assistant motormen em- ployed by British Railways	System of mileage payments extended to cover turns of duty involving mileage of 70 miles or more during any turn but of less than 140 miles at the rate of $3d$. for every 10 miles or part thereof for drivers and motormen and of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for firemen and assistant motormen. Payment for mileage in excess of 140 during any turn is at the rate of one hour's pay for every 15 miles, distances of up to 7 miles to count as half-an-hour and of 8 miles up to 15 miles to count as one hour.
	London	Beginning of pay period	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Execu- tive :	it making if the up have in board for the first taken and the second of the second second of
	in- the second second second of DA, we would be the DA, we would be the DA, we would be the DA and the second second second the DA and the second second second the DA and the second second second second the DA and the second second second second the DA and the second second second second second the DA and the DA and the second second second second second the DA and the DA and the second second second second second second second the DA and the DA and the second second	com- mencing on or after 10 July 24 July	Certain conciliation grades	Increases of 1s., 2s. or 3s. a week, according to occupation and period of service. Rates after change : drivers and motormen—Ist year 179s. a week, 2nd year 190s., 3rd year 201s., signalmen—class B 176s., class A 191s., relief 201s., permanent way staff—gangers (extra gangs) 170s., signals staff—cable linemen, telephone linemen and power signal linemen (class 2) 168s., charge- hands (class 1) 170s., automatic telephone linemen, special linemen and power signal linemen (class 2) 176s., chief power signal linemen 192s. System of mileage payments adopted as for British Railways above.
Goods Transport by Road	Northern Ireland (179) (232)	30 July	Drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electri- cally propelled vehicles	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, for drivers and assistants 21 years and over, and of 4s. or 5s., according to age, for assistants under 21. General minimum time rates after change : drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 124s. 6d. a week, area B 123s., area C 119s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 132s., 130s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 2 tons and over 140s., 138s. 6d., 134s.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 48s. at under 15 years, rising to 115s. 6d. at 21 and over, area B 46s. to 114s., area C 45s. to 110s., 1 ton and under 2 tons 48s. to 123s., 46s. to 121s. 6d., 45s. to 117s. 6d., 2 tons and over 48s. to 131s., 46s. to 129s. 6d., 45s. to 125s.*
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom	30 May	Hourly rated industrial and staff canteen workers	Increases of 6s., 7s. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 4s., 5s. or 6s. for women. Rates after change include : male staff-kitchen porters, London 121s. 6d. a week, Provinces 119s., assistant cooks 130s., 127s. 6d.; female staff-attendants, London 87s. 6d., Provinces 85s, assistant cooks 96s., 93s. 6d.
and a strand state	(183)	5 June	Goods handling staff	Increase of 4s. a week (168s. to 172s.) for head loaders and chargehand stevedores.
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (192) (230)	24 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in milk distribution	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 6s. for youths 18 and under 21 years and women 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for girls 18 and under 21, and of 4s. for boys and 3s. for girls under 18; increase of 2d. an hour (4d. to 6d.) in respect of hours worked between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.† General minimum time rates after change : male workers—foremen, area A 141s. a week, area B 146s. 6d., area C 153s., sterilizers 21 years or over 136s. 6d., 139s. 6d., 143s. 6d., clerks, A 53s. at under 16 years, rising to 136s. 6d. to 132s., B 58s. to 139s. 6d., C 58s. to 143s. 6d., roundsmen, A 55s. 6d. to 132s., B 58s. to 134s. 6d., C 54s. to 138s. 6d., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers— roundswomen, A 58s. 6d. at under 18 years, rising to 105s. at 21 or over, B 59s. 6d. to 106s., C 68s. to 113s. 6d., C 53s. 6d. at under 16 to 99s. at 21 or over, B 49s. 6d. to 99s. 6d., C 53s. to 105s.‡
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (202)	6 June	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in the handling, packing and dis- tribution of newspapers and periodicals	Interim increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. a week, according to district, for qualified men, of 4s. or 4s. 6d. for women, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change : male workers- qualified men 21 years and over, grade I towns 165s. a week, grade II towns 159s., youths and boys, grade I 53s. at 16 during first 6 months' employment, rising to 134s. at end of fifth year, grade II 49s. 6d. to 128s., thereafter qualified men's rate ; female workers-qualified women and clerical staff, grade I 100s. 6d., grade II 97s. 6d., learners, grade I 52s. at 16 during first 6 months, rising to 86s. 6d. at end of third year, grade II 48s. 6d. to 83s. 6d., thereafter qualified women's rate.§
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (198-199)	11 July	Airfield operators employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products	Increase of 5s. a week. Minimum rates after change: senior airfield operators, London 217s. a week, Provinces 212s., assistant senior airfield operators 213s. 6d., 208s. 6d., airfield operators 210s., 205s. Provisions for premium payment for night work, already made to certain categories, extended to include airfield operators.

* These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 302 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas. The general minimum time rates are based on a working week of 44 hours for all workers under 16 years of age and for other workers whose home depots are situated in Areas A and B, and of 46 hours for other workers whose home depots are situated in Area C. [†] Where a worker commences a spell of work but works for less than 4 hours (previously 6 hours) between these hours he shall be paid the sum of 2s. instead of at the rate of 6d an hour.

at the rate of 6d, an hour. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 301 of this GAZETTE. § New rates involving a further increase will become operative from 5th September. II This change became operative with full effect from 11th July, but the increases, exclusive of overtime calculations, were effective from 31st January. Operatives employed at London Airport to receive in addition a further increase of 5s. a week from the same date.

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom 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 workneepile, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries are combined in accordance with wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 83 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1954, the latest available, was 166 for all workers combined as compared with 145 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 144 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 current figures.

In the current lightes. 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, for March, June, September and December, 1954, and for each month of 1955 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.

(strain	D	ate	. webele	N	ſen	w	omen	Ju	veniles	A1	1 Worl	cers	
1955, 1	Decem Decem Decem Decem Decem March June Septem Decem	ber ber ber ber ber ber tber ber y			03 07 09 113 225 322 336 338 441 441 442 444 445 551 551 551		103 109 112 116 130 138 143 144 146 147 148 151 151 151 154 154 155 155		106 110 113 113 143 149 150 154 156 158 158 158 158 158 162 163 163 163		103 107 109 114 126 134 138 139 142 143 144 146 147 149 152 152 152 152		
					A11 \	Work	ers						
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	947 — — 948 104 104 949 108 108 950 110 110 951 115 116 952 127 128 953 134 135		105 108 110 117 128 135 139 149	105 108 110 118 129 135 141 152	105 108 110 118 129 135 142 152	100 106 109 110 119 129 135 142 152	100 106 109 110 120 130 136 142 153	101 106 109 110 120 130 136 143	101 106 109 110 122 131 137 143	102 107 109 111 122 131 137 144	103 107 109 113 126 134 137 144	103 107 109 114 126 134 138 144	

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 98. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these the progress including workers thrown out of work at the stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the stablishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 35,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during July at the establishments concerned was about 88,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of

Inc. I				CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	Contract of the second	and the second sec	Beneral Digits Cold (1 - 20)	64	MIL OR DANCE	COLUMN THE REAL		
stoppages of work	Parts Prove	They do	Contraction of the	isputes :—	Chronese	and quantities	Janua	ary to July	, 1955	Janua	ry to July,	1954
		r of Stoppa ress in Mo		of Workers W	Aggregate Number of Working		Number	Number	Aggregate	Number	Number	Aggregat
Industry Group	Started before Started begin- ning of Month Month Total pag progr Month				Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Industry Group	of Stoppages beginning in period		of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress
Coal Mining Treatment of Non- Metalliferous Min- ing Products	6	77	83	9,500 400	28,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 990	500 251,000‡	1,000 910,000	1 832	† 122,700‡	287,000
Building and Contract- ing	21	56	7 7 7	1,200 20,200	8,000 38,000	Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	A DEGAL MARKET			2	100	t
All remaining indus- tries and services	00 21000	9	10	3,400	8,000	ferous Mining Products	6	1,100	45,000	10	1,200	3,000
Total, July, 1955	ang 11obn	98	109	34,700	88,000	Chemicals and Allied Trades	5	1,700	5,000	5	200	+
Total, June, 1955	15	144	159	98,800	1,332,000	Metal Manufac-	28	5,900	19,000	19	6,300	40,000
Total, July, 1954	11	82	93	16,400	80,000	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	32 32 37	5,800 7,500	20,000 40,000	31 27 33	4,800 4,400	24,000
Of the total of 15,600 workers invo 0f these workers, 1	olved in s	toppages	which	began in th	nat month.	Other Metal In- dustries Textiles	5 8	24,700 1,100 2,100	41,000 4,000 11,000	33 8 8	13,400 700 500	61,000 4,000 1,000
involved (i.e., throw	vn out of	work at	the esta	ablishments	where the	Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and		100 200	1,000	-14	3,000	9,000
stoppages occurred The number of day	's lost in J	July also	include	d 46,000 da	ays lost by	Tobacco Manufactures of	6	300	1,000	7	400	3,000
19,100 workers three previous month.	ough stop	pages w	hich ha	d continued	d from the	Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-		900 17,900	11,000 73,000	11 2	1,200 700	9,000 19,000
Duration of Stoppag	res					turing Industries Building and	1	†	t	8	5,200	26,000
Of 95 stoppages	of work c	owing to	dispute	s which en	ded during	Contracting Gas, Electricity	55	6,000	50,000	40	29,500	197,000
July, 46, directly in one day; 21, direct	ctly involv	ving 3.50	0 work	ers. lasted	two days :	and Water Transport, etc Distributive	1 67	100 126,000	1,650,000	2 66	300 22,300	3,000 55,000
14, directly involvin involving 1,700 wo	ng 3,800 w rkers, last	orkers, l ed four	asted the to six of	ree days; lays; and	7. directly	Trades Other Services	6 7	700 1,300	7,000 6,000	6 11	2,300 1,000	2,000 5,000
involving 22,300 wc	orkers, last	ted over	six days	ins then to	This figure	Total	1,305	454,900‡	2,895,000	1,142§	220,200‡	
Courses of Stonnage	The KEON SERVICE					The second s	AN INCLUSION OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCR	and the second	and an and a start of the	DAMES STREET	a realized in the second	Contraction of the

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 98 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in July, 9, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 38, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 8, directly involving 1,600 workers,

ndustry, Occupations and Locality	Approx Number of invol	f Workers	Date when	n Stoppage	Cause or Object	a fidrate - Laoth
June, 1947, taken as 100, 11 day nearest to the 15th o	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	Cause of Object	Result
OAL MINING :— Rippers and other colliery workers— Wombwell, Yorks. (one colliery)	540	690	14 July	3 Aug.	Rippers' dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—various districts in Glamorganshire (various col- lieries)	2,130		20 July	22 July	Dissatisfaction with certain allow- ances which had been consolidated under new wages structure	Work resumed unconditionally.
NONE CUTTING AND DRESSING : Monumental sculptors, masons and other workersvarious districts in Scotland (various firms)	1,040¶		5 May	6 Aug.	Rejection of employers' offer of a wage increase conditional upon the employment of non-craftsmen on work (operation of circular saws) now performed by craftsmen	Increase in wages offered by employers accepted, restriction on intake of apprentices removed, and apprenti- ces to be given opportunity of being trained in the operation of circular
JILDING AND CONTRACTING :— Constructional engineers employed at an oil refinery site—Shellhaven, Stanford-le-Hope (various firms)	600		11 July	28 July	Alleged delay in negotiations of a wage increase, and the dismissal of two welders on disciplinary grounds	saws. Work resumed pending negotiations.
OCKS : Stevedores and dockersvarious districts in England	21,320	to The second	23 May	2 July	To support a claim for representation of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers on port joint committees	Work resumed.

* 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. I 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 94,000. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 373,000 and 188,000. A stoppage of electricians which began in April, 1954, involved workers in more than one industry group, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Industrial Disputes

on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 39, directly involving 4,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1955 AND 1954

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 seven months of 1955 and 1954 :---

The number of days lost in the period January to July, 1955, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 2,855,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 442,500. In addition, 40,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 12,400 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th JULY, 1955 ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. 150

At 12th July, 1955, the retail prices index was 150 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 14th June, compared with 145 at 13th July, 1954.

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 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 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 in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted 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 12th JULY, 1955 (15th January, 1952=100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, and for all the groups combined, the indices at 12th July, 1955, 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.

I.	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP Food : Bread, flour, biscuits, cal	12	2TH JUI (15th Ja 1952 =	GURE FOR Ly, 1955 anuary, = 100) 117		Group Veight
	Meat, bacon and ham, a Milk, cheese and eggs Butter, margarine and c Vegetables and fruit	nd fish		123 108 130 160		Transport
	Tea and sugar, etc. Miscellaneous manufact	ured fo	ods	158 108		
	Total—Food			125.6 .	•	399
еп.	Rent and rates	ost in I	d synthe	<u>115·0</u> .	0.01 • •	72
III.	Clothing : Men's outer clothing			106		
	Men's underclothing	1.4.4. QL 1.9.4.4.1.QL	1.0001	90		
	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing		3.202.6	97 90		
	Children's clothing			98		
	Clothing materials Footwear	•••	1.4.1	92 93		
	Footwear	•••	•••	95		
	Total—Clothing		· · · ·	96.3 .	•	98
IV.	Fuel and light : Coal and coke			111		
	Other fuel and light			114		
v.	Total—Fuel and light Household durable goods		· indel	<u>113·0</u> .	•	66
	Furniture	 y and s	 soft	101 99		
	furnishings Hardware, pottery, glass	man and	•••	88 106		
No. E. E. E.	Total—Household du	rable go	oods	95.8.	•	62
VI.	Miscellaneous goods : Soap and other mis household goods, med			negative negative		
	toilet requisites Newspapers, books, stat	 ionery a	 and	102		
	toys		•••	101		
	Total—Miscellaneous	goods		101.5 .	1016 1016 1016	44
v11.	Services : Travel	in the second		123		
	Entertainment	••		113		
	Other services	approximates	· ·	110		
	Total—Services	and a state	··· •	115.5 .		91
VIII.	Alcoholic drink		d••• ••• 100%	102.8 .	•14	78
IX.	Tobacco	seed to	terf. qua	100.7 .	-02E	90
	All items			113.3 .	10	1,000
				and the second sec		and the second s

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH Food

Food Between 14th June and 12th July there was some fall in the prices of new potatoes but the remaining stocks of the cheaper old potatoes were virtually exhausted and the net effect was a rise in the average price of potatoes. There were also increases in the prices of cooking apples, eggs, bacon and ham, sugar, syrup and some kinds of jam. The effect of these and other increases was offset to some extent by decreases in the prices of tomatoes and other vegetables, tea, and two or three other food items. For the food group as a whole there was an increase of about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, rounded to the nearest whole number, stood at 126 at 12th July, compared with 125 at 14th June.

Fuel and Light

The recently announced increases in the prices of coal and coke were not operative by 12th July and were therefore not reflected in the index figure for that date. There were increases, however, during the period under review, in the charges for gas in some districts. The effect of these increases was insufficient to change the index figure for the fuel and light group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 113.

Tobacco

There was an increase in the price of some kinds of pipe tobacco during the period under review. For the tobacco group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 12th July, compared with 100 at 14th June.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services and alcoholic drink, 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 115, 96, 96, 102, 116 and 103, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55 (17th June, 1947 = 100)

(17th June, 1947 = 100) The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 12th July, 1955 the "all items" figure in the current

the index, *viz.*, 17th June, 1947. Thus, at 12th July, 1955, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 113·3. 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 for 12th July, 1955, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 12th July, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	113.3
All items index at 12th July, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	113·3
Approximate internet	100

 $= 150 \cdot 1$ taken as 150.

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

5	100	Section 19		121-27	STRUG	and the second		A CONTRACTOR	1-1-1				-
	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1947	-			_	192	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
	1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
	1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
	1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
	1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
	1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
	1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
,	1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	143	144	145	145
	1955	146	146	146	147	147	150	150	Constant of	a second second	A MARTIN	-	-

A description of the index, entitled Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation (Revised Edition), is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4¹/₂d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 304 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's *Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices*, Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10¹/₂d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 300.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

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Surface Ouarries

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TOTAL, MIN

Clay, Ston tery and

Chemicals,

Metal E

Refining

Metal Co

Engineerin Building,

Shipbuildin

Other Meta

Textile Prin and Dyei

Tanning, Cu Food and D

General W Furniture

Paper, Print Rubber Tra Gas Works

Ope El 0

Anil

Woo Hide Othe

Cotton Wool, Wo Other Texti

etc. Railway Carriages Other Ve craft Mar

Foundin Rolling I Making)

							Con	ten	ts of	this Section						
al Industrial Accidents ustrial Diseases			101 101 101	Regis 1955	oyd's built	(0 1) (000)	ding enifed onifed	1000 	Page 299 299 299	Industrial Rehabilitation Reinstatement in Civil E Shipbuilding in Second (mploy	 ment r of 19	 ur an 1945, Mio ci	Labo Juliy, Decs 1	10 01 1125	 0 0 0
cational and Disabled Tra	ainii	ng	2	10 36G	1 10	bles :	111		299	Retail Prices Overseas			 			 No.

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 July was 105, compared with 104 (revised figure) in the previous month and 96 (revised figure) in July, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 6 in the previous month and 4 in July, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1055

and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
1 Mines Act :		Electrical Stations	2
ound	24	Other Industries	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 5 	Works and Places un ss. 105, 107, 108, Facto Act, 1937	NDER ORIES
es & quarries	33	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	6
Factories		Building Operations	12
, Cement, Pot-		Works of Engineering	
Glass	5	Construction	1
Oils, Soap, etc.	5	watchouses) <u>:</u> :
tracting and	205	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	52
nversion and	1	Railway Service	the Horn
g (including		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Aills and Tube		Engine Drivers, Motor-	1.1.1
vesteds of Lass phi	6	men	1
, Locomotive		Firemen	2013
Boilermaking,	-	Guards (Passenger)	·: 2
	2	Labourers	2
nd Tramway , Motor and		Permanent Way Men	
hicles and Air-		Porters	4
nufacture	1	Shunters	·:- 3
g	5	Other Grades Contractors' Servants	3
l Trades	1	Contractors Servants	
A Figure And	1108	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20
rsted, Shoddy			
e Manufacture	•••	Total (excluding Seamen)	105
ng	1 23	Seamen	
irrying, etc) [Trading Vessels	3
rink	1	Fishing Vessels	2
oodwork and	-	rand for the second	bar_
ing, etc.	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	5
des	100	Total (including Seamen)	110
		Local Purries	

Industrial Diseases

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

N. C. C.	I Cases_continued	
		n
	(Skin Cancer)	
3	Pitch and Tar	8
	Mineral Oil	2
.1	in (Large forme) dia	
ised is	TOTAL	10
1	Notes and American States of the States of t	-
1	Chrome Illegration	
-	Chrome Ulceration	
0	Manuf. of Bichromates	6
101 <u>121</u> 66	Chromium Plating	5
	Dyeing and Finishing	33
	Other Industries	12
Nil	the (Bombay)	1
	TOTAL	23
	to the state of the second bar	-
00001	Total, Cases	43
3	Cardena terror of the state	
1	sprendom thoughtor monthers	
al the last	II. Deaths	
4	Nil	
bester b	a self bas but smallers med there	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 6 Nil 3 1	1 Mineral Oil 1 TOTAL 1 Chrome Ulceration 6 Manuf. of Bichromates 7 Chrome Ulceration 6 Manuf. of Bichromates 7 Dyeing and Finishing 9 Other Industries 11 TOTAL 12 Total, Cases 13 IL. Deaths IL. Deaths

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th July, 1955.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 25th June, 1955, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 115, compared with 101 in the 13 weeks ended 26th March, 1955, and 89 in the 13 weeks ended 26th June, 1954. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 455, 467 and 466. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence. required to be reported to H.M. at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below

Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended				Seriou	mber of Pe usly Injured 3 weeks en	during			
Nature of Accident	25th June, 1955	26th March, 1955	26th June, 1954	25th June, 1955	26th March, 1955	26th June, 1954			
Underground : Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	1 49 36	48 24	1 41 21	14 158 111	10 166 117	10 162 120			
cluding shaft acci- dents)	11	14	16	129	124	121			
Total	97	86	79	412	417	413			
Surface : All causes	18	15	10	43	50	53			
Total, underground and surface	115	101	89	455	467	466			

Vocational and Disabled Training

×

*

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 13th June, 1955. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,985, and 3,791 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,257 males and 534 females ; of the total, 2,385 were disabled persons. During the period 1,672 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
	ring	a manual a	
period : Able-bodied	686	40	724
Disabled	997	48 254	734 1,251
Track 1			
Total	1,683	302	1,985
Number of persons in training at end period at :	lof		
Government Training Centres-	A STATISTICS	for a state of the	
Able-bodied	1,237	46	1,283
Disabled	1,170	72	1,242
Able-bodied	68	30	98
Disabled	275	274	549
Employers' Establishments-	ALL ALL ALL	Contraction of the	
Able-bodied	20	5	25
Disabled	55	12	67
Residential (Disabled) Centres Voluntary Organisations	and 432	95	527
voluntary organisations	432	95	521
Total	3,257	534	3,791
Trainces placed in employment dur period :	ring		
Able-bodied	616	39	655
Disabled	776	241	1,017
Total	1,392	280	1 (72
10141 ··· ·· ··	1,392	280	1,672

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 13th June, 1955, the number of trainees placed in employment was 121,021, of whom 107,920 were males and 13,101 were females.

299

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 25th July, 1955, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

and a second state of the second state of the second state	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	629	109	738
period	1.203	227	1.430
Persons who completed courses during period	531	108	1,430 639

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 25th July, 1955, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 63,527.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

Berte Martin State and he	June Quarter, 1955	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	1	1,721
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	5	909
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	4	2,134
Total of orders made	10	4,764
No orders made against the employers concerned	13	4,628
Total of cases determined	23	9,392

Of the total of 9,392 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 736 under the National Service Act, 1948, 23 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. The 23 cases determined during the June quarter, 1955, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against four determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and, of these, one was varied and one reversed by him.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the quarter by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act. During the quarter two applications for compensation under the Act were determined by Reinstatement Committees, an order for compensation being made in one of these cases. The Umpire did not decide any appeals against such orders during the quarter during the quarter.



Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

Shipbuilding in Second Ouarter of 1955

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 338, with a gross tonnage of 2,081,534 tons, compared with 335 vessels of 2,144,146 tons gross at the end of March, 1955, a decrease of 62,612 tons.

at the end of March, 1955, a decrease of 62,612 tons. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 764,506 at the end of June. This figure, which was 8,434 tons more than at the end of March, 1955, represented 36·7 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 319,065 tons for Norway and 169,380 tons for Panama. The tonnage at the end of June intended for registration abroad included 113,745 tons on which construction commenced during the courter. the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 6,100,534 tons gross, of which $34 \cdot 1$ per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 4,019,000, an increase of 199,959 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 2,954,341 tons, or $48 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,011,081, representing $48 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1955 were 13 steamers, of 126,935 tons, and 58 motorships, of 167,042 tons, a total of 71 vessels, of 293,977 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 24 steamers, of 209,918 tons, and 62 motorships, of 207,629 tons, a total of 86 vessels, of 417,547 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 22 steamers, of 171,556 tons, and 47 motorships, of 199,792 tons, a total of 69 vessels, of 371,348 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons ross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges). gross.

Retail Prices Overseas

The latest information received is given in the Table below.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	or Fall (- ex Figure ex Points) red with	
-Philo forgante han filmen 20152 (antonin logistical	is given	出达台38 16月2日初	Month before	Year before
European Countries Austria (Vienna) All items* Food Belgium All Items* Food Food Penmark All Items France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Netherlands All Items Food Food Food Netherlands All Items Food	Mar., 1938 = 100 June, 1955 1936-38 = 100 May, 1955 1935 = 100 July, 1955 1949 = 100 May, 1955 """ 1950 = 100 June, 1955 1938 = 1 May, 1955 1931 = 100 June, 1955 1949 = 100 Apr., 1955 July, 1936 = 100 Apr., 1955	694 701 414 395 230 145.6 137.3 109 115 59.83 71.05 107 112 142 157 98.7 98.8 605.7 767.6 131 140	$\begin{array}{c} + 9 \\ + 12 \\ - 2 \\ - 4 \\ + 2^{\dagger} \\ + 0.8 \\ + 1.4 \\ \hline \\ + 1 \\ + 0.54 \\ + 0.73 \\ + 1 \\ + 0.73 \\ + 1 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$\begin{array}{c} +10\\ +8\\ -9\\ -13\\ +9\\ +1.4\\ +0.2\\ +1\\ +2.31\\ +1\\ +2.31\\ +1\\ +1\\ +3\\ +2\\ -1.5\\ -2.4\\ +20.8\\ +29.7\\ \pm\end{array}$
Other Countries Canada All Items Food Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food India (Bombay)	" " 1949 = 100 June, 1955 1952 = 100 Apr., 1955 July, 1933 - June, 1934 = 100	115.9 111.0 101.0 105.91	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.5 \\ - 1.3 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 1.76 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 1.0 \\ + \ 1.30 \end{array} $
All Items Food United States All Items Food	May, 1955 1947–49 = "100 May, 1955 " "	336 398 114·2 111·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \\ - 9 \\ \text{Nil} \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	-19 - 31 -0.8 - 2.2

* 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 Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items). ⁺ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. ⁺ New Consumer Price Index, replacing the cost-of-living index, base 1935 = 100; first figure in the new series is for July, 1954.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Arbitration Awards :						Page
Industrial Disputes and National Ar	bitration	Tribuna	ls		1.1.	301
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal				10.00		301
Industrial Court						301
Single Arbitrators, etc			••	•••		301

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During July the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued nine awards, Nos. 729 to 737.* Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 731 (6th July).—*Parties*: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, members of the Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, members of the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, members of the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, members of the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their numbers of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. *Claim*: For the amendment of the provisions in the current agreement between the parties relating to break periods. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 733 (13th July).—Parties : Members of the Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and members of the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association, and members of the trade unions federated with the British Lace Operatives' Federation in their employment. Claim : That holiday payments for qualified weaver/twisthands be related to the minimum fall-back wage. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established established

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards During July the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 286,* which is summarised below.

award, No. 286,* which is summarised below. Award No. 286 (27th July).—Parties : The Post Office Engineering Union and the Post Office. Claim : For increased scales of pay for male Packers and Porters employed in the Post Office. Award : The Tribunal awarded :—(a) that the weekly rates of pay of male Packers and Porters in the Post Office shall be as follows : London, 144s. 6d., Provinces, 138s. 9d.; (b) that the above consolidated rates of pay shall be operative from 1st January, 1955 ; they shall not be subject to Civil Service Pay Supplement.

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

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2573 to 2575, which are summarised below.

to 2575, which are summarised below. Award No. 2573 (12th July).—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim : For the application of rates of pay and conditions of service applicable to Pilots in the employ of the Airways Corporations to Pilots in the employment of the Independent Operators in membership of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Award : The Court drew attention to the fact that the terms of reference upon which Award No. 2532 was given on 6th October, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1954, page 401), required the Court "To determine a difference between the parties on the refusal of the Employers to agree to an application from the Employees for the rates of pay of Pilots employed under the terms of the agreement dated 20th May, 1953, by the Independent Operator members of the National Joint Council, to be adjusted to bring them into line with those paid to the Pilots employed under the terms of the agreement dated 21 February, 1950, by the Airways Corporations ". While the existence of the agreement between the Independent male and female workers. The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal I.(58), dated 26th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers. Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A.(21), dated 26th July, for amending the provisions relating to customary holidays. Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. Wages Regulation Orders During July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the

* See footnote * in first column on page 304.

Contents of this Section

Notices and Orders :						Page
Wages Councils Acts		3		 	 	301
Agricultural Wages Act			16. · · ·	 	 11	302
Decisions of National Insurance	ce Con	nmissio	oner	 	 	302
Legal Cases Affecting Labour				 	 	303

Operators and the Pilots in their employ current at the time of the reference above referred to did not permit of the claim then being founded upon Section 15 of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, the claim was substantially based upon an argument of comparability of work, an argument which the Court, when awarding rates lower than those applicable to Pilots in the employ of the Airways Corporations, did not accept. The evidence now placed before the Court did not satisfy them that, since 6th October, 1954, when Award No. 2532 was given, there had been any alteration in circumstances to justify a finding that comparability of the work performed by Pilots in the employ of the Airways Corporations had now been established and, without prejudice to any negotiations between the parties which may now take place as to the terms and conditions of a new agreement, the Court found and awarded against the present claim.

Award No. 2574 (12th July).—Parties: The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. Claim: For reconsideration of payments to general foremen, in the employment of the Corporation, whilst engaged on contracts where incentive schemes apply to the main body of workers. Award: The Court was not satisfied upon the evidence put before it that the remuneration of Grade I and Grade II General Foremen in the employment of the Housing and Works Department of the Corporation of Glasgow, to whom the reference related, should be allied to the bonus earnings of workers paid upon a production allied to the bonus earnings of workers paid upon a production basis under incentive schemes. The Court was, however, of opinion, and so found and awarded, that upon general grounds a case had been established for some increase in the basic rate of the said Grade I and Grade II General Foremen and that the amount of such increase should be the subject of consideration between the parties to the reference. In the event of no agreement being reached within six weeks from the date of the award, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court would, after hearing the parties, determine any dispute.

Award No. 2575 (28th July).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and Welwyn Plastics Limited. Claim: That all existing rates of adult male manual workers, other than maintenance staff, be increased by 3d. an hour. Award: The Court awarded that from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award, the hourly rate of each full-time adult male worker covered by the present reference shall be increased by 2d., against which shall be set off the amount of common increases, if any, which had been uniformly applied while the claim had been under consideration.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.F.(23), dated 5th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(62), dated 15th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for

* See Footnote * in first column on page 304.

proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned :---The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 : S.I. 1955 No. 981 (M.D.(82)), dated 4th July and effective from 24th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised payment for night work.—See page 296.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 : S.I. 1955 No. 1089 (R.D.O.(22)), dated 21st July and effective from 15th August. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to customary holidays.

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amend-ment) Order, 1955 : S.I. 1955 No. 1142 (BKS(33)), dated 25th July and effective from 12th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During July notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council :---

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.191), N.I.Bk. (N.192) and N.I.Bk. (N.193), dated 1st July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July 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 Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.R.H. (N.12)), dated 14th July and effective on and from 30th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers.—See page 296.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955 (N.I.Bk. (N.194)), dated 14th July and effect-ive on and from 29th July. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.R. (N.66)), dated 25th July and effective on and from 3rd August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (N.I.Bk. (N.195)), dated 29th July and effective on and from 11th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1955 (N.I.Bk. (N.196)), dated 29th July (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1955 (N.I.BK. (N.196)), dated 29th July and effective on and from 11th August. This Order prescribes (1) revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry and (2) a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work for these workers from 46 to 45 hours.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1955 (N.I.Bk. (N.197)), dated 29th July and effective on and from 11th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders Relating to Wages in England and Wales

Orders Nos. 2039 and 2040 were made on 13th July by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 25th July, 1955, fixing the statutory minimum rates, overtime rates, and rates of holiday remuneration for adult males of all classes at 20 years of age instead of at 21 years as previously. In addition, Order No. 2040 raises the minimum rates for special classes of male workers of all ages employed in the administrative county of Parts of the Holland Division of Lincoln.—See pages 274 and 293.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 7/55 (7th April)

A share fisherman claimed benefit for three days during which the vessel of the crew of which he was a member did not put to sea because the master and the mate absented themselves in order to attend to the funeral arrangements of another member of the crew who was a relative. Held that the claimant had not shown good cause neces-sitating abstention from fishing. The idleness was not enforced by circumstances beyond the control of the crew as a whole.

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit from 14th October, 1954, to 16th October, 1954, both days included.

"The claimant is a share fisherman, and a member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is

* See footnote * in first column on page 304. † Selected 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 304.

the owner or part owner. As such, he is a person who in order to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit must satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301]. Regulation 14B(2) requires that (in addition to other matters) such a share fishermen must also prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on each day in question for the reason—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vesse have put to satisfy the view to histing, of (b) that the histing repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.

"The particular question in issue in the present case is whether the claimant has proved fulfilment of branch (d) of the regulation. It is not contended that (a), (b) or (c) is satisfied; but I have recited these as they may throw some light on what is intended by branch (d).

"The vessel of which the claimant was a member of the crew did not engage in fishing during the days in question. The reason was that a member of the crew had died, and was being buried on 15th October, 1954. The skipper and the mate of the vessel were related to the deceased, and went home to attend to the funeral and other arrangements. Their absence only left two men to man the vessel, and accordingly it was impracticable to go to sea. In these circumstances the local insurance officer considered that the claimant had not proved that the abstention from fishing had been necessitated by good cause, and he disallowed unemployment benefit. The claimant's appeal was unanimously upheld by the local tribunal. The tribunal's decision proceeded on the view that ' the lack of sufficient members to man the boat, particularly when caused by the death of a working member of the crew, is deemed to be sufficient cause for the users for the user factor. From be sufficient cause for the vessel to abstain from fishing.' this decision the insurance officer appeals to the Commission From

Regulation 14B has been considered in a number of Commissioner's decisions. From decision C.U. 495/49 (reported) I cite the following passage. 'It is clear that the framers of the Regula-tions regarded share fishermen as defined by Regulation 2 of the Amendment Regulations as a special class of workers, and thought that while it was right to size the the the start of the fishermen that while it was right to give them the advantages of the unemploy-ment provisions of the National Insurance Scheme they ought to be required to comply with special conditions for the receipt of un-employment benefit.' For purposes of employment share fishermen

Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1955

orking together in a crew form a unit rather than a number of dividuals, and it is natural therefore that the special conditions dividuals, and it is natural therefore that the special conditions dividuals, and it is natural therefore that the activity of the unit dividuals, and it is regulation above-quoted plainly have regard to dividuals affecting the activity of the unit, *i.e.*, the crew with its dividuals and it is reasonable to interpret branch (d) also as having dividuals and it is reasonable to interpret branch (d) also as having dividuals affecting the activity of the unit, rather than dividual dividual member of the crew. Moreover, since a<math>dividual dividual dividual dividual member of the crew. Moreover, since a<math>dividual dividual diviand it is natural therefore that the special conditions ion 2) are given a title to unemployment benefit fall to be strictly construed rather than loosely construed. In order that a share isherman (as defined) may qualify for unemployment benefit, he must show not merely that he as an individual was obliged to be dide, but that the abstention of the vessel from fishing was necessitated by good cause within the meaning of the regulation. It is not sufficient for the individual share fisherman to show that he could not fish because the ship did not go to sea. As was pointed out in decision R(U) 10/51, proof of willingness on the part of individual members of the crew to go to sea falls short of what is required by the regulation. A share fisherman idle for reasons beyond his own control may thus be not entitled to benefit. The question is—Why did the vessel not go to sea? And it is not question is —Why did the vessel not go to sea? And it is not cicent to answer that question simply by saying—Because not ugh men were available to man it. One must go further and uire—Why were there insufficient men available to man it? the present case the answer to that relevant question is plainly Because the skipper and mate absented themselves on other I do not doubt that inability to muster a sufficient crew einess by be an entirely sufficient reason for not going to sea; but nee the cause of inability to muster a sufficient crew in the present se was an act within the control of the crew itself (taken as a nole) it becomes necessary to ask whether the action of the kipper and mate in absenting themselves for the purpose of ttending to the funeral and other arrangements of their dead elative constituted 'good cause' within the meaning of the

"Looking again at branches (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the regulation, I find that the characteristic common to them all is that of *enforced* idleness. Stress of weather, necessary repairs, absence of fish, are all causes of enforced idleness; and the 'other good cause' must be such as *necessitates* abstention from fishing. In decision R(U)10/51 it was suggested that 'other good cause' might include such circumstances as an outbreak of smallpox among the crew, or a Government order prohibiting fishing. I respectfully agree. Again, in R(U) 16/53 it was held that the expression would include an intimation by the only possible buyer of any catch that he would not take any fish on the day in question, for in such a case abstention from fishing would be a business necessity. I have not however been able to find any decision in which an event which left the crew with any real choice in the matter was held to constitute 'good cause necessitating abstention from fishing'. The action of the skipper and mate in doing what they did was no doubt reasonable, natural and proper, and commands sympathy. But I think it would open Looking again at branches (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the regulation. "It may be useful to contrast the decision in C.P. 19/51 with the decision in C.P. 37/51 holding that the decision in C.P. 19/31 with the claimant *and with which she was served* were part of her remuneration although, as she suffered from dyspepsia, 'she may have left on her plate some of the food provided for her'. 'In the present case the majority of the local tribunal gave their decision against the claimant with reluctance on the ground, as they accordingly they felt that they were 'bound to follow C.S. 459/50'. In supporting their decision the insurance officer con-cerned with this appeal also relies on that decision and submits that cerned with this appeal also relies on that decision and submits that 'it was a term of the contract of employment that a free meal should be provided ' and that ' there is no evidence that, when at 16th February, 1954, the claimant could no longer take the meal, the contract was varied in her case'. In C.S. 459/50 it is of course stated that whether the value of meals provided is to be included in earnings ' depends on the terms of the contract of service' but, as I have shown by reference to the decision, it is clearly recognised that meals ' mey ideal' under the contract in the cases of being nd proper, and commands sympathy. But I think it would open very wide door to abuse if any countenance were to be given to se' within the meaning of branch (d) of the regulation. Share ermen are, as has been said, in a special metric that meals 'provided' under the contract in the sense of being 'available' but of which a claimant is unable to partake may not be part of his earnings. I allow the claimant's appeal." ause within the meaning of branch (*a*) of the regulation. Share ishermen are, as has been said, in a special position; their entitle-ment to unemployment benefit is in a sense anomalous, being governed by special considerations and provisions. Looking to he terms and presumable intendment of the special regulations governing their position, I think it would be wrong to extend hese beyond the cases which in terms they cover. I think the nsurance officer is right in his contention that the circumstances ounded on by the claimant in the present case do not on a proper Legal Cases Affecting Labour nded on by the claimant in the present case do not, on a proper repretation of the regulations, constitute a compliance with nch(d) of regulation 14B(2). I must allow the insurance officer's Factories Act, 1937, Section 25(2)-Need to provide second handrail-"Special circumstances" making staircase "specially liable to cause accidents "

Decision No. R(G) 4/55 (9th July)*

A widow pensioner was entitled by the terms of her employment to be provided with a mid-day meal valued at 1s. 4d, on five days a week. She was, at the time in question, restricted to a special diet and her doctor had instructed her to eat no part of the meals provided for her at work. Held that the weekly rate of claimant's pension was not subject to reduction in respect of the meals provided but not taken by her-meals provided under a contract of service but of which a claimant is unable to partake may not be part of his earnings.

Decision of the Commissioner

My decision is that for the period in question—from and luding 23rd February, 1954—the weekly rate of the widow's sion payable to the claimant is not subject to reduction in respect free meals available for her at her place of employment but not ken by her.

"The ground on which the local tribunal, affirming the decision f the local insurance officer, held that the claimant's pension was ubject to reduction in respect that her earnings for the period in uestion exceeded 40s. by 20s. was that in addition to the weekly use paid to her she was entitled to receive like the other employees gaged as canteen assistants a mid-day meal valued at 1s. 4d. on e^{days} (Monday to Friday). If the value of those meals is not to regarded as part of the claimant's remuneration, it is conceded at her neuronal parts of the claimant's refunction. at her pension was not subject to reduction.

On the facts, which so far as relevant to the question before me e not in dispute, even if there had been no Commissioner's

The principles established by this decision are applicable to similar questions is no connection with claims for unemployment benefit.

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decision that could be regarded as a precedent I should have had no hesitation in giving effect to the claimant's contention that the meals 'provided for 'her by her employers in the sense that the food was there for her if she chose to eat it was *not* part of her remuneration, as she was during the period in question 'on a special diet 'to which the meals for the canteen staff did not conform, and accordingly on her doctor's instructions did not eat the food provided for the canteen staff or any part of it. Lam however and accordingly on her doctor's instructions did not eat the food provided for the canteen staff or any part of it. I am, however, glad to find that the course of Commissioner's decisions in relation to meals provided by employers considered in relation to the question of total remuneration fully supports, in my judgment, the claimant's submission in the present case. It may be useful to refer to four of those decisions—C.S. 459/50 (reported), and C.W.P. 10/50, C.P. 19/51, and C.P. 37/51 (not reported). Commissioner's decision C.S. 459/50 laid down clearly what may be called for convenience the general principle that 'earnings' must include remuneration in kind such as meals, and that when under the contract of service meals are provided for an employee it is part of his remuneration even although he chooses not to take them. But in the course of that decision, and as an exception to what I have his remuneration even although he chooses not to take them. But in the course of that decision, and as an exception to what I have called the general principle, reference was made to Commissioner's decision C.W.P. 10/50 in the following terms :-- ' C.W.P. 10/50 (not reported) proceeds on the particular fact that, although a meal was provided, the claimant did not and could not reasonably be expected to eat it in consequence of her duties. That being so, the claimant in that case got no value at all out of the meal.' The case considered in a later decision C.P. 19/51 is so similar in its facts to the facts of the present case that, as it was held that the meals provided or available for the claimant were not part of her remuneration. available for the claimant were not part of her remuneration, I regard that decision as a precedent supporting allowance of the present appeal. In the course of decision C.P. 19/51 reference was made to decision C.S. 459/50 but the facts of C.P. 19/51 were stated to make it 'more comparable to decision C.W.P. 10/50' The cision in favour of the claimant in C.P. 19/51 proceeded on the view that as the claimant on account of a duodenal ulcer was unable to eat the food provided and did not partake of the meals 'the claimant could not be said to derive any remuneration or profit from her occupation in so far as that remuneration or profit consists of the provision of free meals of which the condition of the claimant's health precludes her from taking advantage'.

The respondent workman stepped on grease at the top of some stairs and fell and broke a leg. The stairs were similar to fourteen other staircases of the same kind, with metal treads all the way up. The top step had a three-inch metal edge which was polished and shiny. There were in fact two handrails but the one next to the wall was so close to the wall that it could not be considered a handrail for the purpose of the Section. Two feet from the top of the stairs was a hatchway from which grease was issued from time to time, but no grease had been seen on the stairs at any time before or after the accident except on this one occasion. A special rota of men were allocated to the task of cleaning the stairs, and though the stairs were used very frequently there had never been an accident before.

Mr. Justice Oliver found there was no common law negligence Mr. Justice Oliver found there was no common law negligence nor breach of Section 25(1), but awarded the workman damages for breach of Section 25(2), holding that by reason of the polished and shiny top step the "condition of the surface" was faulty and the issuing of grease within two feet of the top of the stairs was "special circumstances" making the staircase "specially liable to cause accidents" so that the appellant employers were under a duty to provide an effective second handrail.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Denning, Birkett and Romer) allowed the appeal holding :--(i) Since no accident had happened in fifteen years it cannot be said that the condition of the top step was specially liable to cause accidents. (ii) "Special circumstances" must be something which is continually repeated or so often repeated as to be specially liable to cause accidents, which was not the case here.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.—Harris v. Rugby Portland Cement Company Limited. Court of Appeal, 13th May, 1955.

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 304.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d.$ including postage).

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 981; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 4th July; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1089; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 21st July; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1142; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 25th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 301. Act, 1945.—See page 301.

Act, 1945.—See page 301. The Police (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1046 (S.109); price 3d. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d.)), made on 12th July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations come into operation on 5th September. They amend the Police (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, and provide for increased rates of overtime allowance; for the grant, so far as the exigencies of duty permit, to every member of a police force below the rank of superintendent of one rest day in every fortnight in addition to the weekly rest day; and for increased rates of detective duty allowance. The Cool Mines (Training) (Amendment) General Regulations, 1955

weekly lest day; and for increased rates of detective duty allowance. The Coal Mines (Training) (Amendment) General Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 972; price 4d. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)), made on 1st July by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. These Reg-ulations, which came into operation on 16th July, amend the Coal Mines (Training) General Regulations, 1945, and provide for the relaxation of certain of the provisions of those Regulations which has hitherto been effected by exemptions granted by the Minister of Fuel and Power. They also provide for a number of other matters not previously dealt with by exemptions. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers

not previously dealt with by exemptions. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment (No. 2) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1162; price 3d. (4¹/₂d.)), made on 27th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 278. The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amend-ment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 117), dated 7th July, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations amend the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948. They came into operation on the 11th July and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 242). The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agree-

issue of this GAZETTE, page 242). The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agree-ment with the Netherlands) Order (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 122; price 1s. (1s $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.)), made on 30th June 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. This Order 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 the Netherlands. The scope of the Order is similar to that made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 242).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—(i) A Career in the Oversea Civil Service. Colonial Office. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 277. (ii) Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 43, Veterinary Science (Revised March, 1955). Price 6d. (7½d.). (iii) Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 5. Bespoke Tailoring (Revised Edition, 1955). Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Bespoke Tailoring (Kevised Edition, 1955). Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4^sd.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.
 Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 1, Trade K, Abrasives. (ii) Volume 1, Trade N, Manufactured Fuel. (iii) Volume 2, Trade G, Toilet Preparations and Perfumery. (iv) Volume 2, Trade H, Explosives and Fireworks. (v) Volume 2, Trade M, Match.
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Electricity Supply.—Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee. July, 1955. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5¹/₂d.)—See page 276.

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The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 22nd, 23rd and 24th November, 1955, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation Examinations for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Class 1 Certificates and Electrician's Class 1 Certificates will be held at the above Centres on 22nd November, 1955.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Quali-fication as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 23rd November, 1955, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in January, 1956.

Intending candidates should apply after 25th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates, except of course for the new examinations for mechanical and electrical staff in mines. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 20th September, 1955. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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