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# Number of Employees, May, 1954

THE Table on the following pages shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at end-May, 1954. The figures cover all employees, including those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work through circumstants and other covers as trailing the course and other covers as trailing.

employed and those who were absent from work through sickness and other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Employers and self-employed persons are excluded. The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held in respect of all employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants. Even in the case of employed married women who out not to pay their own contributions under the scheme

respect of an employed persons with the exception of certain Civil Servants. Even in the case of employed married women who opt not to pay their own contributions under the scheme there must still be an insurance card for the employer to pay his part of the contribution, and in the case of persons whose weekly amount of employment is so small as to be deemed "inconsiderable" under the Act there must be a card for the payment of the small contribution under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act.

The cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions, the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three quarters for the twelve months beginning in June, September and December, respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but an analysis of the figures for the cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the industrial incidental discribed the information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the industrial discribed the information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the industrial discribed the information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the industrial discribed the information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the industrial discribed the information supplied by employers, provides an adequate has in the state of the state of the industrial discribed the information supplied by employers, provides and the other three the information supplied by em the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the industrial distribution of the total number of employees. These estimates relate to the end of May, all employees exchanging cards at any time in the June-August quarter being assumed to have been in the employed population at the beginning of that

quarter. Code letters are inserted on every card exchanged to indicate the industry in which the person was last working.

The procedure by which the figures for Great Britain were computed on the basis of the count of insurance cards exchanged and information supplied by employers is briefly as follows. The statements completed by employers (covering, in the aggregate worse than three quarters of the total number. in the aggregate, more than three-quarters of the total number of employees in the whole country) show the number of cards due for exchange in the June-August quarter on the one hand

and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters and the number due for exchange in the other three quarters of the year on the other. The sum of these two sets of cards, industry by industry, gave the total numbers of employees in the undertakings from which employers' returns of cards were received. As stated above, however, these returns were obtained only from undertakings employing five or more workpeople and it was therefore necessary to estimate the number of employees, industry by industry, in undertakings from which returns had not been received. In each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June-August quarter was known and the employeers'

each industry the total number of cards actually exchanged in the June-August quarter was known and the employers' returns showed how many of these cards belonged to their employees. The balance therefore represented cards exchanged in the June-August quarter, by employees of undertakings which had not rendered returns. This balance, for each industry, was multiplied by four and the product was then added to the total number of cards, of all quarters, shown on the returns received from employers.

The summary of the returns received from employers showed that, for all industries taken together, the total number of cards held by these employers which were due to be exchanged in the June-August quarter was almost exactly one-quarter of the total number of cards, of all quarters, held by them. This was to be expected, since the allocation of cards to the four periods of currency was arranged on a random basis. The employers' returns showed, however, that the ratio of "June-August" cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than oneratio of "June-August" cards to total cards varied (as would be expected) from industry to industry, being more than one-quarter in some industries and less than one-quarter in others. There was thus some possibility of error in estimates arrived at by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph. Any such error, however, was relatively small, since the procedure of multiplying the numbers of "June-August" cards by four was limited to the small proportion of each industry that was not covered by employers' returns giving the total numbers of cards of all quarters held the total numbers of cards of all quarters held.

The preceding paragraph describes the general procedure followed in arriving at these estimates. As stated above, some Civil Servants do not have individual cards, but statistics of the numbers of such Civil Servants were provided by the Treasury. In the case of sea transport and agriculture use was also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries. The figures of employees in Northern Ireland were supplied by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

For Great Britain as a whole the estimated total numbers of employees at end-May, 1954, were 13,840,000 males and 7,350,000 females. Compared with May, 1953, these figures showed increases of 120,000 males and 190,000 females.

# ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1954

	GREAT BRITAIN					AY, 1954  UNITED KINGDOM					
Industry	M	ales	Fem	nales	Total	Ma	ales	Fem	ales	Total	
Industry	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	54,620 51,830 1,780 1,010	631,900 581,500 21,790 28,610	10,390 9,980 370 40	100,350 97,600 2,170 580	732,250 679,100 23,960 29,190	56,200 53,330 1,850 1,020	651,760 599,640 23,050 29,070	10,470 10,060 370 40	101,080 98,320 2,170 590	752,840 697,960 25,220 29,660	
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	43,540 41,570 200 740 170 550	850,780 775,510 6,810 32,380 4,370 20,180	1,650 1,210 10 110 —	20,080 15,290 130 1,490 30 1,270	870,860 790,800 6,940 33,870 4,400 21,450	43,740 41,570 200 900 170 590	855,130 775,550 6,820 35,990 4,380 20,810	1,670 1,210 10 120 — 160	20,170 15,290 130 1,550 30 1,290	875,300 790,840 6,950 37,540 4,410 22,100	
Other Mining and Quarrying  Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass containers Cement	310 13,190 5,010 2,140 1,710 910	257,370 77,910 33,920 31,620 20,480	8,710 890 4,640 1,310 460	83,300 8,750 44,110 11,730 5,890	340,670 86,660 78,030 43,350 26,370	310 13,520 5,120 2,250 1,720 910	261,240 78,920 34,270 31,700 20,490	8,780 900 4,680 1,320 460	83,730 8,780 44,310 11,770 5,900	344,970 87,700 78,580 43,470 26,390	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	310 3,110 8,800 210	14,500 78,940 356,220 18,110	130 1,280 14,830 10	1,280 11,540 147,150 400	15,780 90,480 503,370 18,510	320 3,200 8,840 210	14,860 81,000 357,290 18,110	130 1,290 14,890	1,300 11,670 147,450 400	16,160 92,670 504,740 18,510	
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink	3,740 840 490 1,000	165,000 26,120 32,610 27,880	4,530 3,990 1,120 1,370	44,650 35,550 19,260 12,170	209,650 61,670 51,870 40,050	3,750 850 490 1,010	26,160 32,610 27,960	4,560 3,990 1,120 1,370	44,770 35,560 19,260 12,200	210,600 61,720 51,870 40,160	
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.  Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not	1,040 770 710 19,040 300	29,970 31,590 24,940 488,550 21,110	2,570 330 910 6,020 10	20,620 6,640 7,860 66,980 450	50,590 38,230 32,800 555,530 21,560	1,040 780 710 19,090 300	30,030 31,600 24,990 489,020 21,140	2,600 330 910 6,030 20	20,740 6,640 7,880 67,000 460	50,770 38,240 32,870 556,020 21,600	
elsewhere specified	8,200 5,150 700 1,170	202,790 107,240 12,160 18,390 37,050	1,960 1,590 170 130 650	19,070 16,720 2,070 1,210 7,310	221,860 123,960 14,230 19,600 44,360	8,200 5,190 700 1,180	202,840 107,560 12,160 18,420 37,060	1,960 1,590 170 130	19,070 16,730 2,070 1,210 7,310	221,910 124,290 14,230 19,630 44,370	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	2,160 91,470 13,820 6,420 2,560	89,810 1,545,870 202,230 76,930 33,790	1,510 35,950 930 560 700	20,150 427,740 9,030 4,380 4,770	109,960 1,973,610 211,260 81,310 38,560	93,930 14,380 6,820 2,600	89,840 1,583,330 218,610 84,730 34,010	36,220 970 570 710	20,150 430,370 9,350 4,540	109,990	
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 Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	1,020 6,130 1,040 2,980 1,310 4,250 32,220 8,280 1,170	27,460 87,360 23,030 56,060 49,370 76,350 519,110 132,560 38,190	270 1,690 340 620 310 670 10,810 3,980 1,710	2,760 18,560 3,460 9,680 14,500 6,670 115,590 44,250 20,720	30,220 105,920 26,490 65,740 63,870 83,020 634,700 176,810 58,910	1,030 6,140 1,040 3,690 1,310 4,260 32,660 8,340 1,180	27,520 87,420 23,140 61,660 49,380 76,550 524,420 133,140 38,430	270 1,690 340 680 310 670 10,870 4,010 1,730	4,790 2,770 18,560 3,470 10,440 14,520 6,670 116,100 44,440 20,800	30,290 105,980 26,610 72,100 63,900 83,220 640,520 177,580 59,230	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,050 3,390 630 290 4,910	31,750 64,270 21,550 11,330 94,530	3,730 2,540 910 5,030	20,490 54,060 23,920 9,010 65,890	52,240 118,330 45,470 20,340 160,420	1,050 3,580 630 300 4,920	31,760 64,950 21,590 11,360 94,660	1,150 3,770 2,540 910 5,030	20,490 54,560 23,930 9,020 65,920	52,250 119,510 45,520 20,380 160,580	
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	53,590 10,320 23,660 6,930 4,150	977,640 264,990 237,080 197,560	15,620 4,200 4,540 2,850 2,680	168,810 45,910 35,940 33,200 41,810	1,146,450 310,900 273,020 230,760 157,370	55,140 10,410 24,660 7,330 4,160	994,700 265,890 244,210 205,860 115,620	15,800 4,200 4,650 2,890 2,690	170,390 45,950 36,580 33,920 41,820	1,165,090 311,840 280,790 239,780 157,440	
*Locomotive Manufacture	3,600 530 19,110	77,640 79,740 5,070 312,700	550 550 300 16,440	4,930 4,180 2,840 180,880	82,570 83,920 7,910 493,580	3,600 560	78,000 79,890 5,230 314,470	550 550 320 16.460	4,930 4,180 3,010 181,340	82,930 84,070 8,240 495,810	
Tools and Cutlery  Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.  Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified  Wire and Wire Manufactures  Hollow-ware  Brass Manufactures.	1,780 1,140 1,680 1,320 1,640 1,710	27,580 22,750 33,480 26,910 27,220 31,160	1,570 1,070 430 890 3,560 1,390	18,720 18,020 5,190 9,620 32,700 17,110	46,300 40,770 38,670 36,530 59,920 48,270	1,790 1,140 1,690 1,330 1,660 1,720	27,610 22,760 33,630 26,930 27,440 31,210	1,570 1,070 430 890 3,560 1,390	18,730 18,020 5,190 9,630 32,870 17,110	46,340 40,780 38,820 36,560 60,310 48,320	
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified  Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc	9,840 5,730 3,810	143,600 85,520 55,530	7,530 5,550 2,900	79,520 53,640 31,880	223,120 139,160 87,410	9,980 5,800 3,840	144,890 86,130 55,930	7,550 5,630 2,940	79,790 54,390 32,330	224,680 140,520 88,260	
Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments  Textiles	890 490 21,200	8,720 14,780 6,490 415,940	1,650 160 66,080	7,230 12,780 1,750 579,830	15,950 27,560 8,240 995,770	900 510 26,200	8,860 14,790 6,550 442,980	1,690 160 73,350	7,430 12,880 1,750 625,260	27,670 8,300 1,068,240	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	3,510 1,640 4,420 490 830 310 850 660	59,610 41,080 93,680 28,280 21,490 4,400 9,630 5,780	9,410 5,560 13,430 1,100 3,550 1,140 930 1,470	111,810 82,170 119,910 9,790 32,020 7,210 11,790 9,780	171,420 123,250 213,590 38,070 53,510 11,610 21,420 15,560	3,560 1,680 4,540 560 910 3,870 850 790	59,760 41,290 94,460 29,460 21,980 20,020 9,640 6,410	9,480 5,610 13,600 1,200 3,590 6,010 930 1,750	111,970 82,390 120,950 10,670 32,470 38,240 11,800 11,580	171,730 123,680 215,410 40,130 54,450 58,260 21,440 17,990	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace	2,070 360 1,330 360 770 2,420 1,180	35,250 4,830 14,380 7,250 9,700 61,950 18,630	1,470 15,730 610 3,610 2,320 2,500 3,620 1,100	93,240 5,850 16,330 15,830 20,610 31,910 11,580	13,560 128,490 10,680 30,710 23,080 30,310 93,860 30,210	2,150 370 1,400 370 990 2,980 1,180	36,110 36,110 5,010 14,700 7,270 11,370 66,860 18,640	1,750 16,040 730 3,680 2,320 3,430 3,880 1,100	94,440 6,310 16,930 15,840 26,340 33,750 11,580	17,990 130,550 11,320 31,630 23,110 37,710 100,610 30,220	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	2,610 1,510 850 250	43,100 28,960 9,140 5,000	3,480 770 2,350 360	30,160 8,270 16,820 5,070	73,260 37,230 25,960 10,070	2,660 1,550 860 250	43,470 29,260 9,200 5,010	3,520 780 2,380 360	30,440 8,410 16,940 5,090	73,910 37,670 26,140 10,100	

<sup>\*</sup> Including "Railway Locomotive Shops" and "Other Locomotive Manufacture".

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT END-MAY, 1954—continued

of begolgmons as loustries	М	ales	EAT BRIT	nales		Ma	iles	ED KING	Anni Susse, ta	TOT ASSOCIATE
Industry	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking. Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and	13,290 4,860 520 810 490 650	187,360 74,270 10,020 8,690 7,260 9,130	71,880 30,050 13,080 13,060 970 6,140	464,640 199,750 85,790 64,630 13,210 33,530	652,000 274,020 95,810 73,320 20,470 42,660	13,960 4,980 560 1,030 510 750	191,700 75,230 10,330 10,040 7,380 9,820	79,580 31,470 13,830 16,840 990 7,740	496,140 204,800 89,070 80,130 13,350 40,530	687,840 280,030 99,400 90,170 20,730 50,350
Clogs (exc. rubber)	4,330 1,630	61,400 16,590	8,090 490	64,090 3,640	125,490 20,230	4,450 1,680	61,830 17,070	8,210 500	64,570 3,690	126,400 20,760
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	25,910 770 8,190 1,290 1,690 2,020 2,050 870 1,640 2,360 1,070 2,920 5,920	488,170 31,980 108,570 20,160 25,130 44,010 14,750 38,430 22,700 44,560 70,890 17,340 29,070 20,580	46,820 860 10,130 6,040 1,560 2,180 800 10,250 3,390 3,310 1,420 1,310 2,060 3,510	376,590 8,170 76,920 40,130 15,680 19,290 4,830 67,090 43,660 31,640 18,100 12,930 15,870 22,280	864,760 40,150 185,490 60,290 40,810 63,300 19,580 105,520 66,360 76,200 88,990 30,270 44,940 42,860	27,380 880 8,480 1,380 1,870 2,230 2,060 1,010 1,650 2,380 1,180 3,200 560	503,170 34,040 112,950 20,490 26,800 46,230 14,770 38,570 23,700 45,210 70,990 17,870 30,010 21,540	48,720 880 10,470 6,260 1,630 2,300 810 10,280 3,590 3,320 1,430 1,320 2,080 4,350	386,550 8,330 78,870 40,650 16,090 19,990 4,850 67,250 46,060 31,820 18,110 13,050 16,170 25,310	889,720 42,370 191,820 61,140 42,890 66,220 105,820 69,760 77,030 89,100 30,920 46,180 46,850
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	22,990 7,850 9,800 1,290 2,490 1,560	237,070 83,820 99,460 17,590 20,600	6,600 1,050 3,930 210 770	61,620 11,660 34,840 2,850 6,730 5,540	298,690 95,480 134,300 20,440 27,330 21,140	23,710 8,110 10,160 1,300 2,580	241,810 85,820 101,570 17,680 21,070	6,670 1,060 3,990 210 770	62,200 11,760 35,240 2,870 6,780 5,550	304,010 97,580 136,810 20,550 27,850 21,220
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	21,620 3,480 290	337,550 66,690 4,020 18,790	30,490 3,700 350 5,170	195,650 20,370 1,890 31,130	533,200 87,060 5,910 49,920	21,980 3,490 290	340,800 66,850 4,030	30,970 3,700 350 5,370	198,010 20,410 1,900 32,030	538,810 87,260 5,930 51,230
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	960 4,730 11,140	18,260 89,600 140,190	4,180 2,720	28,470 22,110 91,680	46,730 111,710	1,080 980 4,880	18,340 91,110	4,200 2,780	28,510 22,520	46,850 113,630
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph	6,640 2,330 380 540 920 240	157,170 75,350 12,910 8,590 11,150 4,880	14,370 12,500 3,220 400 1,300 2,530 770	118,000 40,050 3,730 8,890 20,450 6,680	231,870 275,170 115,400 16,640 17,480 31,600 11,560	11,260 6,710 2,340 380 550 930 240	141,270 158,260 75,410 12,920 8,850 11,180 4,880	14,570 12,540 3,230 400 1,320 2,530 770	92,640 118,350 40,120 3,740 8,990 20,470 6,680	276,610 115,530 16,660 17,840 31,650 11,560
Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	90 2,140	6,510 37,780	100 4,180	2,010 36,190	8,520 73,970	90 2,180	6,520 38,500	100 4,190	2,010 36,340	8,530 74,840
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting  Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	79,750 63,860 11,740 4,150	1,303,490 1,014,590 66,640 222,260	5,430 3,580 1,060 790	49,160 33,790 7,840 7,530	1,352,650 1,048,380 74,480 229,790	82,400 66,030 12,040 4,330	1,340,830 1,044,860 68,140 227,830	5,610 3,720 1,080 810	50,110 34,570 7,950 7,590	1,390,940 1,079,430 76,090 235,420
Gas	7,120 2,960 3,860 300	336,850 131,460 171,890 33,500	3,110 1,120 1,760 230	38,670 13,840 22,870 1,960	375,520 145,300 194,760 35,460	7,220 2,990 3,910 320	342,690 133,790 174,670 34,230	3,150 1,130 1,780 240	39,090 13,970 23,140 1,980	381,780 147,760 197,810 36,210
Iransport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc.,	45,320 18,900 1,610 430 3,920 6,850 1,700	1,443,370 485,490 212,180 21,970 159,850 158,800 104,160	16,120 1,950 1,420 200 1,140 680 270	246,040 38,720 51,180 2,600 14,570 9,460 3,040	1,689,410 524,210 263,360 24,570 174,420 168,260 107,200	45,950 19,050 1,690 450 4,000 6,980 1,710	1,471,200 489,910 220,030 22,340 163,050 162,520 106,780	16,240 1,950 1,420 200 1,150 700 280	248,830 38,920 51,620 2,620 14,660 9,570 3,050	1,720,030 528,830 271,650 24,960 177,710 172,090 109,830
Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage Distributive Trades	820 380 8,690 1,590 430 88,110	45,230 22,000 195,620 24,080 13,990 1,133,470	140 240 8,330 1,390 360 190,140	3,060 6,850 102,410 11,450 2,700 1,155,930	48,290 28,850 298,030 35,530 16,690 2,289,400	850 390 8,790 1,610 430	46,350 22,170 199,740 24,260 14,050 1,164,910	150 240 8,390 1,400 360 194,240	3,080 6,860 104,210 11,540 2,700	49,430 29,030 303,950 35,800 16,750 2,341,250
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	5,090 4,270	116,810 71,560	4,240 2,950	32,560 28,490	149,370	92,910 5,320 4,460	121,530 73,450	4,310 2,990	1,176,340 33,420 29,150	154,950 102,600
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)  Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods  Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	6,850 33,000 8,760 26,860	121,370 304,550 167,160 332,480	7,960 48,770 14,290 107,600	57,140 301,690 103,180 595,300	178,510 606,240 270,340 927,780	7,330 34,960 9,320 28,150	124,650 314,330 171,090 340,010	8,240 49,890 14,590 109,750	58,660 306,190 104,700 605,870	183,310 620,520 275,790 945,880
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers  Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service  Professional Services	3,280 7,870 10,940 2,360 8,580	19,540 273,490 980,340 431,070 549,270	4,330 21,200 13,390 5,400 7,990	37,570 185,860 360,570 171,200 189,370	57,110 459,350 1,340,910 602,270 738,640	3,370 8,010 11,240 2,540 8,700	19,850 278,070 1,006,650 447,440 559,210	4,470 21,340 13,640 5,570 8,070	38,350 187,770 368,820 176,950 191,870	58,200 465,840 1,375,470 624,390 751,080
Accountancy. Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services. Miscellaneous Services	13,890 3,820 2,650 1,560 1,850 50 3,960 21,650	555,880 41,640 216,750 30,310 172,240 10,330 84,610 432,870	38,010 3,650 6,190 6,710 15,860 410 5,190 64,590	1,031,580 25,580 428,930 46,680 454,970 11,280 64,140 1,205,960	1,587,460 67,220 645,680 76,990 627,210 21,610 148,750 1,638,830	14,190 3,880 2,790 1,590 1,870 60 4,000 22,910	567,200 42,300 222,140 30,770 176,020 10,600 85,370 441,600	38,660 3,720 6,320 6,830 16,130 420 5,240 66,820	1,051,860 25,930 437,400 47,490 464,800 11,580 64,660 1,227,480	1,619,060 68,230 659,540 78,260 640,820 22,180 150,030 1,669,080
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating,	4,100 2,110 6,660 3,710	61,020 41,760 182,970 30,660	4,490 5,990 16,440 10,540	76,980 42,510 513,030 107,400	138,000 84,270 696,000 138,060	4,220 2,170 7,140 3,920	62,030 42,460 186,570 31,420	4,570 6,000 16,970 10,850	77,940 42,680 519,380 109,780	139,970 85,140 705,950 141,200
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services  Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	720 1,310 180 410 2,450	11,530 16,380 9,500 27,660 51,390 7,330	3,290 8,310 5,900 5,650 3,980	33,890 35,060 121,840 216,370 58,880 810	45,420 51,440 131,340 244,030 110,270 8,140	780 1,390 190 420 2,680	11,820 16,810 9,600 27,880 53,010 7,590	3,340 8,560 6,460 5,960 4,110	34,400 35,850 127,430 219,960 60,060 830	46,220 52,660 137,030 247,840 113,070 8,420
GRAND TOTAL	698 000	13,840,000	705,000		21,190,000	723,000	14,136,000	731,000	San Contract Contract	21,660,000

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1954

#### **Employment\***

It is estimated that the total working population increased by about 270,000 in 1954 and numbered some 23,818,000 at the end of the year. The number of women increased by nearly 170,000 and the number of men by about 100,000. The increase in the number of women during 1954 was slightly greater than in the previous year, while the increase in the number of men was over the eard-a-half times as great as in the previous year.

The size of the Forces fell by 18,000 during the year to a total of

The number in civil employment increased by about 350,000 (1½ per cent.) during 1954, and at the end of the year was about 22,714,000. This was the greatest increase since 1947. The number of women rose by about 190,000 (2½ per cent.) and the number of men by some 160,000 (one per cent.). The increase reflects the economic expansion which has taken place since 1952, when there were temperature decline in the growth of the working when there was a temporary decline in the growth of the working population since the war. The net effect of the changes in total man-power and its distribution between the Forces, civil employment and other categories is shown in the following Table:—

		ength sands) at		ange g 1954
	December, 1953	December, 1954	'000s	Per cent.
Total Working Population	 23,549	23,818	+ 269	+ 1
of which :—     Men     Women	15,949 7,600	16,050 7,768	+ 101 + 168	+ 2
H.M. Forces and Women's S Ex-Service Men and Wom	850	832	- 18	- 2
Release Leave	6	6		_
Total in Civil Employment of which :-	22,363	22,714	+ 351	+ 11
Men	14,901	15,060	+ 159	+ 1
Women	7,462	7,654	+ 192	+ 21
Registered Unemployed†	345	280	- 65	- 19
Wholly Unemployed	330	266	- 64	- 19
Temporarily Stoppedt	15	14	- 1	- 6½

It will be seen from the above Table that the increase in civil employment during the year was accompanied, as was the similar increase in 1953, by a further fall in unemployment. Changes in the distribution of man-power in civil employment in 1954 are shown in the Table below:—

Industry or Service		ength isands) at	Change during 1954			
Object Control Control	December,	December, 1954	'000s	Per cent.		
Basic Industries  Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture and Fishing  Total, Basic Industries  Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and Vehicles Textiles Clothing (including footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco	784 82 375 1,711 1,043 3,995 497 4,310 998 697 870	784 81 376 1,692 1,022 3,955 509 4,487 995 685 905	- 1 + 1 - 19 - 21 - 40 - 40 + 12 + 177 - 3 - 12 + 35 + 49	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Other Manufactures	1,541	1,590				
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,913	9,171	+ 258	+ 3		
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,419 2,725	1,438 2,802	+ 19 + 77	+ 1½ + 3		
laneous Services	3,991	4,037	+ 46	+ 1		
Public Administration:  National Government Service Local Government Service	597 723	583 728	- 14 + 5	- 2½ + ½		
Total in Civil Employment	22,363	22,714	+ 351	+ 11		

It will be seen from the above Table that the rise in civil employ It will be seen from the above Table that the rise in civil employment was primarily due to the increase in the manufacturing industries, although there were also substantial increases in the distributive trades and in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. In the industry groups shown separately above, the largest percentage increases were in the metals, engineering and vehicles group (4 per cent.), where the increases were chiefly in vehicles and in the industries making electrical goods and equipment, and in the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries (4 per cent.). Among the basic industries, the numbers in agriculture and transport showed a further decline, but the numbers in coal mining remained stable. There was a further decrease in the numbers employed in National Government Service. More detailed figures for a large number of individual industries will be found in the Table on pages 52 and 53 of this GAZETTE.

opulation incorporate the series of the GAZETTE.

† End of month estimates.

† Most, if not all, persons registered as temporarily stopped are on the pay-rolls of employers and included in the number in civil employment. It is necessary, herefore, in estimating the total working population, to omit the figures on the "temporarily stopped" line.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was considerably lower in each month of 1954 than in the corresponding month of 1953. The monthly reductions occurred both among males and among females, and they were spread over the great majority of industrial groups. The average number registered as unemployed in 1954 was 285,000, compared with 342,000 in 1953 and 414,000 in 1952.

342,000 in 1953 and 414,000 in 1952.

Between December, 1953, and January, 1954, there was the usual increase in unemployment due to the termination of Christmas work and the registration of school-leavers. There was a further increase between January and February, mainly in the building and contracting industries. Thereafter there was a continuous reduction month by month till July, the total in that month being 220,000 compared with 387,000 in February. In August there was an increase of nearly 20,000 as a result of the registration of children leaving school at the end of the summer term. During the last quarter of the year the normal seasonal increase occurred in agriculture, building and contracting and the catering trades. in agriculture, building and contracting and the catering trades. In December, however, the total number registered as unemployed was 65,000 lower than the corresponding figure in December, 1953. The figures for the two dates were as follows:—

	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped	Total
Males:			
7th December, 1953	200,000	7,000	207,000
6th December, 1954	157,000	6,000	163,000
Females:			
7th December, 1953	110,000	4,000	114,000
6th December, 1954	88,000	5,000	93,000

There was little change in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped. Among the wholly unemployed, however, the number of males decreased from 200,000 to 157,000 and the number of females from 110,000 to 88,000. Over the twelve months there were decreases in the great majority of the industries (numbering about 170) for which separate figures are available. The largest decreases were in the building and contracting industries and the distributive and catering trades. In the group of manufacturing industries, taken as a whole, the decrease amounted to 23,000 (it will be seen from the Table in the preceding column that the increase in employment in those industries during the year was very much greater). The industrial analysis of the numbers unemployed in December, 1954, shows that 30 per cent. of the total had been last employed in manufacturing industries, 12 per cent. in building and contracting, 10 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades, 9 per cent. in the distributive trades and 7 per cent. in transport and communications.

The number who had been continuously unemployed throughout the year was 27,000, compared with 33,000 for 1953. The total of 27,000 who had been unemployed throughout 1954 included 12,500

persons aged 55 and over.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of the year are shown in the Table below:—

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
7th December, 1953 11th January, 1954 15th February, , 15th March, , 12th April, , 10th May, , 14th June, , 12th July, , 13th September, , 11th October, , 15th November, , 6th December, ,	201,916 232,379 252,868 217,410 193,240 177,320 151,203 137,947 140,073 153,570 160,651 158,685	5,550 12,548 8,795 6,728 10,055 7,381 4,829 5,639 16,260 8,996 6,029 5,223 4,666	107,963 114,235 115,558 111,030 102,412 97,050 78,654 71,197 68,939 78,193 87,524 91,037 87,524	6,364 13,694 10,082 7,698 10,878 7,675 4,835 5,350 14,060 8,765 6,791 6,148 5,728	321,793 372,856 387,303 342,866 316,585 289,426 239,521 220,133 239,609 236,027 253,914 263,059 256,308

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemploy in December, 1954, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1953, and December, 1954, in each Administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Indianal.

Region	Numb registe 6th Decen	ers at	Decrease December and Decem	Percentage unemployed at 6th December,	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	1954
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern Western Western Northern Southand Wales	30,388 7,589 5,757 10,888 5,889 4,425 9,239 23,349 13,744 37,010 13,073	14,289 3,683 4,813 6,200 3,487 3,435 4,723 14,563 9,990 19,909 7,865	13,432 1,194 1,851 931 2,798 793 4,130 9,589 3,145 2,909 3,343	5,601 876 1,282 874 2,056 15 1,645 3,714 1,692 2,765 850	0.8 1.0 1.1 1.6 0.5 0.8 1.3 2.7 2.7
Great Britain	163,351	92,957	44,115	21,370	1.2
Northern Ireland	24,111	8,803	3,529	426	7.0
United Kingdom	187,462	101,760	47,644	21,796	1.4

#### REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 104,000 (-14,000 males and -90,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,714,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 11,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 30,000, and other histries and services a decrease of 63,000. The total working pulation, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 92,000 from 23,910,000 to 23,818,000 (the figures for November and earlier dates have been revised—

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 245,314 to 280,879 between 6th December, 1954, and 10th January, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 10,994 to 16,968. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 31,346 among males and 10,193

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 146 at the end of January, compared with 144 at the

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 51 to 71.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 104,000 (-14,000 males in England and Wales, and the retail furnishing and allied trades, and the employees of British Railways other than the locomotive and the employees of British Railways other than the locomotive

#### Retail Prices

At 18th January, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), compared with 145 at 14th December, 1954, and with 140 at 12th January, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of tea, most kinds of meat and vegetables, and cooking apples, partly offset by substantial falls in the prices of eggs and

#### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during January 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 44,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 91,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 191, and, in addition, 8 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## FINAL REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO RAILWAY WAGES DISPUTE

The Final Report has recently been published of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute about wages between the British Transport Commission and the National Union of Railwaymen. The conclusions of the Court on the main issues involved in the dispute were given in the Interim Report (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 10). The Final Report, in addition to giving the detailed comments and conclusions of the Court, outlines the history of the dispute, from July, 1953, when a claim was made for a 15 per cent, increase in rates of pay, up to the time when notice of decision to strike was in rates of pay, up to the time when notice of decision to strike was given by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Court of Inquiry was appointed on 23rd December, 1954. Sections of the Report summarise the arguments advanced before the Court by the National Union of Railwaymen and the British Transport Commission, with brief notes on the submissions made by the two railway unions not directly concerned in the dispute the Commission, with brief notes on the submissions made by the two railway unions not directly concerned in the dispute, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association. A note on the background to the dispute describes the Machinery of Negotiation for Railway Staff set up by an agreement made in 1935 and still in force, and appendices to the Report set out precise details of the numbers, rates of pay, etc., of the various grades of "conciliation staff", numbering in all about 350,000, to whom the dispute was confined. In their comments on the negotiations between the British Transport Commission and the National Union of Railwaymen, leading up to the Union's decision to call a nation-wide strike on the January, 1955, the Court say that the action of the Union in

the Union's subsequent of October, 1954, which had been ratified and was already in operation, was without precedent in railway negotiations. They also describe as calling for condemnation the Union's subsequent stipulation that negotiations could proceed only as a continuation of the original claim of July, 1953, and their insistence on a prior assurance of substantial 953, and their insistence on a prior assurance of substantial concessions before negotiations had even begun. At the same time he Report criticises the arguments used by the Commission luring the negotiations. The crux of the difficulty in the dispute trose, in the Court's view, from the Commission's endeavour to neet the claims of the Union on lines of argument which are nutually contradictory. A partial explanation of the conduct of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and sense of the Union was to be found in the exasperation and the union was to be found in the exasperation and the union was to be found in the exasperation and the union was to be found in the exasperation and the union was to be found in the exasperation and the union was to be found in the exasperation was the union was to be found in the exasperation was the union was tration engendered by the Commission's replies to the Union's

The Report examines, in the light of the statements and actions of the British Transport Commission itself, the financial obligations of the Commission under the Transport Act, 1947, which required the Commission that the Hansport Act, 1947, which required the Commission to balance revenue with expenditure "taking one year with another", and other considerations affecting the capacity of the Commission to pay increased wages. The Court concluded that the statutory obligation did not by itself operate as a bar to be payment of adequate wages for efficient service unless a point and been reached where the imposition of further burdens of expenditure made the ultimate achievement of the Commission". enditure made the ultimate achievement of the Commission's tatutory duty over their chosen period of years an impossibility.

It was not, the Report says, within the terms of reference of the Court to investigate the sources from which any necessary wage increases could be financed. The Court wished, however, to draw particular attention in this connection to the view expressed at the Inquiry by the Commission that increased charges to railway users not only had to be fully justified but also could be made only within competitive limits, and that for 1955 a substantial deficit was likely to remain and must be met by the public somehow, since the Commission have no reserves.

The Court recall that in their Interim Report they expressed the view that since the pation had provided by extrate that there should

The Court recall that in their Interim Report they expressed the view that, since the nation had provided by statute that there should be a nationalised system of railway transport, it should not be expected that the rates of wages for railway employees should be established below those paid in comparable industry. In dealing more fully with this point, the Final Report says that it is implicit in the view the Court had expressed that the wage must be properly earned and that to be fair it must be not only no lower than it should be, but also no higher than it should be. The employer is entitled to expect and the employee is bound to give a foir day's work be, but also no higher than it should be. The employer is entitled to expect, and the employee is bound to give, a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. Where, as in the case of the British Transport Commission, many of the normal factors determining wage rates are absent, it is necessary, the Court say, to fall back on the expedient of relating wages to those paid in such comparable industries as may be found. It is emphasised that in the special circumstances of the railway industry both employer and employee alike have a special obligation to promote efficiency and productivity and that no properly run industry should be called upon to carry redundant staff.

The Court give a number of reasons for the view, already expressed in their Interim Report, that there was a case for a critical

The Court give a number of reasons for the view, already expressed in their Interim Report, that there was a case for a critical re-examination of all wage rates for "conciliation staff" covered by the agreement of 8th October, 1954. Among other considerations, the Court took into account the award made by the Railway Staff National Tribunal in November, 1954, granting wage increases to locomotive staff, and the Union's contention, which the Court felt had some substance, that the existing wage rates did not offer sufficient incentive or reward for workers in the grades calling for higher degrees of skill and responsibility.

The Court refer to the questions of surplus man-power on the railways and improvements in economy and efficiency. They

railways and improvements in economy and efficiency. They point out that both parties to the dispute agreed that there was room for further economies and further improvements in the provision of services, and that it was not claimed that the problems of over-staffing or of restrictive practices had been wholly or satisfactorily solved. Mention is also made in the Report of failures in labour relations and other causes of difficulty and disagreement tween the British Transport Commission and the National Union of Railwaymen. The present position in these matters is described as "unhappy", and the Court conclude their Report with the suggestion that there is need for a more searching and detailed

inquiry.

The Report has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9372) and copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. including postage).

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 13A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

<sup>\*</sup> In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working opulation incorporate the revisions described on pages 41 and 51 of this issue

#### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 5th January, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales. The Orders took effect from 24th January.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male The Orders raise the imminimal time rate for ordinary many workers 21 years and over from 120s. 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 by 10s. a week to 168s. for men 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 9s. to 154s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in partition or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas, except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 91s. to 96s. a week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 91s. did not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 85s. to 90s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. an hour. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21, in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment, and in holiday remuneration.

There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, holidays with pay or public holidays, but the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by increases in the values fixed for board and lodging, board or individual meals supplied to a worker.

#### DISABLED PERSONS IN **GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT**

A Statement\* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1954, has been presented to Parliament by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published quarterly returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The quarterly returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1954, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-Industrial	629,938	36,802	5.8
Industrial	417,600	20,961	5.0

In addition, 453, or 85.0 per cent., of a total of 533 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons under the Act.

By the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, the standard percentage for the purpose of the Act is 3 per cent. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 210).

#### REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 26th March. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1937, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men, if born within the dates specified above, must register on the prescribed date must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service.

With certain exceptions, any man registering for service in the

\* Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1954, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 9349. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only in the most exceptional circumstances. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to apprentices and men in a similar position, articled pupils, etc., or students in full-time attendance at technical classes. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards. possible afterwards.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

## ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND **OUARRIES IN 1954**

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and reportably injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain ably injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1954 have recently been announced by the Ministry of Fuel and Power. The announcement is intended, for the purpose of ensuring earlier publication, to replace the "Provisional Statement of Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain" which in previous years was published by H.M. Stationery Office and placed on sale (see, for instance, the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1954, page 84).

During 1954 a total of 429 persons were killed at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries, compared with 446 in 1953. In addition, a total of 2,029 persons were reportably injured, compared with 2,099 in 1953. "Reportable 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. Inspectors of Mines at the time of their

At mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, which includes At mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, which includes mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, the number of persons killed in 1954 was 371, including 328 in accidents underground and 43 in accidents at the surface. In 1953 the corresponding figures were 392, 344, and 48 respectively. Of the fatalities from accidents underground in 1954, 180 were caused by falls of ground, 87 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, and five were caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust. Compared with 1953, there were decreases in each of three categories. Deaths caused by falls of ground decreased by three categories. Deaths caused by falls of ground decreased by one and deaths caused by haulage and transport accidents and by explosions of firedamp and coal dust decreased by six and ten, respectively. Underground fatalities from other causes, including shaft accidents, increased by one from 55 in 1953 to 56 in 1954 Accidents at the surface were, as the figures above show, responsible in 1954 for a total number of deaths which was five fewer than the total for the previous year; surface accidents are not classified separately by their causes.

The number of persons reportably injured at coal mines in 1954 was 1,854, compared with 1,958 in 1953. The numbers injured in accidents which occurred underground totalled 1,670 in 1954 and 1,763 in 1953. The total for 1954 included 678 who were injured by falls of ground, 428 injured in haulage and transport accidents and 49 by explosions of firedamp or coal dust. There were decreases compared with 1953 of 55 in the numbers injured by falls of ground and of 25 in those injured in haulage and report accidents, but the number of persons injured by explosions port accidents, but the number of persons injured by explosion of firedamp and coal dust increased by eight. Reportable injurie from other causes underground decreased from 536 in 1953 to 515 in 1954. At the surface, the number of persons reportably injured from all causes was 184 in 1954, compared with 195 in 1953.

At mines as defined by the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872, there were six fatalities in 1954, compared with nine in 1953 Of the fatalities in 1954, five resulted from accidents underground Of the fatalities in 1954, five resulted from accidents underground, all of them being caused by falls of ground, and one from an accident at the surface. The number of persons reportably injured increased from 26 in 1953 to 36 in 1954, which included 29 who were injured in underground accidents. Of the persons who sustained injury underground in 1954, 11 were injured by falls of ground, three in haulage and transport accidents, and two by explosions of firedamp. Miscellaneous causes (including shaft accidents) accounted for the remaining 13 injuries to persons. Seven persons were injured in surface accidents. Seven persons were injured in surface accidents.

At quarries, 52 persons were killed in 1954, seven more than in 1953. Accidents in connection with haulage and transport resulted in 17 deaths, compared with 14 in the previous year. There was also an increase from 11 in 1953 to 15 in 1954 in the number of persons killed by falls of ground. Fatalities from other causes, including blasting, totalled 20, the same figure as in the previous year. The number of persons reportably injured was 139 in 1954, compared with 115 in 1953. The total for 1954 included 23 persons who were injured by falls of ground, 34 in haulage and transport accidents, and 22 in blasting accidents. Compared with 1953, these figures showed a decrease of six in injuries due to falls of ground, but increases of four in blasting injuries due to falls of ground, but increases of four in blasting accidents and six in haulage and transport accidents. Injuries due to all other causes increased from 40 in 1953 to 60 in 1954.

## REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1952

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1952 has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. net (3s. 2d. uding postage).

#### mbers of Mines and Inspections

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1955

During 1952 there were 1,579 mines at work under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. Those producing coal numbered 1,427, of which 97 were worked by the National Coal Board and the remainder of were worked by the National Coal Board and the remainder mider licence from the Board. The other mines produced tratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay. The average number f persons employed at mines in 1952 was 744,000, and the number f man-shifts worked was 186.5 million, compared with 726,300

In man-shifts worked was 180's infinition, compared with 720,300 and 181's million, respectively, in 1951.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 7,284, of which 17,963 were underground and 9,321 surface is spections. Of those made below ground, 14,955 were made on any shifts, 1,842 on afternoon shifts and 1,166 on night shifts. hifts were 8,105, 1,165, and 51 respections on day, afternoon and night hifts were 8,105, 1,165, and 51 respectively. Complete inspections were carried out at 832 mines. Examiners appointed under the coal Mines Act on behalf of workmen made 4,646 inspections at 47 mines, and H.M. Inspectors received reports of 3,947 inspections and at 795 mines by Safety Board examiners.

The number of persons killed at mines under the Act during 952 was 420, the lowest number on record, compared with 487 in 1951 and an average of 583 in the previous ten years. During 952 the number of fatalities which occurred underground decreased by 72 to 376, but the number at the surface increased by five to 44. The death rate per 100,000 man-shifts worked ell from 0.27 in 1951 to 0.23 in 1952. The number of persons eportably injured, however, rose from 1,942 in 1951 to 2,109 in 952, so that the total number of persons killed and reportably injured increased from 2,429 in 1951 to 2,529, a result, the Report tates, which cannot be regarded with any satisfaction. For ates, which cannot be regarded with any satisfaction. For the purpose of these figures a person is included as "killed" if the dies as a result of the accident within a period of one year and one day from the date of the accident, and as "reportably included as "seportably included as "seporta ared" when any accident occurs which either (a) causes any eture of the head or of any limb, or any dislocation of a limb, any serious personal injury; or (b) is caused by any explosion gas or coal dust or any explosive, or by electricity, or by overinding. Accidents not immediately reportable but causing sablement for more than three days increased from 234,400 238,100, but, as there was an increase in the number of persons oyed, there was little change in the rate compared with the ous year, when it was reported that there was one accident bry three persons employed. The Report points out that idence of minor accidents is affected by factors other than ose influencing the rate of serious accidents and fails to reflect every material improvements in mining conditions that have ten place over the last decade, during which fatal accidents we fallen by 52 per cent. and non-fatal accidents by 25 per cent. Falls of ground continued to cause the greatest number of cidents and, in 1952, resulted in 187 fatalities and 795 reportable juries. Compared with 1951, there was a decrease of 11 in a number of persons killed but an increase of 62 in the number persons killed but an increase of 62 in the number persons reportably injured. The Report states that there is justification for this check to the steady reduction, evident in a decade prior to 1950, in accidents caused by falls of ground, rticularly in view of the wider use of various aids to effective oport. Greater attention to accepted principles, especially the plication in good time of supports with sufficient resistance protect the workman at his place of work, would result in further ge reductions in the numbers of accidents from this cause. The mbers of persons killed and reportably injured in accidents courring in connection with underground transport and haulage courring in connection with underground transport and haulage reased from 88 and 461, respectively, in 1951, to 110 and 503, pectively, in 1952. The total of 613 casualties in 1952 was per cent. higher than in 1951. This reversal of the downward and in transport casualties recorded since 1938 is described as satisfactory and H.M. Chief Inspector recommends an implication of transport casualties recorded since 1938 is described as a satisfactory and H.M. Chief Inspector recommends an implication of transport casualties are considered to the constant of transport practices and carried and critical review of transport practices and carried carried to the constant of the constant o satisfactory and H.M. Chief Inspector recommends an imdiate and critical review of transport practices and equipment
oughout the coalfields. Explosions and fires in 1952 caused
that deaths and 36 reportable injuries, compared with 100 deaths
deaths and 22 reportable injuries in 1951. Accidents arising from the
end of explosives increased in 1952 despite measures taken to
ture a higher standard of safety. It had been expected that
the semeasures, viz., the extended and improved training of shot
ears, the application of new legislation on 1st February, 1952
the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 390), and
the widespread distribution of the "Handbook on Shotfiring in
all Mines" would result in a reduction in the accident figure.
The Report explains that any accident from the use of explosives e Report explains that any accident from the use of explosives immediately reportable however slight the personal injury olved, and states that there can be no reasonable excuse for fact that non-fatal accidents in this category accounted for be lact that non-tatal accidents in this category accounted for 5 per cent. of the total from all causes. The operation of shot ting is potentially so dangerous, particularly in a mine where fredamp is a hazard, that accidents should be rare by reason of the great care taken. The numbers of persons killed and reportably niured in 1952 in accidents in shafts were 23 and 27, respectively, compared with 17 and 14, respectively, in 1951. All the fatalities could, it is stated, have been prevented by discipline, proper hipervision, and the use of plant designed for safety as well as for

## THE TIME ELEMENT IN COSTING\*

This is the title of a recently revised booklet describing a method of obtaining accurate labour costs, that has had the approval of manufacturers over many years. This method results in the saving of time, reduction of costs, increase of efficiency, and speed in securing accurate data.

> \* Ask for this booklet, ref. J576/5, and it will be sent to you without cost or obligation.

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production. Fatalities caused by accidents on the surface also increased in the year 1952 (from 39 in 1951 to 44 in 1952) but the number of reportable injuries fell from 204 in 1951 to 198 in 1952.

A first step was made during the year towards restoring the full requirements of the Coal Mines (Training) General Regulations, 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945, page 176), by the issue of a new Exemption, the Coal Mines (Training) (Longwall and Supervision) Exemption, 1952, to replace the Exemption which expired in June, 1952. Under the provisions of the new Exemption, 2,578 parts of production faces were set aside for training and notified to the Inspectorate. A considerable increase in the rate of recruitment was reported in most Divisions and at some of the Group Training Centres overcrowding was unavoidsome of the Group Training Centres overcrowding was unavoidable. During 1952, 39,135 new entrants received preliminary able. During 1952, 39,135 new entrants received preliminary training, an increase of more than 8,500 compared with 1951. At the end of the year there were some 70 Training Centres in operation. In addition, 57 Technical Schools and Colleges were giving instruction in mining science, general education, workshop practice and physical education. The number of persons who received coal-face training increased by more than 3,000 compared with the figure for 1951. Only 30 per cent. of all the persons trained in 1952 were, however, trained on fully-reserved faces. Approval was given during the year for 126 new coal-face training schemes for fully-reserved faces. Over 85,000 persons have received coal-face training, in at least one operation, since 1st January, 1947, when the Training Regulations came into force. The numbers of persons killed and reportably injured while undergoing training, or during the first six months of their employment at collieries prior to commencing an approved preliminary training at collieries prior to commencing an approved preliminary training course for work below ground, were 11 and 55 respectively, compared with 6 and 47 in 1951. All the persons killed and 40 of those who were reportably injured were involved in accidents below ground. After investigation, 53, or 80 per cent., of the accidents were classified as avoidable. In 30 cases there was evidence that the accidents could have been avoided by ordinary caution in a further 17 cases there was reslect as here were respectively. caution, in a further 17 cases there was neglect or breach of Act or Rules by officials or workmen, and in six cases the plant was defective. In commenting on the position the Chief Inspector states that the figures represent a challenge to the industry which all concerned should endeavour to meet

Further considerable progress was made during the year in the application of measures to prevent and suppress dust at the coal-face. At the end of 1952 about 83 per cent. of the coal-face known to need such treatment was being treated by infusion, wet cutting, or spraying. Dust sampling carried out by the

National Coal Board increased considerably during the year and disclosed increases in the length of face considered to require

Other matters concerning health which are referred to in the Report are medical services and facilities for dealing with sick and Report are medical services and facilities for dealing with sick and injured persons, and the scheme for administering morphia. New cases of pneumoconiosis diagnosed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations numbered 3,143, compared with 3,154 in 1951. Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 254 new cases were granted certificates of disablement, compared with 487 in 1951. Research into the problems associated with pneumoconiosis continued and con-

siderable progress was made during the year in the planning the National Coal Board "20 Pit Scheme" in which X-ray the National Coal Board "20 Pit Scheme" in which X-ray examinations of men employed at selected pits will be made at two-yearly intervals over a period of about ten years. Other diseases discussed briefly in the Report are spirochaetal jaundice, "beat" conditions, and dermatitis. By Regulations which came into operation on 10th December, 1952, all new entrants under the age of 21 years are required to be medically examined by doctors approved for the purpose by the Minister of Fuel and Power (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1953, page 11).

Appendices to the Report contain statistical tables, graphs, diagrams, and other relevant information.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### **Decisions on Questions of Classification** and Insurability

The sixth of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see the issue for October, 1953, page 353), containing leading decisions of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and insurability of employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has recently been published \*

The decisions included in the pamphlet affect a person working under a contract of service who in getting to and from his employment incurred expenditure which exceeded his remuneration; a cricket umpire; a tutorial research student; timber fellers; a theatrical producer; a part-time medical specialist at a hospital; a member of an Area Electricity Board who was also a member and choirman of an Area Electricity Correction (Correction Correction). and chairman of an Area Electricity Consultative Council; a golf professional; and an ice-cream vendor.

#### National Insurance Act, 1954 (Commencement) Order, 1955

On 7th January the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance Act, 1954 (Commencement) Order, 1955. This Order prescribes the dates from which the increased pensions and other national insurance and industrial injuries benefits provided by the National Insurance Act, 1954 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 11), will be payable. The Order also specifies the date from which the higher weekly rates of contributions will be introduced.

The appointed days prescribed in the Order are as follows: 25th April, for retirement pensions, widow's benefits, guardian's allowance and industrial death benefits; 16th May, for maternity benefits; 19th May, for unemployment benefits, sickness benefit, and industrial injury and disablement benefits; and 6th June, for the increased rates of contributions payable under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes. Details of the main changes in the rates of national insurance and industrial injury benefits and of contributions were published in the December, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE (page 413). issue of this GAZETTE (page 413).

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1955 No. 45 (C.1)) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

#### Regulations about Increases in certain **National Insurance Benefits**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955. As it was considered that the Regulations should, on account of urgency, come into operation without delay, provisional regulations entitled the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 46; price 9d. net, 10½d. including postage) were made on 7th January by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury. These Provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 15th January, are in the same terms as the preliminary draft regulations.

The main effect of the Regulations is that those persons whose national insurance benefit is at a rate lower than the standard rate because of a deficient record of contributions will have their rate of benefit increased approximately in proportion to the increase in the appropriate standard rate of benefit provided under the National Insurance Act, 1954. The Regulations also provide for increases in the reduced rates of benefit which are paid to hospital in-patients after certain periods of free in-patient treatment. after certain periods of free in-patient treatment.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 47; price 9d. net, 10½d. including postage), were also made on 7th January by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. These Regulations increase the sub-standard rates of benefit payable under the transitional regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

\* Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability. Pamphlet M.6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5\frac{1}{2}d. including postage).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 48; price 4d. net, 5½d. including postage) were also made on 7th January by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, and relate to certain benefits payable under regulations made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. This Instrument makes consequential increases in benefit under the Industrial Injuries scheme following the National Insurance Act, 1954.

#### **Availability Conditions for Receipt** of Unemployment Benefit

On 25th January the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefith Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 143). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1954, page 195), whose Report has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 40 (Session 1954–55). Certain amendments recommended by the Committee have been incorporated in the Regulations, which otherwise reproduce the terms of the preliminary draft.

The new Regulations came into operation on 3rd February. They amend the conditions under which persons following subsidiary occupations may receive unemployment benefit, and, in particular, increase from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. the daily amount which may be earned by such persons without loss of benefit. The Regulations also define "unemployment" in relation to The Regulations also define "unemployment" in relation to persons claiming unemployment benefit who place restrictions of various kinds on the work they are willing to take. In general persons who place restrictions on the work they are willing to take and as a result have no reasonable prospects of securing employment will not be eligible for unemployment benefit unless their lack of prospects of obtaining employment consistent with the restrictions is due only to temporarily adverse industrial conditions. Under the new Regulations the position of disabled persons is fully safeguarded; no account is to be taken of restrictions due to physical disability. Provision is also made for excluding from the effect of the Regulations a person who has placed restrictions on the work he will do if the restrictions are reasonable having regard to his usual occupation and the time he has been unemployed.

On 27th January the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury, also made the National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulation 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 144). These Regulations remove certain special conditions for unemployment benefit imposed on married women and on persons working only on one or two days a week who were insured under the old scheme, as the Advisory Committee had stated these conditions were no longer justified.

Copies of the Regulations referred to above, price 2d. net each  $(3\frac{1}{2}d.$  including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, price 4d. net  $(5\frac{1}{2}d.$  including postage), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office.

#### First Quinquennial Review of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act

The Government Actuary has recently submitted to the Treasury his Report on the First Quinquennial Actuarial Review of the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper (H.C. No. 22 of 1954-55) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. including postage)

The Act made provision for periodical reports by the Government Actuary on the operation of the Industrial Injuries scheme set up by the Act, and reports have been made at yearly intervals since the scheme came into operation on 5th July, 1948 (for a review of the latest published interim report, see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954, page 229). The first quinquennial review which has now been carried out dealt, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, with the financial condition of the Industrial Injuries Fund at 31st March, 1954, and the adequacy or otherwise of the contributions by which the Fund is supported. As the review related to the position at 31st March, 1954, the Report is based on the rates of contribution and benefit operative at that date and takes no account of changes made by the National Insurance Act, 1954, recently passed into law. A note showing

he effect of changes made by this Act on the finances of the ndustrial Injuries scheme is, however, given at the end of the

the effect of changes made by this Act on the finances of the Industrial Injuries scheme is, however, given at the end of the Report.

The Report describes the main features of the system of industrial injuries insurance introduced by the Act of 1946, setting out details of contributions and the three types of benefit at the date of the quinquennial review, and notes a number of changes in the scheme made by legislation since 1946. Under the scheme, 20½ million employed persons are insured against risks of injury, disablement or death incurred in their employment. The annual number of awards of injury benefit, which is payable for not more than 26 weeks during incapacity for work, is about three-quarters of a million. Awards of disablement benefit, which is payable if a loss of faculty has been sustained, at present amount to about 35,000 each year. Disablement benefit, which may be either a pension or a lump sum, varies in accordance with medical assessment of the nature and extent of the disability. Many disablement awards are temporary only, but there is a growing number of permanent pensioners and the annual cost of the benefit will increase steadily for many years. The most important of various supplements payable with disablement benefit is the special hardship allowance for persons whose disabilities have adversely affected their employment prospects. Death benefit, mainly in the form of widows' pensions, is awarded in respect of about 2,000 cases a year. Contributions to the Industrial Injuries scheme are payable by insured persons and their employers at flat weekly rates for men, women, boys and girls respectively. The Exchequer adds a supplement of one-fifth to the contributions, and contributions and supplements are paid into the Industrial Injuries Fund. The cost of benefits and administration is provided from the Fund and any income of the Fund surplus to expenditure is invested to yield interest which is also credited to the Fund.

The latest published Accounts of the Industrial Injury Fund were f

penditure on benefits and administration was £113 millions, ving a balance of £109 millions in the Fund. Although a abstantial fund has been built up, the Government Actuary shows that the rate at which it has accrued has been diminishing year hat the rafe at which it has accrued has been diminishing year y year and will continue to do so, owing mainly to increased xpenditure on the growing numbers of disablement and widows' ensions. Annual expenditure will continue to increase until he number of new pensioners admitted to benefit each year is alanced by the number of pensions terminated, and at that stage otal expenditure, the Report says, will exceed considerably the otal annual income from contributions and Exchequer supplements. The excess of expenditure must be met from interest on ments. The excess of expenditure must be met from interest on the balance of the Fund and weekly contributions of insured persons

the balance of the Fund and weekly contributions of insured persons and employers, with the Exchequer supplements, must therefore be sufficient to build up a fund of the necessary size for the purpose. The Government Actuary examines, with reference to statistical data which have become available from the operation of the scheme, the likely trends of future expenditure on the main benefits.

The cost of injury benefits has shown little variation from year to year if allowance is made for the introduction of higher benefit rates in 1952. The cost of disablement benefits is, however, increasing. There are special difficulties in forecasting the future expenditure on these benefits; for example, the reassessment process, by which initial provisional assessments of disablement are ultimately terminated or confirmed for life, has extended over a longer period than might have been expected, and the data so far available are, the Report says, barely sufficient to enable firm estimates to be made. Other difficulties and limitations on estimates for the future are referred to in this section of the Report, in discussing the basis of the estimates which have been made. Further details of the statistical methods used by the Government Further details of the statistical methods used by the Government Actuary in making estimates both of income and of expenditure

Further details of the statistical methods used by the Government Actuary in making estimates both of income and of expenditure in the future are given in an appendix to the Report.

The estimates contained in the Report of the future income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund have been made on the basis of the rates of benefits and contributions operative at 31st March, 1954, and on the assumption that balances in the Fund will earn interest at an average annual rate of three per cent. Annual income from contributions and Exchequer supplements during the next twenty-five years is expected to remain almost constant at about £39½ millions, while annual expenditure steadily increases from about £30 millions to nearly £53 millions, the increasing expenditure being accounted for almost entirely by the rising cost of disablement pensions (including pensions for pneumoconiosis), special hardship allowances and widows' pensions. The estimates indicate that the interest yielded by the balance in the Fund should be sufficient during the first ten years to secure that total annual income exceeds annual outgoings, and during this period the Fund is expected to grow to about £190 millions, compared with £109 millions at 31st March, 1954. In order, however, to obtain an ultimate annual income matching the ultimate annual expenditure the balance in the Fund should, by the end of the century, have been built up to about £370 millions. ultimate annual expenditure the balance in the Fund should, by the end of the century, have been built up to about £370 millions. This would require an increase of 14 per cent. in contributions. In the absence of such an increase, the Fund, after rising to £190 millions in about ten years' time, would rapidly diminish and it would be necessary, by the time the Fund was exhausted, to raise contributions by 40 per cent. The Government Actuary points out that this position is due not to any inadequacy of the contributions as originally assessed for the purpose of the 1946 Act, but to the additional liabilities placed on the Fund by subsequent legislation without provision for a corresponding increase in its resources.

A statement at the end of the Report gives revised figures for the main estimates of future income and expenditure during the next 25 years, based on the new rates of contributions and benefits next 25 years, based on the new rates of contributions and benefits laid down in the National Insurance Act, 1954 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 413, and January, 1955, page 11). On this basis, there is little difference in the growth of the balance of the Fund during the next ten years, but thereafter the balance will diminish much more rapidly. To ensure the solvency of the Fund the weekly rates of contribution prescribed by the 1954 Act would need to be increased by about 18 per cent., or about 1d. a week each from employer and worker in the case of men and smaller sums from women and juveniles. The increases in contribution rates effected by the new Act provide slightly less than one-half of the additional income required to ensure the solvency of the Fund. solvency of the Fund.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### Report on 37th Session of International Labour Conference

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament the Report by the Delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 2nd to 24th June, 1954. The Report has been published as a Command Paper.\*

The Government delegates were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. A. F. Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as adviser and substitute delegate. Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council, British Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Employers' delegate and Mr. Alfred Roberts (now Sir Alfred Roberts), C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Workers' delegate.

The Minister of Labour and National Service attended the

The Minister of Labour and National Service attended the onference and spoke during the discussion on the Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office. A summary

f his speech is given in the Report.

The Report refers to the return to the International Labour Organation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the entry into

\* International Labour Conference, 37th Session, Geneva, 2nd-24th June, 1954. Report by the Delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmd. 9374. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. including postage).

membership of Byelorussia and the Ukraine. This development, coupled with the resumption of attendance at the Conference by Albania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, and an application for membership from Rumania, gave rise to difficult problems. Many delegates were suspicious of, and hostile towards, the Soviet bloc representatives. This showed itself in action by the Employers' Group, which challenged the credentials of the Employers' representatives from the Soviet bloc and refused to nominate any of them to serve on the Committees of the Conference. Many of the Workers' delegates also were reluctant to co-operate, and objections to the credentials of the Workers' representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia were lodged by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. In their approach to these problems the United Kingdom Government delegates were guided by what the Minister of Labour and National Service had said in his speech on the Director-General's Report. The Minister had pointed out that in view of their past attitude towards the International Labour Organisation the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should not be surprised if there were people who wondered what their real intentions were in rejoining the Organisation. Her Majesty's Government for their part were willing to co-operate with the new members in pursuit of the ideals for which the International Labour Organisation stood. He urged the Conference to be patient and tolerant and to apply itself to the task in hand with a determination to make a success of it for the good of all. The Report expresses the view that until Soviet intentions become clearer the course recommended by the Minister is the wise one to follow.

The ordinary work of the Conference went on as usual and nothing happened, the Report says, to suggest anything inherent in the presence of the Soviet bloc of countries to prevent the International Labour Organisation from getting on with the job. It has, however, to be admitted that Soviet membership raises difficult problems which will call for careful thought, patience and tolerance. The unique structure of the International Labour Organisation, which embraces

employer and worker representatives, provides greater opportunities both for disruptive influences and for fruitful co-operation in the social field than almost any other international organisation. The Report, therefore, stresses the need for the democratic countries to remain on the alert to see that divisions do not grow up between them, and particularly between the United States of America and

them, and particularly between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, upon whose co-operation in the International Labour Organisation, as elsewhere, so much depends for the peace of the world and the happiness of its people.

The Conference adopted a new Recommendation on Holidays with Pay. First discussions took place on vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (under-developed countries) and penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment, and the Conference adopted conclusions on the basis of which there will be further consultation of Governments prior to second discussions on these subjects. The second discussions will take place at the next session with a view to making final decisions on Recommendations. The Conference also held a general review of the technical assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation and adopted a resolution embodying the main points of tion and adopted a resolution embodying the main points of principle which had emerged from the review.

The Report records that a tripartite observer delegation from the Gold Coast attended the Conference. This was a new development and resulted from a decision taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 124th Session in March, 1954, that such delegations from non-metropolitan territories might be invited to attend on the recommendation of the responsible Member State (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1954, page 155). This was one of the decisions taken for the closer association of nonmetropolitan territories with the work of the International Labour

The text of the Recommendation on Holidays with Pay and fifteen resolutions adopted by the Conference are given in the Appendices to the Report. An article on the Conference was published in the July, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE (page 223).

#### **European Regional Conference**

A European Regional Conference convened by the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 24th January.

The subjects on the agenda of the Conference included the role of employers and workers in programmes designed to raise productivity in Europe. Another subject for discussion was the age of retirement, including, under this heading, questions relating to the employment of older workers and the pensionable age. The other items on the agenda were the financing of social security, and the Report of the Director-General.

The United Kingdom delegation to the Conference was as follows:—Government delegates: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, was substitute Government delegate and adviser. Employers' delegate: Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Workers' delegate: Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E., Chairman, Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary, Union of Post Office Workers. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

#### **Fourth Session of Chemical Industries** Committee

The Chemical Industries Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fourth Session in Geneva on 7th February.

The agenda for the Fourth Session included consideration of the General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at the previous session; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries. Other items for consideration were: factors affecting productivity

and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries. Other items for consideration were: factors affecting productivity in the chemical industries, with special reference to work study and systems of wage payment; and problems of safety and hygiene, particularly the classification and labelling of dangerous substances. The United Kingdom Government was represented at the meeting by Miss M. Towy-Evans, Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. D. Matheson, Chemical Inspector, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' representatives were Mr. S. Chapman, Secretary to the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, and Mr. E. T. Grint, Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries

Limited. Their advisers were Mr. I. E. Baggs, Personnel Manager, Imperial Smelting Corporation Limited, Avonmouth, Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, Principal Assistant (International), British Employers' Confederation, Mr. J. C. H. McEntee, General Manager, Wilton Works, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, and Mr. A. H. Merrie, Central Labour Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. The Workers' representatives were Mr. E. Higgins, National Officer, Chemical and Allied Trades, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. J. Matthews, M.B.E., National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Their advisers were Mr. I. E. Baggs, Personnel Manager

The Third Session of the Committee, held in Geneva in September, 1952, was attended by representatives from 16 countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1952, page 383).

#### Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1954

The Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1954,\* has recently been issued by the International Labour Office. The Year Book presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to labour in sixty-five countries in all parts of the world. The countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general, the annual series give figures up to and including 1953, with monthly and quarterly figures up to June, 1954. The data are based on communications to the International Labour Office or on statistics from official publications.

The statistical Tables in the Year Book are grouped in eleven main sections, dealing with total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; consumer price indices and retail prices; family living studies; social security; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the Tables and draws attention to diversities of statistical methods in the various countries which limit the possibility of making international comparisons. Where data are presented by industrial groups, the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible for the arrangement of industries.

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible, for the arrangement of industries.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world indices and national indices of industrial production (the national indices cover mining manufacturing, electricity and gas), indices of wholesale prices a Table of rates of exchange of units of national currency in term of United States dollars, a list of sources giving particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics of labour matters, and an index of the references in the Tables to individual countries.

#### LABOUR OVERSEAS

#### **New Labour Department Act in** New Zealand

The Labour Department Act, 1954, which was recently passed into law in New Zealand, consolidates the Labour Department Act of 1908, the Employment Act of 1945, and a number of other enactments. From 1st November, 1954, when the new legislation took effect, the Department of Labour and Employment became officially known as the Department of Labour, and the Minister of Employment as the Minister of Labour. Similarly, the Director of Employment is now referred to as the Secretary of Labour.

The general functions of the New Zealand Department of Labour as laid down in the new legislation are to promote and maintain full employment, safe and healthy working conditions, good relations between employers and workers, and the proper fulfilment by employers, workers, and other persons of obligations placed upon them by awards and industrial agreements and statutory enactments. The duties of the Department include the provision of a complete employment service, including employment in a professional, technical and supervisory capacity, and of rehabilitation and training services; inspection, and other necessary action, to ensure the fulfilment of obligations under awards and industrial agreements, and statutory provisions; the maintenance of a register of shops, offices and work-places, as required; the collection and publication of information relating to the labour market and wages; the survey and forecasting of man-power needs; and, in general, the adoption of measures necessary to secure the promotion and maintenance of full employment.

In addition to the general functions and duties mentioned above.

full employment.

In addition to the general functions and duties mentioned above the Department is given specific authority to operate hostels for workers; to provide a home aid service; and to make arrangements for the selection, transport and accommodation of immigrants.

\* Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office Staples Press Limited, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. price £1 10s.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Note.—The estimated numbers of employees included in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of the new figures for end-May, 1954, based on counts of National Insurance Cards, that have now become available (see article and Table on pages 41 to 43). The numbers of insurance cards exchanged by self-employed persons in 1954 showed little change from the figures for 1953, and no revision has been made to the figures for that class.

# Employment in Great Britain in December

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of December the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) was 22,710,000, a decrease since the end of November of 100,000, mainly women.

A decrease of this size is usual at this time of year. The pattern of change was normal, consisting largely of seasonable decreases in the distributive trades, the manufacture of food, drink and tobacco and professional, financial and miscellaneous services.

During 1954, the number in civil employment increased by During 1954, the number in civil employment increased by 350,000. The principal changes were increases of 260,000 in the manufacturing industries, 80,000 in the distributive trades and 50,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services, and a decrease of 40,000 in the basic industries. The increase in the manufacturing industries included an increase of 180,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles; there were small declines in clothing and textiles. The decrease in the basic industries occurred in transport and agriculture; the coalmining labour force remained practically

There was a seasonal increase of 42,000 in unemployment between 5th December, 1954, and 10th January, 1955.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 10th January was 298,000, including 17,000 temporarily stopped, the total being 75,000 less than in January, 1954. Unemployment was 1.4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.2 per cent. in December and 1.8 per cent. in January, 1954.

The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 110,000, which is 39 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of December was 832,000. During December, there was a seasonal decrease in the total working population\* estimated at 90,000, almost all women. During 1954, however, there was an increase of 270,000.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

				7	Chousands
_	End- Dec., 1953	End- Oct., 1954	End- Nov., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	Change during Dec., 1954
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,363 14,901 7,462	22,773 15,068 7,705	22,818 15,074 7,744	22,714 15,060 7,654	-104 - 14 - 90
Wholly Unemployed†	330	248	249	266	+ 17
Temporarily Stopped† Total Registered Unemployed†	15 345	11 259	11 260	14 280	+ 3 + 20
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	850 826 24	834 813 21	836 814 22	832 810 22	- 4 - 4
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	6	7	6	- 1
Total Working Population* Men Women	23,549 15,949 7,600	23,861 16,044 7,817	23,910 16,054 7,856	23,818 16,050 7,768	- 92 - 4 - 88

#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

STATE OF THE STATE					Thousands
Industry or Service	End- Dec., 1953	End- Oct., 1954	End- Nov., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	Change during Dec., 1954
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	866	864	864	865	+ 1
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(706) 375	(704) 375	(704) 376	(705) 376	(+ 1)
Agriculture and Fishing	1,711 1,043	1,700 1,049	1,697 1,029	1,692 1,022	- 5 - 7
Number in Basic Industries	3,995	3,988	3,966	3,955	- 11
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing (inc. footwear) Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	497 555 1,157 2,598 998 697 870 1,541	510 561 1,200 2,693 996 689 919 1,594	511 564 1,207 2,711 999 689 922 1,598	509 565 1,210 2,712 995* 685 905 1,590	- 2 + 1 + 3 + 1 - 4 - 17 - 8
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,913	9,162	9,201	9,171	- 30
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,419 2,725	1,457 2,786	1,449 2,833	1,438 2,802	- 11 - 31
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,991	4,063	4,053	4,037	- 16
National Government Service Local Government Service	597 723	586 731	586 730	583 728	- 3 - 2
Total in Civil Employment	22,363	22,773	22,818	22,714	-104

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL **ANALYSIS**

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-December, 1953, and October, November and December, 1954. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the 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 employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

\* Cotton-290,000. Wool-216,000. Other textiles-489,000.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		Ma	les			Fem	ales		Total			
Industry	End- Dec., 1953	End- Oct., 1954	End- Nov., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Dec., 1953	End- Oct., 1954	End- Nov., 1954	End- Dec., 1954	End- Dec., 1953	End- Oct., 1954	End- Nov., 1954	End- Dec., 1954
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	769·0 255·3 77·5 33·5 31·3 19·9 14·6 78·5	767·7 258·3 768·3 34·1 32·4 20·8 14·7 79·5	767·9 258·3 76·6 34·2 32·6 21·0 14·7 79·2	768·7 257·5 76·4 34·3 32·8 20·9 14·6 78·5	15·2 82·1 8·6 44·2 11·2 5·7 1·3 11·1	15·2 83·9 8·6 44·3 12·0 6·0 1·3 11·7	15·2 84·0 8·6 44·2 12·1 6·0 1·3 11·8	15·2 83·4 8·5 44·1 12·0 5·8 1·3 11·7	784·2 337·4 86·1 77·7 42·5 25·6 15·9 89·6	782·9 342·2 85·4 78·4 44·4 26·8 16·0 91·2	783·1 342·3 85·2 78·4 44·7 27·0 16·0 91·0	783·9 340·9 84·9 78·4 44·8 26·7 15·9 90·2
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.	352·0 18·2 163·1 25·3 32·5 27·4 29·7 30·8 25·0	358·2 18·1 166·7 26·5 32·4 27·8 30·0 32·0 24·7	359·2 18·1 167·3 26·6 32·6 27·9 30·0 31·9 24·8	359·3 18·1 167·3 26·7 32·7 27·9 29·9 31·9 24·8	142·8 0·5 44·5 33·4 18·5 11·8 20·0 6·4 7·7	149·8 0·4 44·9 36·5 19·5 12·2 21·0 6·9 8·4	149·7 0·4 44·9 36·6 19·8 12·2 20·5 6·9 8·4	147.9 0.4 44.5 35.8 19.9 12.1 20.2 6.8 8.2	494·8 18·7 207·6 58·7 51·0 39·2 49·7 37·2 32·7	508·0 18·5 211·6 63·0 51·9 40·0 51·0 38·9 33·1	508·9 18·5 212·2 63·2 52·4 40·1 50·5 38·8 33·2	507·2 18·5 211·8 62·5 52·6 40·0 50·1 38·7 33·0
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.	487·4 21·2 202·7 108·4 12·3 18·4 37·0 87·4	491·3 20·9 202·6 108·0 12·1 18·5 37·4 91·8	494·3 20·9 203·2 109·2 12·1 18·7 37·7 92·5	494·9 20·9 203·3 109·5 12·1 18·8 37·7 92·6	66·1 0·5 19·3 16·9 2·0 1·2 7·1 19·1	68·3 0·5 19·0 17·1 1·9 1·2 7·7 20·9	68·8 0·5 19·0 17·4 1·9 1·2 7·7 21·1	68·8 0·5 19·0 17·4 1·9 1·2 7·8 21·0	553·5 21·7 222·0 125·3 14·3 19·6 44·1 106·5	559·6 21·4 221·6 125·1 14·0 19·7 45·1 112·7	563·1 21·4 222·2 126·6 14·0 19·9 45·4 113·6	563·7 21·4 222·3 126·9 14·0 20·0 45·5 113·6
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 Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,519·9 199·5 74·5 33·1 27·2 85·4 22·7 55·8 48·8 76·3 509·2 131·8 32·5 62·6 20·7 11·3 90·7	1,554·7 193·2 75·9 34·9 27·8 88·4 23·4 56·7 50·2 75·7 522·9 134·6 39·3 32·2 67·9 22·3 11·5 97·8	1,564·2 196·3 75·9 35·2 28·0 88·7 23·5 56·6 49·6 76·0 526·0 39·6 32·4 68·8 22·6 11·5 98·5	1,566·6 196·1 75·9 35·2 28·0 88·9 23·6 56·5 49·7 76·0 526·7 135·3 39·8 32·5 69·3 22·9 11·5 98·7	415·4 9·0 3·9 4·8 2·8 18·4 3·5 9·8 14·2 6·6 112·4 42·6 20·5 20·4 54·3 22·3 8·9 61·0	450·3 8·7 4·1 5·0 2·8 19·1 3·6 6·6 119·0 45·8 21·4 21·2 63·9 24·6 9·5 70·7	454.6 8.8 4.1 5.1 2.8 19.2 3.7 9.7 14.4 6.7 120.4 46.4 21.6 21.3 64.8 25.1 8.9 71.6	453·4 8·8 4·2 5·1 2·8 19·2 3·7 9·7 14·3 6·7 120·1 46·5 21·5 21·4 64·5 25·3 8·5 71·1	1,935·3 208·5 78·4 37·9 30·0 103·8 26·2 65·6 63·0 82·9 621·6 174·4 58·3 52·9 116·9 43·0 20·2 151·7	2,005·0 201·9 80·0 39·9 30·6 107·5 27·0 66·4 64·8 82·3 641·9 180·4 60·7 53·4 131·8 46·9 21·0 168·5	2,018 · 8 205 · 1 80 · 0 40 · 3 30 · 8 107 · 9 27 · 2 66 · 3 64 · 0 82 · 7 646 · 4 181 · 4 61 · 2 53 · 7 133 · 6 47 · 7 20 · 4 170 · 1	2,020·0 204·9 80·1 40·3 30·8 108·1 27·3 66·2 64·0 82·7 64·8 181·8 61·3 53·9 133·8 48·2 20·0 169·8
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for  Motor Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages  and Wagons and Trams  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	959·2 257·7 234·6 193·5 112·0 77·6 78·6 5·2	993·3 272·4 238·3 202·2 118·9 76·9	999·2 274·7 238·4 204·5 120·1 76·7	1,002·3 276·6 238·3 205·2 121·0 76·5 79·4 5·3	164·3 44·0 35·6 32·8 40·0 4·9 4·2 2·8	172·4 46·8 36·9 33·4 43·2 4·9 4·2 3·0	173.5 47.2 36.8 33.7 43.7 4.9 4.2 3.0	174·1 47·3 36·8 33·8 44·1 4·9	1,123·5 301·7 270·2 226·3 152·0 82·5 82·8 8·0	1,165·7 319·2 275·2 235·6 162·1 81·8 83·4 8·4	1,172.7 321.9 275.2 238.2 163.8 81.6 83.6 8.4	1,176 · 4 323 · 5 275 · 239 · 6 165 · 81 · 4 83 · 6 8 · 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	310·1 27·2 22·5 33·5 27·1 27·1 30·4 142·3	320·2 28·0 22·9 34·0 27·8 27·1 31·8 148·6	321·6 28·1 23·1 34·1 27·9 27·2 32·0 149·2	322·5 28·0 23·1 34·1 28·0 27·3 32·1 149·9	176·8 17·7 17·5 5·1 9·6 32·1 16·4 78·4	188·0 19·4 18·5 5·3 10·0 33·4 18·1 83·3	190·0 19·6 18·7 5·3 10·0 33·7 18·4 84·3	188·8 19·5 18·7 5·3 9·9 33·4 18·3 83·7	486·9 44·9 40·0 38·6 36·7 59·2 46·8 220·7	508·2 47·4 41·4 39·3 37·8 60·5 49·9 231·9	511.6 47.7 41.8 39.4 37.9 60.9 50.4 233.5	511: 47: 41: 39: 37: 60: 50: 233:
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	55.2	86·0 55·6 9·0 14·7 6·7	86·7 56·1 9·1 14·7 6·8	86·7 56·2 9·1 14·6 6·8	52·0 30·9 7·3 12·1 1·7	54·5 31·6 7·8 13·3 1·8	55·4 32·1 8·0 13·4 1·9	54·9 31·8 8·0 13·2 1·9	136·5 86·1 15·8 26·4 8·2	140·5 87·2 16·8 28·0 8·5	142·1 88·2 17·1 28·1 8·7	141 · 88 · 17 · 27 · 8 ·
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	413·1 59·1 41·1 94·1 28·0 21·0 4·6 8·8 5·7 4·7 14·1 7·0 9·2 62·4 18·6	414·5 58·4 40·8 93·5 28·2 21·5 4·3 9·4 5·6 35·4 4·8 14·5 7·3 9·4 61·7 19·7	416·0 58·6 40·9 93·7 28·4 21·6 4·3 9·4 5·6 35·6 4·8 14·6 7·3 9·5 61·8 19·9	416·3 58·6 40·8 93·7 28·6 21·7 4·3 9·5 5·6 35·6 4·8 14·7 7·3 9·5 61·6 20·0	576·0 110·6 81·9 119·9 9·2 31·9 7·0 11·8 9·5 93·8 5·9 15·9 15·9 11·3	573·2 109·6 81·5 119·7 9·4 31·6 9·6 91·3 5·9 16·1 15·9 20·3 31·7 11·9	574·1 109·6 81·4 119·7 9·4 31·7 7·2 11·6 9·6 91·3 5·9 16·3 15·9 20·6 31·9 12·0	570·1 108·9 80·7 118·7 9·4 31·6 7·1 11·5 9·6 90·7 5·9 16·2 15·8 20·5 31·6 11·9	989·1 169·7 123·0 214·0 37·2 52·9 11·6 20·6 15·2 128·5 10·6 30·0 22·9 94·1 29·9	987·7 168·0 122·3 213·2 37·6 53·1 11·5 20·9 15·2 126·7 10·7 30·6 23·2 29·7 93·4 31·6	990·1 168·2 122·3 213·4 37·8 53·3 11·5 21·0 15·2 126·9 10·7 30·9 23·2 30·1 93·7 31·9	986-4 167-5 121-2 212-38-6 53-5 11-4 21-6 10-30-9 23-3 30-93-3 31-5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	43·3 29·1 9·3 4·9	42·3 28·2 9·2 4·9	42·3 28·3 9·2 4·8	42·4 28·4 9·2 4·8	29·0 8·0 16·1 4·9	30·5 8·2 17·3 5·0	30·4 8·3 17·2 4·9	30·0 8·3 16·9 4·8	72·3 37·1 25·4 9·8	72·8 36·4 26·5 9·9	72·7 36·6 26·4 9·7	72· 36· 26· 9·
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	186·5 72·6 10·1 8·8 7·6 9·0 61·9 16·5	184·0 73·3 9·9 8·8 7·2 9·0 59·6 16·2	183·7 73·2 9·9 8·8 7·2 8·9 59·5 16·2	183·2 73·1 9·8 8·8 7·2 8·8 59·4 16·1	462·2 199·6 83·3 64·6 13·6 32·2 65·4 3·5	457·2 198·3 83·3 63·3 13·1 33·4 62·3 3·5	456·9 198·9 83·0 63·2 13·0 33·2 62·1 3·5	453·8 197·9 82·4 62·8 13·0 32·7 61·6 3·4	648·7 272·2 93·4 73·4 21·2 41·2 127·3 20·0	641 · 2 271 · 6 93 · 2 72 · 1 20 · 3 42 · 4 121 · 9 19 · 7	640·6 272·1 92·9 72·0 20·2 42·1 121·6 19·7	637· 271· 92· 71· 20· 41· 121· 19·
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	482·4 31·6 107·7 19·4 24·7 40·8 37·2 22·3 43·7 71·5 17·5 28·1 20·1	492·5 31·7 107·4 20·8 27·4 42·1 18·0 40·4 23·4 45·1 70·0 17·7 28·4 20·1	494·0 31·8 107·4 20·9 27·7 42·0 18·0 40·7 23·3 45·3 70·4 18·0	20·8 27·7 42·1 17·9 40·5 22·9 45·2 70·6 17·9	364·0 7·9 75·7 37·0 15·3 17·3 4·6 68·2 40·9 30·0 17·5 13·2 14·1 22·3	403·1 8·1 78·7 46·0 17·0 17·8 5·2 77·4 50·6 34·5 17·9 13·3 14·3 22·3	404·5 8·1 80·2 45·1 17·1 17·8 5·3 77·6 51·0 33·9 18·1 13·6 14·4 22·3	387·6 8·0 77·8 42·3 16·8 17·6 5·2 73·3 47·1 32·2 17·9 13·2 14·1 22·1	56·4 40·0 58·1 22·4 105·4 63·2 73·7 89·0 30·7 42·2	66·8 44·4 59·9 23·2 117·8 74·0 79·6 87·9 31·0 42·7	898·5 39·9 187·6 66·0 44·8 59·8 23·3 118·3 74·3 79·2 88·5 31·6 42·8 42·4	63· 44· 59· 23· 113· 70· 77· 88· 31·

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

	1		(	Thousands	)							
The last section of the la		М	ales			Fen	nales			To	otal	
Industry	End-											
	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,	Dec.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.,
	1953	1954	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1954
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	237·7	241·5	242·2	242·7	61·6	64·8	65·4	64·7	299·3	306·3	307·6	307·4
	84·9	84·1	84·2	84·3	12·1	12·2	12·4	12·3	97·0	96·3	96·6	96·6
	100·5	103·5	104·3	104·8	34·9	37·2	37·6	37·2	135·4	140·7	141·9	142·0
	15·8	17·8	17·5	17·6	2·6	2·9	2·9	2·9	18·4	20·7	20·4	20·5
	20·9	20·6	20·6	20·3	6·6	6·8	6·8	6·6	27·5	27·4	27·4	26·9
	15·6	15·5	15·6	15·7	5·4	5·7	5·7	5·7	21·0	21·2	21·3	21·4
Paper and Printing	330·9	341·9	342·7	342·9	191.6	200·4	200·9	198·8	522·5	542·3	543.6	541:7
	64·1	68·1	68·5	68·7	19.6	20·4	20·5	20·5	83·7	88·5	89.0	89:2
	4·0	3·9	3·9	3·9	2.7	1·7	1·7	1·7	6·7	5·6	5.6	5:6
	18·8	19·8	20·0	20·1	30.5	32·4	32·4	31·9	49·3	52·2	52.4	52:0
	17·9	18·5	18·6	18·6	27.4	29·4	29·4	29·2	45·3	47·9	48.0	47:8
	87·1	89·8	89·7	89·6	21.8	22·8	22·9	22·8	108·9	112·6	112.6	112:4
	139·0	141·8	142·0	142·0	89.6	93·7	94·0	92·7	228·6	235·5	236.0	234:7
Other Manufacturing Industries	153·6	161·7	163·1	163·1	112·9	125·2	125·5	121·8	266·5	286·9	288·6	284·9
	73·4	77·4	78·3	78·6	38·2	40·9	41·3	41·2	111·6	118·3	119·6	119·8
	12·6	13·2	13·3	13·3	3·6	3·9	3·9	3·9	16·2	17·1	17·2	17·2
	8·5	8·5	8·4	8·3	8·3	9·2	9·3	9·1	16·8	17·7	17·7	17·4
	10·9	11·7	11·7	11·5	19·3	22·6	22·0	20·0	30·2	34·3	33·7	31·5
	5·0	4·9	4·9	4·9	7·2	7·4	7·4	7·2	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·1
	6·4	6·8	6·8	6·7	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	8·4	8·8	8·8	8·7
	36·8	39·2	39·7	39·8	34·3	39·2	39·6	38·4	71·1	78·4	79·3	78·2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,815.9	5,940 · 4	5,967.5	5,973 · 5	2,896.8	3,021 · 6	3,033 · 7	2,998 · 1	8,712 · 7	8,962 · 0	9,001 · 2	8,971 · 6
Building and Contracting	1,239·9	1,276·4	1,268·4	1,258·0	47·7	49·2	49·3	49·4	1,287·6	1,325·6	1,317·7	1,307·4
	1,176·4	1,209·4	1,201·4	1,191·4	40·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	1,216·4	1,250·4	1,242·4	1,232·4
	63·5	67·0	67·0	66·6	7·7	8·2	8·3	8·4	71·2	75·2	75·3	75·0
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	336·7	335·6	336·5	336·7	38·3	39·1	39·2	39·2	375·0	374·7	375·7	375:9
	131·9	130·0	130·5	130·8	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·0	145·8	144·0	144·5	144:8
	171·7	172·8	173·2	173·2	22·5	23·1	23·2	23·2	194·2	195·9	196·4	196:4
	33·1	32·8	32·8	32·7	1·9	2·0	2·0	2·0	35·0	34·8	34·8	34:7
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	213·9	204·2	203·0	201·9	49·3	51·8	52·1	51·8	263·2	256·0	255·1	253·7
	20·1	19·6	19·1	19·1	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·4	22·4	22·1	21·5	21·5
	159·9	156·7	156·2	154·8	14·3	14·2	14·1	14·1	174·2	170·9	170·3	168·9
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,115 · 2	1,132 · 1	1,139 · 0	1,139.9	1,137 · 4	1,181 · 1	1,220 · 5	1,188 · 7	2,252.6	2,313 · 2	2,359.5	2,328 · 6
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	116·4	116·0	117·4	118·7	32·1	33·0	33·1	33·3	148·5	149·0	150·5	152·0
	69·2	72·2	72·3	72·1	28·5	28·7	28·7	28·5	97·7	100·9	101·0	100·6
	119·6	119·7	120·5	120·2	56·5	58·9	59·4	58·0	176·1	178·6	179·9	178·2
	299·9	300·3	300·9	301·7	293·2	302·0	305·3	304·7	593·1	602·3	606·2	606·4
	164·5	168·1	168·8	168·4	101·8	106·4	109·1	105·9	266·3	274·5	277·9	274·3
	326·5	335·8	339·1	338·7	590·5	614·1	646·2	620·0	917·0	949·9	985·3	958·7
	19·1	20·0	20·0	20·1	34·8	38·0	38·7	38·3	53·9	58·0	58·7	58·4
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	59·6	58·5	58·2	59·6	75·7	76·1	76·0	75·1	135·3	134·6	134·2	134·7
	37·2	37·8	37·5	38·6	42·6	43·1	42·3	41·9	79·8	80·9	79·8	80·5
	172·6	175·9	172·3	171·4	479·4	495·5	489·4	482·3	652·0	671·4	661·7	653·7
	30·3	29·9	29·8	29·7	105·6	104·0	103·6	102·6	135·9	133·9	133·4	132·3
	11·0	11·1	10·9	10·8	30·6	31·3	30·7	30·1	41·6	42·4	41·6	40·9

# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1954

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

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# Unemployment at 10th January, 1955

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 6th December, 1954, and 10th January, 1955, were as follows:—

_	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
6th Dec., 1954	158,685	4,666	87,229	5,728	256,308
10th Jan., 1955	184,022	10,675	92,003	11,147	297,847
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 25,337	+ 6,009	+ 4,774	+ 5,419	+ 41,539

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th January, 1955, represented 1·4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 6th December, 1954, was 1·2.

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

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	l (including	Casuals)			
-	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	ployed for more than	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	55,152 6,283	46,328 3,184	73,455 974	174,935 10,441	9,087 234	184,022 10,675	
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	30,749 6,162	20,209 3,036	34,010 1,337	84,968 10,535	7,035 612	92,003 11,147	
Total	98,346	72,757	109,776	280,879	16,968	297,847	

The total of 297,847 includes 47,210 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th January, 1955, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 6th December, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table

			Jnemploye ng Casuals			
Region	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
			Ma	iles		
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	15,342 3,168 2,357 3,461 4,653 2,057 3,555 9,454 4,590 9,457 3,341	9,331 2,930 1,614 3,272 1,247 1,412 2,440 6,471 5,336 11,895 3,564	10,914 3,375 2,529 4,433 1,428 1,704 3,779 9,930 8,676 19,877 7,784	35,587 9,473 6,500 11,166 7,328 5,173 9,774 25,855 18,602 41,229 14,689	886 288 63 158 211 437 876 1,664 1,148 3,143 447	36,473 9,761 6,563 11,324 7,539 5,610 10,650 27,519 19,750 44,372 15,136
Great Britain	61,435	49,512	74,429	185,376	9,321	194,697
London and South-Eastern	8,834 1,779 2,075 2,224 2,087 1,580 2,206 5,532 3,220 4,917 2,457	3,373 1,184 1,154 1,583 770 846 886 3,101 2,881 5,481 1,986	2,969 1,229 1,757 2,466 698 772 1,322 4,870 4,699 10,428 4,137	15,176 4,192 4,986 6,273 3,555 3,198 4,414 13,503 10,800 20,826 8,580	581 240 44 199 334 1,262 2,378 616 655 439	15,757 4,432 5,030 6,472 3,889 4,460 5,313 15,881 11,416 21,481 9,019
Great Britain	36,911	23,245	35,347	95,503	7,647	103,150
			To	tal		
London and South- Eastern	24,176 4,947 4,432 5,685 6,740 3,637 5,761 14,986 7,810 14,374 5,798	12,704 4,114 2,768 4,855 2,017 2,258 3,326 9,572 8,217 17,376 5,550	13,883 4,604 4,286 6,899 2,126 2,476 5,101 14,800 13,375 30,305 11,921	50,763 13,665 11,486 17,439 10,883 8,371 14,188 39,358 29,402 62,055 23,269	1,467 528 107 357 545 1,699 1,775 4,042 1,764 3,798 886	52,230 14,193 11,593 17,796 11,428 10,070 15,963 43,400 31,166 65,853 24,155
Great Britain	CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAM			280,879		297.847

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

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner th January	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-								
_ Eastern	36,473	15,757	52,230	1.1	0.8	1.0		
Eastern	9,761	4,432	14,193	1.3	1.2	1.3		
Southern	6,563	5,030	11,593	1.0	1.5	1.2		
South-Western	11,324	6,472	17,796	1.5	1.8	1.6		
Midland	7,539	3,889	11,428	0.6	0.5	0.5		
North-Midland	5,610	4,460	10,070	0.6	0.9	0.7		
East and West Ridings	10,650	5,313	15,963	0.9	0.8	0.9		
North-Western	27,519	15,881	43,400	1.5	1.4	1.4		
Northern	19,750	11,416	31,166	2·2 3·2	3.1	2.5		
Scotland	44,372	21,481	65,853		2.8	3.0		
Wales	15,136	9,019	24,155	2.2	3.5	2.6		
Great Britain	194,697	103,150	297,847	1.4	1.4	1.4		

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th January, 1955, was 335,653, including 209,584 men, 12,192 boys, 101,515 women and 12,362 girls. Of the total, 316,282 (including 4,943 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 19,371 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment

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

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total								
	W	holly Unem	ployed (incl	1,565   50,763     458   13,665     458   13,665     534   11,486     537   14,188     1,512   29,402     2,013   62,055     2,013   62,055     3,38   23,269     3   10,535   280,879     3   31,466   316,282     40   10   107     5   13   1,467     6   21   528     7   10   107     12   357     13   1,775     14   3,798     15   284   2,403     2   284   2,403     2   896   19,371     Unemployed									
London and South-Eastern	33,676 9,087 6,068 10,760 6,973 4,920 9,278 24,020 17,392 38,850 13,911	1,911 386 432 406 355 253 496 1,835 1,210 2,379 778	13,611 3,734 4,452 5,682 3,208 2,753 3,877 12,308 9,288 18,813 7,242	458 534 591 347 445									
Great Britain	174,935	10,441	84,968	10,535	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE								
Northern Ireland	25,272	1,485	7,715	931	35,403								
United Kingdom	200,207	11,926	92,683	11,466	316,282								
\$8.18E		Temporarily Stopped											
London and South-Eastern	869 282 61 147 196 432 867 1,639 1,129 3,022 443	17 6 2 11 15 5 9 25 19 121	568 219 34 187 328 1,092 786 2,280 567 612 362	21 10 12 6 170 113 98 49 43	528 107 357 545 1,699 1,775 4,042 1,764 3,798								
Great Britain	9,087	234	7,035	612	16,968								
Northern Ireland	290	32	1,797	284	2,403								
United Kingdom	9,377	266	8,832	896	19,371								
HALL STREET		Total Regi	stered as Un	employed									
London and South-Eastern	34,545 9,369 6,129 10,907 7,169 5,352 10,145 25,659 18,521 41,872 14,354	1,928 392 434 417 370 258 505 1,860 1,229 2,500 782	14,179 3,953 4,486 5,869 3,536 3,845 4,663 14,588 9,855 19,425 7,604	479 544 603 353 615 650 1,293 1,561 2,056 1,415	14,193 11,593 17,796 11,428 10,070 15,963 43,400 31,166 65,853 24,155								
Great Britain	184,022	10,675	92,003	11,147	297,847								
Northern Ireland	25,562	1,517	9,512	1,215	37,806								
United Kingdom	209,584	12,192	101,515	12,362	335,653								

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

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th January, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and together with the increase or decrease compared with 6th December, 1954. Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region,

Tangan Tulanar			f Persons of h January		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 6th Dec., 1954
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	34,545	14,179	3,506	52,230	+ 7,553
County)	14,955 88 155	5,150 40 82	659 12 9	20,764 140 246	+ 2,797 + 10 + 35
Brighton and Hove	2,091 561	634 397	130 129	2,855 1,087	+ 388 + 106
Croydon Dagenham Ealing	806 286 225	238 176 131	51 60 32	1,095 522 388	+ 243 + 36 + 111
East Ham Enfield	197 176 441	61 78 242	125 24 70	383 278 753	+ 90 + 59 + 105
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon	67 326	31 127	42 55	140 508	+ 56
Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	401 660 515	113 166 191	63 45 58	577 871 764	+ 109 + 145 + 172
West Ham Willesden	707 351	239 97	67 34	1,013	+ 101 + 5
Eastern Bedford Cambridge	9,369 90 133	3,953 76 55	871 12 15	14,193 178 203	+ 2,921 + 47 + 39
Ipswich Luton	330 135	122 64 252	34 8 13	486 207	+ 54 + 41 + 73
Norwich	962 914 180	286 111	47 31	1,227 1,247 322	+ 98 + 93
Southern	6,129 756	4,486 416	978 47	11,593 1,219	+ 1,023
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	124 1,247 233	133 1,206 123	22 114 65	279 2,567 421	+ 62 + 196 + 87
Slough Southampton	132 573	68 436	77	206 1,086	+ 64 73
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	10,907 1,960 519	5,869 602 380	1,020 82 27	17,796 2,644 926	+ 708 + 244 + 83
Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	1,009	86 972	37 133	268 2,114	+ 32 + 134
Swindon	7,169 2,242	95 3,536	723	219	+ 41 + 2,052
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry	2,242 38 335	663 67 192	204 5 36	3,109 110 563	+ 715 + 5 + 104
Oldbury	63 107 744	25 45 282	7 5 34	95 157 1,060	+ 20 + 45 + 101
Walsall	282 84	146 65	45	473 152	+ 68 + 38
Wolverhampton	366 191	172 73	18 3	556 267	+ 94 + 55
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby	5,352 172 251	3,845 59 157	873 12 12	10,070 243 420	+ 2,210 + 35 + 109
Leicester	1,005 358 153	224 373 45	173 22 8	1,402 753 206	+ 295 + 136 + 13
Mansfield	140 185 975	124 134 422	16 12 50	280 331 1 447	+ 136 + 13 + 7 + 37 + 282
Mansfield	97 47	105 116	24 42	1,447 226 205	+ 76 + 90
Barnsley	10,145 274 660	4,663 137	1,155 14 56	15,963 425 907	+ 2,001 + 56
Dewsbury	120 261	191 31 263	5 38	156 562	- 49 + 29 + 49 + 6
Halifax	136 267 2,275	88 79 853	7 5 88	231 351 3,216	+ 6 + 101 + 326
Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield	2,275 1,836 158 1,003	737 116 324	79 34 77	2,652 308 1,404	+ 101 + 326 + 374 + 24 + 188
Sheffield	153 328	96 96	58	256 482	+ 23 + 106
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	25,659 63	14,588	3,153	43,400 150	+ 5,488 + 21
Barrow Birkenhead	179 343 848	173 634 740	64 83 115	416 1,060 1,703	+ 196 + 128 + 137
Blackburn	1,107 412	79 940 172	29 109 44	220 2,156 628	+ 85 + 44 + 130
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Strefford)	231 125	129 190	1 9 25	361 324	+ 17 + 154
	9,725 2,962	128 2,955 795	1,057 368	301 13,737 4,125	+ 24 + 1,273 + 576
Royton)	319 241	293 255	41 38	653 534	+ 107 + 155
Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington	127 383	154 651	52	283 1,086	+ 78 + 87
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	565 425 613	205 368 527	91 52 80	861 845 1,220	+ 146 + 206 + 108
Warrington Wigan	270	238	31	539	+ 108 + 227

			f Persons of h January		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 6th Dec., 1954
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	18,521	9,855	2,790	31,166	+ 5,432
	209	143	29	381	- 36
	257	249	71	577	+ 103
	821	451	141	1,413	+ 281
	844	609	67	1,520	+ 231
	672	478	43	1,193	+ 294
Bank)	757 2,487 1,812 580 2,313	509 1,215 514 353 1,533	180 296 127 150 461	1,446 3,998 2,453 1,083 4,307	+ 184 + 627 + 529 + 197 + 891 + 23
Scotland	41,872	19,425	4,556	65,853	+ 8,934
	1,998	740	81	2,819	+ 461
	396	121	27	544	+ 149
	1,572	562	91	2,225	+ 181
	3,389	1,045	276	4,710	+ 591
	12,967	4,163	974	18,104	+ 2,007
	939	947	180	2,066	+ 233
	1,587	861	224	2,672	+ 511
	613	351	56	1,020	+ 179
Wales	14,354	7,604	2,197	24,155	+ 3,217
	1,707	412	152	2,271	+ 375
	684	158	119	961	+ 119
	392	219	59	670	+ 52
	977	566	154	1,697	+ 141
	1,052	772	84	1,908	+ 219
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	25,562	9,512	2,732	37,806	+ 4,892
	7,731	3,498	507	11,736	+ 570
	2,501	1,233	528	4,262	+ 978

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1954, and in January, 1955.

		Gr	eat Britain				
	Wholly Ur (including		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 83,700 257,500 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500	507,700         295,200         100,600           153,200         139,200         29,300           74,000         43,200         3,200           53,100         26,900         800           50,700         22,900         400           83,700         52,100         600           257,500         113,500         2,100           227,500         75,000         4,300           223,200         76,900         4,800           215,000         90,600         5,100           153,400         83,600         8,100           196,100         132,600         31,800		78,500 59,200 28,100 2,800 800 500 700 1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300	1,513,600 962,700 349,800 123,200 81,600 74,500 137,100 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000 284,800	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 139,300 99,100 89,600 157,000 510,600 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800	
1954:— 15th March 14th June 13th Sept 6th Dec	213,319 148,142 144,685 157,744	113,200 78,506 82,039 87,570	10,819 7,890 4,384 5,607	5,528 4,983 4,919 5,387	342,866 239,521 236,027 256,308	381,537 269,057 263,760 289,222	
1955 :— 10th Jan	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	297,847	335,653	

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th January, 1955, was 832,123, compared with 835,473 at 18th October, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th January, 1955, was 46,197, of whom 40,141 were males and 6,056 were females. The total included 22,367 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 23,830 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:  Ex-Service	20,492 15,527	233 5,370	20,725 20,897
Total	36,019	5,603	41,622
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*:  Ex-Service Others	1,633 2,489	9 444	1,642 2,933
Total	4,122	453	4,575
Grand Total	40,141	6,056	46,197

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

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

			United Vingdom							
Industry	unemy (inclu	olly ployed uding ials)	Tempo			Total		Un	ited Kingde (all classes)	om
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,880 6,732 351 3,797	2,965 2,910 45 10	2,723 342 10 2,371	523 515 1 7	13,603 7,074 361 6,168	3,488 3,425 46 17	17,091 10,499 407 6,185	19,880 13,087 419 6,374	3,692 3,629 46 17	23,572 16,716 465 6,391
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining*  Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying  Stone Quarrying and Mining  Slate Quarrying and Mining  Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits  Other Mining and Quarrying	1,764 1,029 31 359 61 171 113	150 92 1 13 — 9 35	85 17 27 31 10	15 2 - - - 2 11	1,849 1,046 31 386 92 181 113	165 94 1 13 —————————————————————————————————	2,014 1,140 32 399 92 192 159	2,415 1,055 33 865 94 249 119	167 94 1 15 — 11 46	2.582 1,149 34 880 94 260 165
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,759 869 316 276 292 41 965	863 150 182 238 160 2 131	86 2 22 1 1 20 40	113 10 96 2 1 —	2,845 871 338 277 293 61 1,005	976 160 278 240 161 2 135	3,821 1,031 616 517 454 63 1,140	3,153 951 367 284 295 79 1,177	992 162 288 243 161 2 136	4,145 1,113 655 527 456 81 1,313
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,554 101 1,145	1,776 2 445	191 — 5	154 	2,745 101 1,150	1,930 2 466	4,675 103 1,616	2,846 101 1,225	1,953 2 469	4,799 103 1,694
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	81 389 176 178 215 269	266 457 81 437 22 66	181 1 - 1 -	127 1 2 —	84 570 177 178 216 269	269 584 82 439 22 66	353 1,154 259 617 238 335	86 570 184 186 222 272	269 584 82 457 23 67	355 1,154 266 643 245 339
Metal Manufacture	3,232 91	608	1,003	59	<b>4,235</b> 91	667	4,902	4,360 97	670 8	5,030 105
Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,203 891 88 67	163 179 59 20	441 174 8 6	21 6 27 5	1,644 1,065 96 73	184 185 86 25	1,828 1,250 182 98	1,705 1,094 97 81	187 185 86 25	1,892 1,279 183 106
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)  Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	294 598	20 159	367 7	=	661 605	20 159	681 764	667 619	20 159	687 778
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 Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	14,812 6,099 477 198 132 229 67 224 325 1,020 4,218 412 237 119 369 95 112 479	4,211 264 47 21 10 61 16 47 231 58 1,220 260 205 224 566 227 169 585	592 529 9 12 — 1 14 15 18 2 1 — —	81 11   5  10 1 -1 24 5 23 1	15,404 6,628 486 210 132 229 68 238 326 1,025 4,236 414 238 119 369 95 112 479	4,292 275 47 21 10 61 16 52 231 58 1,230 261 205 225 590 232 192 586	19,696 6,903 533 231 142 290 84 290 557 1,083 5,466 675 443 344 959 327 304 1,065	16,930 7,563 515 219 134 233 73 348 340 1,039 4,531 455 246 120 404 99 114 497	4,388 284 47 21 10 62 16 78 235 59 1,247 261 210 226 612 232 194 594	21,318 7,847 562 240 144 295 89 426 575 1,098 5,778 716 456 346 1,016 331 308 1,091
Vehicles	4,186 1,170 1,588 513	939 220 241 197	55 12 5	-4 -1	4,241 1,182 1,593 513	943 220 241 198	5,184 1,402 1,834 711	4,667 1,264 1,795 623	1,012 223 264 213	5,679 1,487 2,059 836
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	466 198 194	230 12 4		3 -	472 198 226	233 12 4	705 210 230	484 200 227 74	237 12 4	721 212 231 133
Carts, Perambulators, etc.  Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,624 148 125 176 237 220 169 1,549	35 1,713 116 161 9 139 390 80 818	172 57 2 4 88 2 —	47 18 — 4 2 — 23	2,796 205 127 180 325 222 169 1,568	1,760 134 161 9 143 392 80 841	92 4,556 339 288 189 468 614 249 2,409	2,906 212 129 208 327 226 174 1,630	1,783 136 161 9 143 399 80 855	4,689 348 290 217 470 625 254 2,485
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	501 261 105 69 66	460 223 127 89 21	14 1 1 10 2	11 1 8 2 —	515 262 106 79 68	471 224 135 91 21	986 486 241 170 89	535 274 114 79 68	492 239 137 95 21	1,027 513 251 174 89
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.	2,616 420 168 471 113 100 89 340 66 129 29 45 30 1113 354	3,765 523 268 590 68 155 168 169 249 623 36 170 100 327 211	1,477 281 161 188 - 2 - 2 1 209 - 44 1 3 579	2,891 968 238 217 2 92 6 3 15 1,166 12 3 9 9	4,093 701 329 659 113 102 89 342 677 338 29 89 31 116	6,656 1,491 506 807 70 247 174 172 264 1,789 48 173 109 346 342	10,749 2,192 835 1,466 183 349 263 514 331 2,127 77 262 140 462 1,275	5,318 710 344 677 153 122 924 349 89 361 37 99 37 140	8,960 1,507 513 841 93 263 1,732 173 474 1,830 72 199 111 613 420	14,278 2,217 857 1,518 2,44 385 2,656 52,19 100 299 144 755 1,53

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued  Great Britain										
Industry	unemp	olly ployed uding	Tempo	orarily		Total			ited Kingde (all classes)	
	Casu		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	380 202 118 60	292 101 145 46	63 20 3 40	57 7 30 20	443 222 121 100	349 108 175 66	792 330 296 166	457 227 130 100	360 116 178 66	817 343 308 166
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	2,013 1,127 70 49 28 74	3,609 1,840 683 376 79 254	1,087 580 5 1 138 39	1,853 982 220 128 72 28	3,100 1,707 75 50 166 113	5,462 2,822 903 504 151 282	8,562 4,529 978 554 317 395	3,356 1,791 83 104 173 132	8,258 3,007 1,052 2,291 154 884	11,614 4,798 1,135 2,395 327 1,016
rubber)	293 372 6.511	347 30 7,259	311 13 61	423 — 557	604 385 6,572	770 30 7,816	1,374 415 14,388	642 431 7,357	840 30 8,762	1,482 461 16,119
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	6,511 243 1,947 315 281 450 198 391 450 786 586 160 420 284	95 1,397 724 333 267 109 959 1,269 909 323 245 349 280	2 11 10 3 4  19  10 1  1	1 31 18 8 3 	245 1,958 325 284 454 198 410 450 796 587 160 420 285	96 1,428 742 341 270 109 1,264 1,387 970 325 247 357 280	341 3,386 1,067 625 724 307 1,674 1,837 1,766 912 407 777 565	301 2,196 334 346 574 205 430 598 817 603 182 469 302	104 1,507 755 356 346 109 1,284 1,916 972 326 253 377 457	405 3,703 1,089 702 920 314 1,714 2,514 1,789 929 435 846 759
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,009 1,143 1,259 110 346 151	. 717 153 379 17 91 77	487 8 465 — 13 1	120 14 67 — 37 2	3,496 1,151 1,724 110 359 152	837 167 446 17 128 79	4,333 1,318 2,170 127 487 231	3,774 1,248 1,860 113 394 159	868 172 471 17 128 80	4,642 1,420 2,331 130 522 239
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,459 329 22	1,499 232 21		90 3 —	1,461 329 22	1,589 235 21	3,050 564 43	1,526 336 23	1,645 240 21	3,171 576 44
Cases  Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified  Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	130 84 323 571	327 195 82 642	1	17 27 — 43	130 84 324 572	344 222 82 685	474 306 406 1,257	85 349 591	365 229 92 698	507 314 441 1,289
ing, etc.  Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,696 590 106 91 209 42 162 496	1,771 415 44 108 625 53 24 502	65 2 - - 58 - 2 3	164 3 - 2 101 - 58	1,761 592 106 91 267 42 164 499	1,935 418 44 110 726 53 24 560	3,696 1,010 150 201 993 95 188 1,059	1,851 604 108 97 273 42 166 561	1,949 419 45 111 730 53 24 567	3,800 1,023 153 208 1,003 95 190 1,128
Building and Contracting	38,042 26,752 895 10,395	270 187 34 49	497 390 1 106	-1 -1	38,539 27,142 896 10,501	272 188 34 50	38,811 27,330 930 10,551	44,834 31,618 1,053 12,163	296 206 36 54	45,130 31,824 1,089 12,217
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,110 1,060 811 239	117 39 74 4	19 8 7 4	-2 -2	2,129 1,068 818 243	119 39 76 4	2,248 1,107 894 247	2,322 1,130 911 281	126 40 82 4	2,448 1,170 993 285
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	18,888 2,849 1,336 446 2,023 5,654 1,989 612 148 2,873 381 577	2,145 209 883 18 80 113 16 12 35 655 51 73	259 10 5 2 23 168 21 7 —	27 1 2 - 6 - - 17 - 1	19,147 2,859 1,341 448 2,046 5,822 2,010 619 148 2,884 389 581	2,172 210 885 18 80 119 16 12 35 672 51 74	21,319 3,069 2,226 466 2,126 5,941 2,026 631 183 3,556 440 655	21,545 3,098 1,628 520 2,234 6,133 3,017 648 150 3,137 395 585	2,227 220 895 18 81 122 16 15 36 697 53 74	23,772 3,318 2,523 538 2,315 6,255 3,033 663 186 3,834 448 659
Distributive Trades	2,020 1,710 1,510 3,454 1,677 3,989	14,714 216 220 586 4,320 762 8,081	84 12 9 7 29 7 29	267 5 2 2 90 22 138	2,032 1,719 1,517 3,483 1,684 4,009	221 222 588 4,410 784 8,219	29,761 2,253 1,941 2,105 7,893 2,468 12,228	2,301 2,013 1,832 4,036 1,816 4,313	233 244 657 4,684 848 8,672	32,611 2,534 2,257 2,489 8,720 2,664 12,985
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	336 1,338	529 628	_ 5	8 2	336 1,343	537 630	873 1,973	371 1,433	591 663	962 2,096
Public Administration	14,191 5,312 8,879	3,111 1,806 1,305	128 11 117	28 5 23	14,319 5,323 8,996	3,139 1,811 1,328	17,458 7,134 10,324	15,834 5,982 9,852	3,369 1,969 1,400	19,203 7,951 11,252
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	3,525 115 910 99 1,308 107 986	5,627 80 1,278 139 3,775 45 310	13 2 5 - 4 - 2	65 -46 1 11 11 6	3,538 117 915 99 1,312 107 988	5,692 80 1,324 140 3,786 46 316	9,230 197 2,239 239 5,098 153 1,304	3,766 121 965 105 1,422 121 1,032	6,046 84 1,404 152 4,035 50 321	9,812 205 2,369 257 5,457 171 1,353
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	17,715 2,718 2,395 9,256 507 152 222 235 943 1,287	26,105 1,479 690 15,932 1,431 444 370 1,954 3,239 566	153 26 19 55 4 5 1 1 23 19	515 37 27 224 33 34 21 12 114 13	17,868 2,744 2,414 9,311 511 157 223 236 966 1,306	26,620 1,516 717 16,156 1,464 478 391 1,966 3,353 579	44,488 4,260 3,131 25,467 1,975 635 614 2,202 4,319 1,885	19,028 2,858 2,594 9,880 549 168 252 245 1,072 1,410	28,349 1,578 739 16,893 1,585 501 421 2,252 3,763 617	47,377 4,436 3,333 26,773 2,134 669 673 2,497 4,835 2,027
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry	3,125 10,750	318 9,871	-	-	3,125 10,750	318 9,871	3,443 20,621	3,291 11,710	331 10,590	3,622 22,300
GRAND TOTAL*	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	194,697	103,150	297,847	221,776	113,877	335,653

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,169 males and 311 females in Great Britain and 4,616 males and 327 females in the United Kingdom).

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 17th November and 15th December, 1954, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities certain Local Authorities.

	17th No	eks ended evember, 54	Four wee 15th De 19	Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1953, to 15th Dec., 1954 (52 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	139,178 10,755	141,111 48,178	127,648 8,622	136,305 54,495	1,783,084 222,008
Women aged 18 and over	70,208 11,466	83,971 59,609	59,964 8,982	81,865 65,096	860,275 229,916
Total	231,607	332,869	205,216	337,761	3,095,283

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

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds desired the period in question. during the period in question.

during the period in question.

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 15th December, 1954, 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 15th December, 1954.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW		Placings ended 15	during four th Decembe	weeks r, 1954		Nun		ancies remain December,		at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,423	302	1,000	39	2,764	12,719	1,803	347	237	15,106
	1,234	264	17	12	1,527	5,171	1,316	32	26	6,545
	843	250	8	4	1,105	4,515	1,231	23	12	5,781
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	2,731	276	629	81	3,717	1,887	1,700	1,545	1,800	6,932
	3,126	117	1,275	140	4,658	3,053	701	1,720	1,084	6,558
	5,451	262	500	64	6,277	4,349	1,452	478	367	6,646
	17,875	903	5,790	657	25,225	18,304	5,940	5,409	3,084	32,737
	5,205	97	78	8	5,388	1,382	363	42	18	1,805
	9,692	658	2,433	310	13,093	13,545	4,763	2,624	1,960	22,892
	2,978	148	3,279	339	6,744	3,377	814	2,743	1,106	8,040
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	8,549	447	1,599	173	10,768	14,000	2,681	1,951	890	19,522
	4,010	413	2,026	280	6,729	3,398	2,434	2,563	2,033	10,428
	562	81	450	109	1,202	953	773	720	725	3,171
	3,255	253	2,784	584	6,876	2,586	2,992	7,804	7,676	21,058
	670	58	750	100	1,578	886	956	3,748	2,270	7,860
	889	39	583	113	1,624	615	878	1,674	1,674	4,841
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	272	59	195	54	580	241	482	545	749	2,017
	714	165	2,715	745	4,339	1,155	2,338	11,594	10,149	25,236
	4,897	505	4,594	733	10,729	1,895	1,733	2,517	2,953	9,098
	2,188	500	596	142	3,426	1,929	2,337	845	963	6,074
	1,183	179	999	400	2,761	1,195	1,285	1,294	3,461	7,235
	906	75	613	203	1,797	431	391	759	1,352	2,933
	277	104	386	197	964	764	894	535	2,109	4,302
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	2,303	162	1,507	222	4,194	1,227	641	1,369	1,163	4,400
	33,262	1,059	184	72	34,577	17,180	4,503	208	404	22,295
	23,259	812	121	42	24,234	12,929	3,455	131	249	16,764
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	3,559	41	126	18	3,744	2,131	370	124	259	2,884
	11,358	429	2,121	197	14,105	22,905	2,814	2,452	729	28,900
	8,490	1,611	10,811	2,757	23,669	6,646	11,979	9,158	15,845	43,628
	425	31	344	149	949	899	428	722	1,233	3,282
	4,802	123	1,798	138	6,861	7,450	539	2,094	670	10,753
	1,903	44	1,279	85	3,311	4,101	133	1,250	332	5,816
	2,899	79	519	53	3,550	3,349	406	844	338	4,937
Professional Services	1,460	81	3,539	339	5,419	1,847	1,521	6,318	2,761	12,447
	4,519	359	14,365	877	20,120	3,185	1,733	20,056	5,835	30,809
	356	81	501	51	989	296	439	593	325	1,653
	3,148	89	9,462	226	12,925	1,602	447	9,374	1,143	12,566
	444	133	1,302	270	2,149	254	380	1,867	1,589	4,090
Grand Total	127,648	8,622	59,964	8,982	205,216	136,305	54,495	81,865	65,096	337,761

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 15th December, 1954, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		irls ler 18	Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancie Unfilled
Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Walee	32,016 6,636 6,328 7,542 14,113 8,173 10,829 18,562 6,444 11,299 5,706	28,129 9,980 10,948 9,680 21,156 13,229 10,786 15,731 4,683 6,080 5,903	2,011 439 369 365 1,028 326 520 1,257 565 1,306 436	13,307 3,329 2,674 2,106 8,716 5,952 6,804 6,462 1,600 2,604 941	16,832 3,299 3,025 2,715 4,971 3,365 4,627 9,373 3,206 6,404 2,147	28,186 4,825 3,950 3,270 9,960 4,780 6,190 13,631 2,239 3,453 1,381	1,741 457 471 462 1,061 439 551 1,042 806 1,340 612	17,346 3,462 2,602 2,840 8,195 6,200 7,802 9,001 2,520 4,428 700	52,600 10,831 10,193 11,084 21,173 12,303 16,527 30,234 11,021 20,349 8,901	86,968 21,596 20,174 17,896 48,027 30,161 31,582 44,825 11,042 16,565 8,925
Great Britain	. 127,648	136,305	8,622	54,495	59,964	81,865	8,982	65,096	205,216	337,761

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th November, 1954, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

#### Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks\* ended 27th November, 1954

Industry	men	er of En its per 1 ployed ing of p	00 at	Loss em	ber of less and desper less per les per l	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of En its per 1 ployed ing of p	00 at	Loss em	per of I es and o es per 1 ployed a ing of pe	ther 00 it
	М.	F.	T.	м.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	Textiles	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.8	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted	2.7	3·2 2·1 4·1	3·0 2·2 3·6	2·4 2·1 2·8	3·2 2·2 4·1	2·9 2·1 3·5
ing Glazed Tiles)	2.7	3.3	3.0	2·4 2·2 3·3	3·5 3·3 3·2	3.0	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.9
Glass Containers	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.7	1.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	Rope, Twine and Net	4·4 2·9 1·8	5·8 4·3 2·7	5·1 3·8 2·5	4·6 3·2 1·5	4.7	4·7 3·7 2·5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.1	Lace	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	Made-up Textiles	1·9 3·1 2·0	2·6 5·2 3·1	2·4 4·6 2·3	1.6 2.5 1.9	2·8 3·7 2·5	2·5 3·4 2·1
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2.2	2·4 3·8 4·1	2·2 3·3 2·8	1·9 2·1 1·5	2·5 3·6 2·4	2·0 2·9 1·8	Other Textile Industries	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Paint and Varnish	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	3.3	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.5
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	3.4	1.4	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.1	3.9	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.9
Metal Manufacture	2.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	. 2.4	1.9	Leather Goods Fur	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.7	3·1 3·1
Blast Furnaces	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.3	Clothing	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.9
etc. Iron Foundries	1.8	1·6 4·2 2·1	1.8	1·5 2·3 1·4	1·6 2·4 4·0	1·5 2·3 1·7	Tailoring	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
Tinplate Manufacture	1·2 2·2 3·0	2.7	1·3 2·2 3·1	1.3	2.1	1.4	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.7	3.0	2.9	1.7	3.0	2.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.		3.7	3.3	2.1	2.9	2.5	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.5	2·3 2·2 2·6	2.0	3·0 2·9 3·7	2.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.5	1.6	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.3	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.2	4.2	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.5
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	5.4	4·2 3·2	2.9	5.1	3.9
Small Tools	2.2	3·7 4·9	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.0	Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.7	6.1	4.6	3.7	4·1 6·4	3.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	2.3	3.7	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.9	Biscuits	3.3	5.3	3.7	3.6	4.5	3·5 3·9 2·5
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	3·0 2·5 2·1	2·6 3·7 4·1	2·9 2·7 2·6	2·5 2·0 1·8	1.8	2·5 2·1 2·1	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2·4 4·0 3·7	5·8 5·6 8·5	3·1 5·1 6·9	3.2	3·9 5·3 7·6	4.6
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	2.6	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.4	Other Food Industries	3.2	5.0	3.9	2.8	6.8	4.3
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.8	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	3·2 1·1	4·8 4·1 2·3	4·4 3·5 1·8	2·4 3·1 1·2	2·9 3·7 2·3	2·6 3·3 1·7
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	2·9 2·2 3·2	4·8 3·2 5·0	3·9 2·7 4·0	1·7 2·5 2·4	2·8 9·3 3·7	2·3 5·5 3·0	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.0	4-4	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.9
Vehicles	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.9	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	5.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.8	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.1	4·6 3·7
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	2.2	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.6	Manufactures	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.5	4.4	3.1
Locomotive Manufacture	3.4	4.6	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.6	Paper and Printing	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.9	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	2·1 3·1	1·2 1·3 3·4	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc	1·8 2·2 3·1	2.4	1.9 2.1 3.8	1·2 2·9 2·2	1·8 2·1 4·1	1·4 2·7 3·4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.2	4.9	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.1	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2.3	4·2 3·6 2·2	3.1	1.9	3·7 1·8 2·7	3·0 1·3 1·9
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2.6	4.5	3.4	2.2	3.3	2.6	Other Printing, etc	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.4	2.7	1.9
Wall and Wire Manufactures	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.1	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.7	4.7	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.5
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3·1 3·4 3·5	5·1 5·4 5·2	4·3 4·1 4·1	2·1 2·4 2·8 2·9 3·0	4·2 3·8 4·0	3·6 3·2 3·4	Rubber	3·6 3·5 1·8	4·4 2·7 3·9	3·9 3·3 2·9	2·5 2·5 2·7	3·6 1·5 2·8	2·9 2·3 2·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.9	2.3	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3·0 4·2	4·9 5·1	4.3	3.2	7·6 4·6	6·1 4·3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks	2.3	4.1	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.2	Production of Cinematograph Films	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.5
Jewellery, Plate, etc. Musical Instruments	1.9 1.9 5.6	4·1 4·0 4·3 7·2	2·9 3·1 5·9	1·2 2·2 4·0	3·5 3·8	1·4 2·8 4·0	Other Manufacturing Industries  All the above Industries	2.5	3.8	3.0		3.5	2.6

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for October, which appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

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 18th January, 1955, and the corresponding figures for 21st December, 1954, and 19th January, 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 (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

diseases.					Th	ousand			
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Industrial Injury					
	18th Jan., 1955	21st Dec., 1954	19th Jan., 1954	18th Jan., 1955	21st Dec., 1954	19th Jan., 1954			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex. Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	121·6 96·8 58·6 45·1 64·6 97·9 69·5 99·3 186·4 77·2 135·4 72·2	88·7 73·1 43·6 35·0 51·3 78·4 57·1 86·3 156·2 67·6 119·5 61·9	113·9 89·0 50·6 41·5 57·9 94·4 65·5 99·4 183·2 77·7 126·3 70·3	4·2 3·6 2·1 1·7 2·3 4·5 5·1 7·8 7·6 7·3 7·4 6·6	3·7 3·4 1·9 1·6 2·2 4·2 4·6 7·2 6·5 6·1	4·3 3·8 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·7 5·7 8·4 8·0 7·8 7·2			
Total Great Britain	1.124.5	918-7	1.069 · 7	60.3	55-1	64.1			

Separate figures for insured males and females for 18th January,

				Thousands	
Region	from W	ers Absent ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury		
	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	
London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Bastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western North-Western	75 63 42 31 46 67 48 69 111 57	47 33 16 14 19 31 21 30 75 20	3·2 2·8 1·9 1·5 1·9 3·6 4·8 7·1 6·4 6·5	1·0 0·8 0·2 0·2 0·4 0·8 0·3 0·7 1·2 0·4 0·9	
Scotland	89 54 753	372	52.8	7.5	

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 5·2 per cent. of the total number of insured males, and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 6·7 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 Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

#### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number,

Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th January was 3,791\*; this figure included 2,845 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 946 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vancancies notified, filled, etc., between 7th December, 1954, and 10th January, 1955 (5 weeks) are shown below.

acancies	outstanding at 7th Decer	nber	 	 4,509
,,,	notified during period		 	 528
	filled during period			 111
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		 	 442
,,	unfilled at 10th January		 	 4,484

#### **Appointments Register**

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th January was 13,811†, consisting of 12,569 men and 1,242 women. The registrants included 5,362 men and 581 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,207 men and 661 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts: in the majority of cases the employment but requiring other posts; in the majority of cases the employmer was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to the qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the

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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	Inemployed	In Em	Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women		
London Northern Scottish	4,064 848 450	426 82 73	4,332 2,081 794	476 107 78	9,298 3,118 1,395	
Total	5,362	581	7,207	661	13,811	

The registrants included 1,775 ex-Regular personnel of H.M. Forces, of whom 1,118 were wholly unemployed and 657 were in

During the period 7th December, 1954, to 10th January, 1955, there were new registrations by 920 men and 109 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,439 men and 216 women were

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 7th December and 10th January.

			Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 7th December		2,331	206
,,	notified during period		725	77
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during per	riod	524	48
,,	filled during period		226	25
,,	unfilled at 10th January		2,306	210

#### **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 certain medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the vacancies for certain medical auxiliary and affied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Employment Services Department through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for 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 September to 31st December, 1954, are given below.

outstanding at 30th September	Men 3,990	Women 20,163
filled during period	 195§	2,3048
outstanding at 31st December	 3,842	20,021

The total of 23,863 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 2,716 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the

remaining 21,147 va	acancie	es, by gra	de of nurse, etc., is given	
Trained Nurses		5,670	Pupil Midwives	737
Student Nurses		10,141	Assistant Nurses	2,555
Midwives		621	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,423

\* This figure includes 443 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 129 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,737 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 96 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

ese figures include 364 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in December, 1954, have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st January was 704,900, compared with 704,300 for the four weeks ended 27th November, 1954, and 705,400 for the five weeks ended 2nd January, 1954. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 637,800 in December, 639,600 in November, and 646,800 in December, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in December, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with November, and December, 1953. The figures for the latest month are

the increase or decreaset in each case compared with November, 1954, and December, 1953. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Division	books during 5 weeks ended 1st January, 1955	4 weeks ended 27th November, 1954	5 weeks ended 2nd January, 1954				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	46,800	+	- 600 - 800				
Durham	139,800	+ 100	- 200 - 300				
North Western East Midlands	101,100	+100	+ 1,100 + 400				
South Western South Eastern	108,400	+ 100	- + 200				
England and Wales .	621,600	+ 500	- 500				
Scotland	. 83,300	+ 100					
Great Britain	. 704,900	+ 600	- 500				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of December, about 4,900 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,820; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,080. During the four weeks of November there was a net increase of 50.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.64 in December, 5.03 in November, and 4.66 in December, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.07, 5.50 and 5.02.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in December, and in November, 1954, and December, 1953. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

Salah Barrie	December, 1954	November, 1954	December, 1953
Coal-face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All Workers:	6·07	4·98	5·90
	8·83	9·14	8·41
Voluntary	4·58	3·83	4·33
	8·19	8·34	7·58

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was  $3\cdot25$  tons in December, compared with  $3\cdot29$  tons in the previous month and  $3\cdot22$  tons in December, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·23 tons in December; for November, 1954, and December, 1953, the figures were 1·25 tons and 1·23 tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal loard. These number approximately 5,400.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

# Employment Overseas

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 2,667,700 in September, 1954, an increase of 0·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 3·7 per cent. compared with September, 1953.

#### 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 October, 1954, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·1 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st October, 1954, was 0·2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 6·2 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1953.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The interim index of employment in manufacturing industries, published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, showed no change in August, 1954, compared with the previous month but was 1·6 per cent. higher than in August, 1953. Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 519,587 in August, 1954, 523,491 in the previous month and 497,675 in August, 1953. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 13,771 at the end of August, compared with 14,329 at the end of the previous month and 12,490 at the end of August, 1953.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1954, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,673,000. This was 0·1 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 2·4 per cent. lower than for November, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947–9=100) showed an increase of 0·2 per cent. in November, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6·3 per cent.

compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6 5 per centrompared with November, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November, 1954, was about 2,893,000, compared with 2,741,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,699,000 at the middle of November, 1953.

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during October, 1954, was 119,255, compared with 125,179 in the previous month and 163,607 in October, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 38,119 working days. The total number of working days lost in October by persons wholly unemployed was 3,464,980, while 1,103,175 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December, 1954, was 167,767, of whom 53,203 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 157,849 and 49,188 at the beginning of the previous month and 181,520 and 57,500 at the beginning of December, 1953.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of December, 1954, was 1,287,638, compared with 947,526 at the end of the previous month and 1,524,758 at the end of December, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 176,851, 169,797 and 222,999.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd January was 74,425, compared with 61,551 at 18th December, 1954, and 79,081 at 23rd January,

The number registered for employment at the end of October, 1954, was 2,085,565, of whom 1,230,674 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment.

#### **NETHERLANDS**

The number of persons who are relief workers as well as those in 1954, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 57,326, compared with 41,332 at the end of the previous month and 90,271 at the end of November, 1953. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 7,036 at 30th November, 1954, compared with 3,269 at 31st October, 1954, and 15,911 at the end of November, 1953.

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

#### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in January

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £739,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 2,685,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales workers appropried in the retail drapery outfitting and

and Wales, workers employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trade in England and Wales, and the retail furnishing and allied trades, and the employees of British Railways other than the locomotive running staff. Others receiving increases included workpeople in the general printing industry, the iron and steel industry, electricity supply undertakings, company-owned motor omnibus undertakings, licensed non-residential establishments, and hairdressing establishments.

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally by 7s. a week for men and by 5s. for women. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain, the retail food trade in England and Wales, and the retail furnishing and allied trades in Great Britain were increased by 6s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and by 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over. Revised schedules of rates of pay were adopted for the employees of British Railways other than the locomotive running staff, resulting in increases for conciliation staff which ranged generally from 6s. to 9s. a week. according to grade and service.

In the general printing industry the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 4s. a week for male workers 18 years and over and by

3s. for female workers 18 and over. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Manual workers employed in electricity supply undertakings received an increase in schedule rates of 3d. an hour, and there were further increases of ½d. or 1d., second in the seco according to occupation, for certain specified grades. For the operating staff of company-owned motor omnibus undertakings outside the London area there were increases of 10s. a week for drivers, conductors and skilled maintenance workers, and of 6s. or 5s. for semi-skilled workers and cleaners. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople other than managers and stewards, employed in licensed non-residential establishments were increased by varying amounts; where the employer supplied no board, meals or lodging the increases were 9s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and 8s. for female workers 21 or over. In hairdressing establishments the statutory mimimum rates were increased by 6s. a week for men and by 6s or 4s 6d for yourse.

and by 6s. or 4s. 6d. for women.

Of the total increase of £739,000, about £455,000 was the result of Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act, the Catering Wages Act or the Wages Councils Acts; about £132,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £105,000 was the result of direct perotiations between employers £105,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £43,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1954," on which details for that date are given.).

		1	Zibook, ISI HIKIE, 1954	, on which details for that date are given.).
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)  Date from which Change took effect		Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Agriculture England and Wales (1) (209)		Workpeople employed in agriculture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 127s. a week, youths and boys 59s. at 15 years, rising to 111s. at 20 and under 21; women 21 and over 96s., girls 52s. at 15, rising to 90s. at 18 and under 21.†
	Holland division of Lincolnshire (1)	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 168s. a week, youths and boys 78s. at 15, rising to 146s. at 20 and under 21.†
	do.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle- men, milkmen and shep- herds	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of 7s. for those 20 and under 21. Minimum rates after change: 154s. a week at 21 and over, 134s. at 20 and under 21.†
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire (1) (209)	do.	Female workers employed in agriculture	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, of 4s. for those 16 and under 21, and of 3s. for those 15 and under 16. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 90s. a week, girls 49s. at 15, rising to 84s. at 18 and under 21.†
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	Beginning of week for which payment was made on 6 or 7 Jan.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Grade III (ordinary workers) 129s. a week, Grade II 132s. 6d., Grade I 136s.; women 21 years and over 97s.
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	3 Jan.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 10.8d. to 3s. 11.4d.) for boys under 18.§
	North Lincolnshire	2 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (to 5s. 11.5d.) for men, by 0.975d. (to 4s. 5.62d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (to 2s. 11.75d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	2 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased¶ by 1.36d. a shift (to 5s. 8d.) for men, by 1.02d. (to 4s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (to 2s. 10d.) for boys under 18.**
	South and West Durham	3 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (3s. 1d. to 3s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) for boys under 18.\(\frac{1}{7}\)t

\*The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See article on page 46 of this GAZETTE.

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying I Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 90 points (previously 34). The flat-rate addition into the base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 95 points (previously 50). The flat-rate addition into the base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 95 points (previously 50). The flat-rate addition into the base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 95 points (previously 50). The flat-rate addition into the base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 95 points (previously 50). The flat-rate addition into the base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the o

d. for boys.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Cornwall and Devon (11)	2 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the china clay industry	Increases of 7s. a week for male timeworkers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 7s. a week (16s. to 23s. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, and 25s. to 32s, for those who work 42 hours). Basic rates after change: timeworkers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 127s. a week, landing 132s., maintenance (handymen and inclines) 132s., shift bosses 147s.; workers engaged full time in boring and blasting or in chemical processing 2d. an hour above basic rate of 127s. a week; contract workers' basic rates—mill operators 105s. a week, stent 110s., sand and overburden 115s., loading and bagging 120s., drying—press kiln 120s., tank kiln 130s., plus in each case a bonus of 23s. or 32s.; youths and boys 1s. 5d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 17½ years and 3s. 0½d. at 18; women's rates 80 per cent. (to nearest penny) of men's rate for the same work.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	2 Jan.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages increased† by 1.3d. a shift (to 5s, 11.5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (to 9.75d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. a shift (to 4s. 5.62d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (to 7.31d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (to 2s. 11.75d.) or by 0.9d. an hour (to 4.87d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	2 Jan.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 11d. to 12s. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (41)	3 Jan.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 11d. to 12s. 0.3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 11.25d. to 9s. 0.225d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain   (41)	2 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled work- ers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages increased† by 1·3d. a shift (to 5s. 11·5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (to 9·75d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (to 4s. 5·62d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (to 7·31d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. a shift (to 2s. 11·75d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (to 4·87d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages increased† by 0.18d. an hour (to 9.75d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (to 7.31d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (to 4.87d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1·3d. a shift (10s. 10d. to 10s. 11·3d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0·975d. (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·475d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (5s. 5d. to 5s. 5·65d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1·2d. a shift (8s. 1·2d. to 8s. 2·4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 8·4d. to 8s. 9·6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (4s. 0·6d. to 4s. 1·2d. or 4s. 4·2d. to 4s. 4·8d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages increased† by 1.3d. a shift (to 5s. 11.5d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (to 4s. 5.615d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (to 2s. 11.75d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1·16d. a shift (12s. 1d. to 12s. 2·16d.) for men, by 0·773d. (8s. 0·625d. to 8s. 1·398d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 11·5d. to 6s. 0·08d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 11d. to 12s. 0·3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·97d. (8s. 11·255d. to 9s. 0·225d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. (5s. 11·5d. to 6s. 0·15d.) for those under 18.
Shuttle Making	Lancashire and Yorkshire (62)	6 Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour in Lancashire and 3d. in Yorkshire in the minimum daywork rates for journeymen, and of 1d. for apprentices. Minimum daywork rates after change for journeymen: Lancashire 4s. an hour, Yorkshire 4s. 2d.
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture	England	First full pay week following 31 Dec., 1954	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase‡ in cost-of-living bonus of 5 per cent. (35 to 40 per cent.) on basis rates, resulting in increases of 4s. to 5s. 2d. a week, according to occupation for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change, inclusive of factory efficiency bonus of 20 per cent. and cost-of-living bonus of 40 per cent. men—Group P.T. (patternmakers and toolmakers) 156s. 11d. or 166s. 2d. a week, Group A (experienced locksmiths and keymakers engaged in high quality work, and fully qualified bobbers, polishers and toolsetters) 152s. or 160s., Group B (all other adult male workers except labourers) 140s. 11d. or 147s. 1d., labourers 128s.; youths and boys 40s. 7d. at 15, rising to 119s. 6d at 20½ and 135s. at 21; female workers 40s. 7d. at 15, rising to 97s. 11d. at 21 workers of more than ordinary skill or ability or those engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week. Piecework price to be such as to enable workers of average skill and ability to earn at leas 33½ per cent. above the basic rate; the cost-of-living bonus to be the same for pieceworkers as for dayworkers. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.

These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 90 (previously 34).

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

§ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

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

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tin Box and Metal Container Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (211)	14 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers and of 1½d. for female workers, other than learners, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed as knife hands or press hands 3s. 1d an hour, all other male workers except learners 2s. 11d., male learners 1s. 1½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20; all female workers except learners 2s. 0½d, female learners 1s. 1d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.*
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making	Great Britain (209)	28 Jan.	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants:—  Coffin furniture section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. to 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of ½d., 1d. or 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for women 21 or over, and of ½d., 1d. or 2d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers, Grade I 2s. 8½d. an hour, Grade II 2s. 10½d., Grade III 3s. 1½d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 2s. 8½d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 2s. 7½d., other workers 2s. 7d.; youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20; women 21 years or over 2s. 2d. or 2s. 4d., according to occupation, girls 1s. 3½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.†
			Cerement making section	Increases in general minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for women 21 years or over, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$ ., 1d. or 2d., according to age, for girls, with a further increase of 10 per cent. of these amounts for pinkers or choppers. General minimum time rates after change: 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 2d. at 21 or over; pinkers or choppers 10 per cent. above these rates; piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.†
Ophthalmic Optical Industry	Great Britain (66)	First pay day in week com- mencing 10 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s., 7s. or 9s. a week, according to age, service and occupation, for male workers 21 years or over, of 4s., 5s. or 7s. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2s. to 5s. for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: operatives on prescription work—males 40s, at 15 years, rising to 132s. at 21 or over after two years in the industry, females 38s. 6d. to 95s., at 24 after three years in the industry on work of a similar nature, males 144s., females 107s., at 29 after eight years' experience, males 147s., females 112s.; operatives on mass production, stock and store assistants and packers—males 40s. at 15, rising to 126s. at 21, females 38s. 6d. to 90s., at age 21 or over after three years in the industry timeworkers are entitled to a minimum service award of 9s. a week, making the minimum rates 135s. for males and 99s. for females; piecework rates for pieceworkers on mass production work are to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate laid down for operatives on mass production work, plus 20 per cent.
Shirtings and Costume Cloths Manufacture	Glasgow and West of Scotland and Carlisle	1 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male timeworkers—tape dressers 161s. 2d. a week, beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers 147s. 1d., power loom tenters 147s. 1d. plus a production bonus with a guaranteed minimum of 22s. 7d. a week; piecework rates for beamers, warpers, twisters and drawers to yield at least 165s. 10d. a week; female timeworkers 18 years and over, weavers and winders 80s. 2d., pickers 82s., darners 85s. 9d.; juveniles 48s. 2d. at 15, rising to 74s. 10d. at 17½; piecework rates for weavers and winders to yield at least 92s. 9d. a week; production bonus of 3s. a week for female pieceworkers whose earnings are 86s., with increase of 1s. for each additional 5s. earned.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases; of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles.  Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 128s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 96s. 1d., cutting and stitching 87s. 5d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick (89)	First full pay week after 25 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in base rates for timeworkers of 2s. 6d. a week for journeymen of 3s. 5½d. for journeywomen, and of proportional amounts for apprentice and apprentice improvers, resulting in increases in gross minimum rates of 4s. 8d. a week for journeymen on time work, and 6s. 6d. for journeywomen on time work. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers, inclusive of percentage bonus of 8½ per cent. on base rates and a flat-rate bonus of 41s. 6d. for men and 30s. for women: journeymen 139s. 11d. a week, journeywomen 96s, 10d.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain (209)	7 Jan.	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting or hand cutting—learners during 1st month of employment 1ld an hour, during 2nd month 11¾d., all other workers 1s. 11½d.; ending and mending—learners during 1st 3 months of employment 10¾d. an hour, during 2nd 3 months 1s. 1d., during 3rd 3 months 1s. 4½d., during 4th 3 months 1s. 7½d., all other workers 1s. 11½d. Piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending 2s. 1½d.*
Lace Furnishing Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase‡ of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (35 to 36 per cent. on basic rates),
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ from 42½ to 45 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and overdry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with six months' experience in any of the jobs 139s. 3d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 153s. 9d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 139s. 3d., 146s. 6d. or 153s. 9d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 130s. 6d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 78s. 4d., 19 years 88s. 6d., 20 years 100s. 1d., other female workers 18 years 74s., 19 years 79s. 9d., 20 years 87s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	do.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (42½ to 45 per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 130s. 6d. a week, women 87s.
Surgical Dressings, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (83)	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over 132s. 6d. a week, women 18 and over 93s. 6d.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

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

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (90)	6 Dec., 1954*	Male and female workers, other than fitters, turners, mill- wrights, blacksmiths	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 4 for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimu time rates after change include: men 2l years and over—skilled worke (including engine drivers) 123s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled (including firement 117s. 9d., general workers or labourers 111s. 9d.; women 18 and over 76s. 2d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (94)	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. a week (44s. to 45s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 2 years and over, of 8d. (29s. 4d. to 30s.) for women 18 and over, and a proportional amounts for younger workers.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (209)	28 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male worker 21 years or over and for female workers of all ages, and of 1½d. for ma workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change: men 2 years or over 2s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16, risit to 2s. 6d. at 20; women 18 years or over 2s. 0½d. (England and Wale or 2s. 0½d. (Scotland), girls 1s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9d. at 17.‡
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitute Goods Manufacture and Saddlery and Harness Making	Great Britain (96)	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d, an hour for male workers 21 yea and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amoun for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: Londo (Metropolitan Police Area)—skilled men 21 years and over 3s. 1½d, a hour, skilled women 20 years and over 2s. 2½d, youths and boys 1s. 3 at 16, rising to 2s. 10½d, at 20½ and under 21, girls 1s. 0¾d, at 15, rising 2s. 0½d, at 19½ and under 20; elsewhere—skilled men 3s. 0½d, skilled wome 2s. 2d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d, to 2s. 9¼d, girls 1s. 0¼d, to 2s.
Making	port so fee oping actions	or bridge	Saddlery and harness makers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (3s. 0¾d. to 3s. 2½d.) in time rate for adult ma workers in all districts.
Glove Manufacture (leather and fabric, dress and industrial gloves)	England and Wales (106)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 20 year and over in Class A occupations, of 1½d. for those in Class B, and proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates aft change include: men 20 years and over—Class A 3s. 3d. an hour, Class 2s. 10½d.; women 20 years and over—Class A 2s. 1½d., Class B 2s.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain (107) (209)	26 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for male worker 21 years or over and for specified male and female workers under 21, 4s. 6d. or 6s., according to occupation, for female workers 21 or over, ar of 2s. to 4s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for other male and fema workers under 21; increase of 6s. a week in guaranteed time rate for ma or female managers when employed on piecework; percentage additic to general minimum piece rates increased from 42½ to 46½ per cent. Gener minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen managers irrespective of age 140s. a week, other workers 21 years or ov and specified workers under 21—men 125s. to 146s. 6d., according occupation, women 90s. to 146s. 6d.‡
	Northern Ireland (212)	24 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male worker other than learners, of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d., according to period of learnershif for male learners, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of 2s. 3s. 6d., according to age, for female workers under 21. General minimu time rates after change include: male workers 21 years and over employ as makers of bespoke handsewn (including surgical) footwear 14ss. 6 a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers as Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 137 operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 132s., other male workers except learners 125s.; female workers 21 and ov 87s. 6d.§
	Follow sales or more of the control		Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 4½d. an hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 9½ for male workers, and of 3d. (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11½d.) for female worker percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 42½ 46½ per cent. (or from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. in the £).§
Baking	Scotland	7 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 4s. 6 for women 21 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices and worker under 21; further increase of 5s. a week (5s. to 10s.) in the differential f male workers when employed on a Sunday on the first or second shifts or single shifts commencing at or after 5 a.m. or 6 a.m. Minimum rates aff change include: men—journeymen bakers 152s. to 167s. a week, accordit to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers or ovensmen 159s. 174s., bread runners 156s. to 171s., storemen 138s. to 150s. 6d., ingredies storekeeper charge hands 135s. 6d. to 148s., bakery workers or ingredies storekeepers 21 or over 128s. to 140s. 6d.; the minimum rates payable foremen bakers and chargehands (other than ingredient storekeeper chargehands) are 20s. and 10s. above the rates payable for journeymen bakers a male bakery workers, respectively; women—assistant baker chargehand 116s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 101s. 6d., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 114s., bakery worker chargehands 101s. 6d., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 21 or over 106s. 6d., bakery workers 21 or over 91s. 6d.
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain (115)	First pay day following 2 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 5s. for male workers 21 years and ow of 4s. for male workers 18 and under 21 and for female workers 21 and ow of 3s. for male workers under 18 and for female workers 18 and under 21 and of 2s. for female workers under 18; grade rates revised, resulting further increases of 2s., 2s. 6d., 4s. or 5s., according to occupation, 18 graded male workers, and of 2s. or 3s. for graded female workers. Minimurates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade I occupations 15 a week, Grade II 146s., Grade III 140s., Grade IV 136s., ungraded worker 130s.; youths and boys 52s. at 15 years, rising to 107s. at 20; women and over—Grade I occupations 101s., Grade II 98s., ungraded workers 92s girls 50s. at 15 years, rising to 88s. at 20.
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland (212)	10 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years over, of ½d. to 1½d. according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for wom 18 or over, and of ½d. for girls; increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework be time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Rates af change: general minimum time rates—men 21 years or over 2s. 8½d. hour, women 18 or over 1s. 10½d., youths and boys 10d. at under 15, ris to 2s. 2½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 10d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 5½d. at and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 10½d., fem workers 1s. 11½d.¶
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent (121)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men, of 6s. for women, and proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change included men 21 years and over—locomotive drivers 161s. 6d. a week, spare drives first year 157s. 6d., second year 158s. 6d., third year 159s. 6d., station enginemen 156s., head shunters 151s., steam and petrol lorry drivers 15 stokers 153s. 6d., cold-room workers 146s., steersmen and cellarmen 14st ale loaders, firemen (including cleaners) and under-shunters 143s., cart and drivers (2-horse) 142s., (1-horse) 140s., brewery labourers 140s.; wom in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar work, women in bottling stores 98s.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases were the result of a National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) award dated 14th January, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

† These increases had statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

The rates quoted were put into operation generally by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland) as from the first pay day after 18th July, 1954.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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#### Date from which Change District (see also Note at beginning of Table) Industry Classes of Workpeople Particulars of Change took effect Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 7s, for women 19 and over in bottling dept. and 6s. for those in breweries and maltings, of 4s. to 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. to 6s. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—transport drivers (mechanical) 151s. a week, boilerhouse firemen 145s. 6d., two-horse drivers 145s., one-horse drivers, mates, assistant firemen and labourers 140s.; women 19 years and over in bottling dept. 97s. 10d., women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar work. Men, youths, boys, women and girls Manchester (121) 3 Jan. Brewing (continued) Increases of 8s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for male workers 19 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over and for youths 18 and under 19, and of 4s. 7d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 140s. 3d. a week, motor drivers—less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 140s. 3d., 31 to 40 cwt. 143s. 3d., 41 to 70 cwt. 147s. 3d., 71 to 240 cwt. 151s. 3d., mates 140s. 3d.; women 20 years and over employed on men's work 101s. 9d., other women 20 and over 96s. 3d. Sheffield do. Nottingham, Kimberley, Derby and Mansfield district (121) Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 140s. a week, motor drivers 150s., two-horse drivers 146s., one-horse drivers and drivers' mates 142s.; women 20 years and over 87s. 9d. First pay week in Jan. do. Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum time rates for men, and of 2½d. for women. Minimum time rates after change: journeymen basket makers 3s. 2d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 11d., labourers 2s. 9d., women 19 or over 2s. 1d., plus 10 per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each case. United Kingdom Basket First Men and women (124) pay day in Jan. Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and for late entrants 20 years or over; increase of 9s. 3d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders in charge of carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or as forme setters or die makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 159s. 3d. a week, guillotine cutters or machine minders on carton cutting or creasing machines, or on carton automatic glueing machines, head stock keepers (other than those employed in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases), designer sample makers of carton or rigid boxes 154s. 3d., machine minders, forme setters or die makers, designers or sample makers, head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or shear cutters in fibreboard packing case manufacture, other machine minders, guillotine cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters and makers-up of sample boxes or cartons 149s. 3d., other workers 131s. 9d.; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 143s.\* Paper Box Manufacture Great Britain (131) (210) 17 Jan. Male workers ... Increase of 3s. 5d. a week in general minimum time rates for women (including late entrants) 18 years or over; increase of 6s. 11d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 94s. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 101s. 6d.\* Female workers Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for adult male workers other than learners, of 3s. 9d. for female workers other than learners, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for male and female learners and for other young male workers. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of supplemental payments, include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 148s. 9d. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, or as workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and re-winding, machine minders, head stock keepers 146s. 3d., other male workers except learners 111s. 6d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 128s. 3d. thereafter; female workers other than learners 88s. 6d.† Northern Ireland (212) 10 Jan. Male and female timeworkers Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 180 to 187½ per cent.† Female pieceworkers . Workpeople employed in general printing and binding, lithographic printing and photogravure printing (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland) Increases‡ of 4s, a week (27s, to 31s,) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 3s, (20s, 3d, to 23s, 3d.) for female workers 18 and over, of 1s, 4d. (4s, to 5s, 4d.) for male apprentices and learners under 18, and of 1s. (3s, to 4s.) for female learners under 18. Great Britain (except London) (134-136, 139, 141-143) First full pay period in Jan. Printing London .. (136–137) First pay day in Jan. First full pay period in Jan. Great Britain Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers do. Increases‡ of 4s. a week (27s. to 31s.) in cost-of-living bonus for workers 18 years and over, and of 1s. 4d. (4s. to 5s. 4d.) for apprentices and learners under 18. Scotland . (140) do. Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en-graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishncreases‡ of 4s. a week (27s. to 31s.) in cost-of-living bonus for journeymen, and of 2s. (13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.) for apprentices between the ages of 18 and 21. United Kingdom Increasest of 4s. a week (11s. to 15s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male and female workers 21 years and over, of 3s. (8s. 3d. to 11s. 3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. (5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.) for workers under 18. Drawing Office Materials Manufacture Great Britain Men, women and juveniles Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. a week (36s. to 37s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (24s. to 24s. 8d.) at under 21. Cinematograph Film Production Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,§ Great Britain pay day in Jan. employed in film printing and processing laboratories Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, Cost-of-living bonus increased by 6d. a week (46s. to 46s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (30s. 8d. to 31s.) at under 21. United Kingdom do.

employed in producing news-reels

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

	Principa	al Change	es in Rates of Wages Ro	eported during January—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building	England and Wales (147)	3 Jan.	Female operatives employed in the building industry	New wage rates adopted as follows:—standard rate for women 19 years and over engaged on craft processes to be 10½d. an hour below the Grade A standard craft rate; women engaged on work other than craft processes 4d. an hour below the women's standard rate; probationers 19 or over on craft processes—first 2 months 4d. an hour below the women's standard rate, second 2 months 3d. an hour below, third 2 months 2d. an hour below; girls and young women under 19—33½ per cent. of the women's standard rate at 15 years, 45 per cent. at 16, 66½ per cent. at 17, and 80 per cent. at 18. Standard rate after change for women on craft processes 2s. 10½d. an hour, corresponding rate for women on other work 2s. 6½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (156–157)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Manual workers	Increase of 3d. an hour in schedule rates; further increases of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) or 1d. an hour, according to occupation, for certain specified grades. Day rates after change include: fitters—London district 4s. 5d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 1d., labourers 3s. 7\( \frac{3}{4}d. \), 3s. 3\( \frac{3}{4}d. \)
Railway Service	Great Britain (160–161)	10 Jan.	Workpeople employed by British Railways:— Conciliation staff (other than locomotive running staff) engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades  Clerical staff, station-	Revised schedules of rates of pay adopted, resulting in increases ranging generally from 6s. to 9s. a week, (12s. and 15s. for guards in 2nd and 3rd years respectively, 10s. for yard foremen, chief linemen, overhead traction linemen and leading overhead traction linemen, and 5s. for lengthmen and relayers in 1st year). Rates after change for workers employed outside the London area include: traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 1st year 131s. a week, 2nd year 133s., 3rd year 135s., guards 1st year 144s., 2nd year 152s., 3rd year 160s., shunters 148s., ticket collectors 149s., train ticket collectors 155s.; signalmen special class "C" 190s., "B" 185s., "A" 179s., class 1 168s., class 2 161s., class 3 155s., class 4 150s., relief signalmen special class 185s., class 1 168s., class 2 155s.; goods and cartage staff—horse drivers 137s., leading horse drivers 144s., checkers 146s.; permanent way staff—labourers 1st year 131s., 2nd year 133s., 3rd year 135s., sub-gangers 145s., gangers 156s.; locomotive shed grades—shedmen 1st year 131s., 2nd year 133s., 3rd year 135s., coalmen and plant attendants 142s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 1st year 131s., 2nd year 133s., 3rd year 135s., carriage and wagon examiners 153s. London rates are in general 3s. a week higher than the rates paid elsewhere, but for the grades of guard and train ticket collector the same rates are paid in all areas.  Revised salary scales adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts.
The second second		The second	masters, agents, super- visory and traffic control staff	
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Jan.	Operating staff employed by company-owned motor omni- bus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and run- ning shed staffs)	Increases of 10s. a week for drivers, conductors and skilled maintenance workers, of 6s. for semi-skilled workers Grade 1, and of 5s. for semi-skilled workers Grades 2 and 3 and cleaners; additional payment for permanent night work by depot and garage staff (semi-skilled and unskilled workers) increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.); additional payment for work performed after 1 p.m. on Saturdays increased by 3d. an hour (7d. to 10d.) to workers entitled to the payment. Basic rates after change: drivers—Group I undertakings, commencing rate 143s. a week, maximum rate (to be reached after 12 months) 147s., Group II undertakings 141s., 145s.; conductors—Group I 139s., 143s., Group II 137s., 141s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on day-work)—Grade I workers 141s. 6d., Grade II workers 136s., Grade III workers, cleaners and labourers 131s.; skilled maintenance workers 159s. 6d.
Post Office	United Kingdom	1 July, 1953*	Mechanics B, garage assistants and labourers (M.T.)	Revised scales of pay introduced as follows: mechanics B—London 144s. a week on entry, 148s. after 1 year's service, 152s. after 2 years' service, Provinces 139s. 6d., 143s. 6d., 147s. 6d.; garage assistants—London 140s.,
	do.	1 Oct., 1954†	Male and female cleaners, doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen (wireless stations)	Provinces 135s. 6d.; labourers (M.T.) 133s. 6d., 129s. 6d. Increases of 6s. a week or 1½d. an hour for men, and of 5s. or 1½d. for women. Rates after change: London—men 136s. a week or 2s. 10d. an hour on entry, rising to 140s. 6d. or 2s. 11½d. after one year, women cleaners 115s. a week or 2s. 4¾d. an hour.
General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade	Great Britain (186) (209)	12 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. to 4d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 3d. for women 18 years or over, of 1½d. to 3d. for girls, and of 2d. for female late entrants; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1ld. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 21 or over; female workers 1ld. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. or 1s. 10d., according to occupation, at 18 or over, late entrants 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 8d., according to occupation, during the first three months of employment, and 1s. 8d. or 1s. 8½d. during the second three months; piecework basis time rates for female workers is 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 11d., according to occupation.;
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (180) (211)	31 Jan.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for managers, and of 4s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers—London area 139s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 200s. where weekly trade is £730 or over, Provincial A area 135s. to 196s., Provincial B area 129s. to 190s.; branch shop manageresses—London 120s. to 181s., A 116s. to 177s., B 109s. to 170s.§
			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 or over, and of 2s. or 3s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 137s. 6d. a week, females 102s., Provincial A area 133s. 6d., 98s., Provincial B area 127s. 6d., 91s.; Grade I clerks under 24 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 51s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 131s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 46s. 6d. to 127s. 6d., B 43s. 6d. to 121s. 6d., female workers, London 42s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., A 38s. to 93s. 6d., B 34s. 6d. to 86s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 50s. 6d. to 125s. 6d., A 45s. 6d. to 121s., B 42s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., female workers, London 41s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., A 37s. to 87s., B 33s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.§
			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 years or over and 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 74s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 131s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 72s. to 127s. 6d., Provincial B area 68s. to 121s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 137s. 6d., 133s. 6d., 127s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 141s. 6d., 137s. 6d., 131s. 6d., of over 5 tons 145s. 6d., 141s. 6d., 135s. 6d.§
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day following 31 Dec., 1954	Workpeople employed in general warehouses	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for permanent workers 21 years or over, and of 8d. a day for casual workers. Minimum rates after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 167s. a week, assistant captains 153s. 6d., chargehands 148s., crane drivers 144s., weighers, bookmen, samplers, pilemen and doormen 140s., porters 21 years and over 137s., casual porters 21 years and over 25s. 5d. a day.

<sup>\*</sup> These revised scales were authorised in January, 1955, and had retrospective effect to the date shown; from 1st July, 1954, the rates not exceeding 134s. were pplemented by 6s. 9d. a week, and those exceeding 134s. by 8s. 6d. See page 30 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were authorised in January, 1955, and had retrospective effect to the date shown; the rates quoted are subject to provincial differentiation.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

	Princip	al Chang	ges in Rates of Wages 1	Reported during January—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trades	England and Wales	31 Jan.	Managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: managers, London area 131s. a week where weekly trade is less than £50, to 211s. where weekly trade exceeds £730, Provincial A area 127s. to 207s, Provincial B area 121s. to 201s., manageresses, London 113s. 6d. to 193s. 6d., A 109s., 6d. to 189s. 6d., B 102s. 6d. to 182s., 6d.*
	The second secon		All other workers (other than transport workers)	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours (44 hours in the case of a worker aged under 16 years) as follows: indoor workers—male workers, London area 48s. 6d. a week at under 16 years, rising to 125s. 6d. at 23 or over, Provincial A area 43s. 6d. to 121s. 6d., Provincial B area 40s. 6d. to 115s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. 6d. to 93s., A 36s, to 89s., B 32s. 6d. to 82s. (first assistants to receive 5s. above these rates); roundsworkers—London 55s. at under 16 to 132s. at 21 or over, A 52s. to 128s., B 49s. to 122s.; assistant roundsworkers—male workers, London 49s. at under 16 to 125s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 46s. to 121s. 6d., B 43s. to 115s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. to 101s., A 37s. to 97s., B 34s. to 91s.*
			Transport workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours (44 hours in the case of a worker aged under 16 years) as follows: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 82s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 137s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 80s. 6d. to 133s., Provincial B area 76s. 6d. to 127s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to 5 tons and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 140s., A 136s., B 130s., of over 5 tons 144s., 140s., 134s.*
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	Great Britain ., (181) (210)	31 Jan.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for shop managers, and of 4s. 6d. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 150s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one, to 170s. 6d. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 146s. 6d. to 166s. 6d., Provincial B area 141s. 6d. to 161s. 6d.; shop manageresses—London 127s. to 147s., A 123s. to 143s., B 118s. to 138s.†
	And the second of the second o	The middle of the control of the con	Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 or over, and of 2s. or 3s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 140s. 6d. a week, females 105s. 6d., Provincial A area 136s. 6d., 101s., Provincial B area 131s., 95s.; Grade I clerks under 24 years, Grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 51s. at under 16 years, rising to 134s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 46s. to 130s. 6d., B 43s. to 125s., female workers, London 43s. to 101s., A 38s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., B 35s. to 90s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 50s. at under 16 years, rising to 126s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 45s. to 122s. 6d., B 42s. to 120s. 6d., female workers, London 42s, to 96s., A 37s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., B 34s. to 85s. 6d. (The minimum remuneration for sales assistants entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)†
mediana ag akt ag -enviculturas total berdkesser total bester total transport stell recesser ste			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 years or over and 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 73s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 134s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 71s. 6d. to 130s. 6d., Provincial B area 67s. 6d. to 124s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 138s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 128s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 142s. 6d., 138s. 6d., 132s. 6d., of over 5 tons 146s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 136s. 6d.†
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	Great Britain (181) (211)	31 Jan.	Shop managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for shop managers, and of 4s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 141s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £60, to 192s. 6d. where weekly trade is £475 and under £500, Provincial A area 136s. to 187s., Provincial B area 129s. to 180s.; shop manageresses—London 119s. to 170s., A 113s. 6d. to 164s. 6d., B 106s. to 157s.†
Arton an add a series of the s			Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 or over, and of 2s. or 3s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 24 years or over—male workers, London area 141s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 137s., Provincial B area 130s., female workers 106s., 101s., 93s. 6d.; Grade I clerks under 24 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, stockhands or van salesmen—male workers, London 46s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 135s. at 23 or over, A 41s. 6d. to 130s. 6d., B 38s. 6d. to 123s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. 6d. to 101s., A 37s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., B 33s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; all other workers (except transport workers)—male workers, London 45s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 125s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 40s. 6d. to 121s., B 37s. 6d. to 119s. 6d., female workers, London 40s. 6d. to 95s., A 37s. 6d. to 90s., B 33s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.†
TO SE TO DONE TO TO SE T			Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 years or over and 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 74s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 135s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 72s. to 130s. 6d., Provincial B area 67s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles 139s. 6d., 135s., 128s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 143s. 6d., 139s. 6d., 132s. 6d., of over 5 tons 148s., 143s. 6d., 137s.†
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	20 Dec., 1954‡	Skilled maintenance mechanics employed in Ministry of Supply establishments where "X" wages apply	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in standard rates. Rates after change for timeworkers: London 168s. 1d. a week, Provinces 165s. 7d.
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Oct., 1954§	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers, chief paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial male cleaners employed in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Increases ranging from 6s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and service, for men, and of 5s. to 6s. 6d. for women; new scales fixed for female senior paperkeepers and chief paperkeepers. Rates after change include: London—messengers, men 136s. a week on entry, rising to 140s. 6d. after 1 year's service, women 109s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.; senior messengers, men 147s. rising to 165s. after 4 years, women 122s. 6d. to 141s.; paperkeepers, men 146s. rising to 156s. 6d. after 3 years, women 117s. 6d. to 126s.; senior paperkeepers, men 154s. rising to 172s. after 4 years, women 121s. 6d. to 139s.; chief paperkeepers, men 170s. rising to 187s. after 4 years, women 137s. rising to 150s. 6d. after 3 years; non-industrial car drivers, men 146s., women 120s. 6d.; non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 136s. on entry, rising to 140s. 6d. after 1 year's service.
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<sup>\*</sup> These statutory minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

	1			
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (206) (210)	30 Jan.	Workpeople other than managers, manageresses, club stewards, or stewardesses	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years or over (where not supplied by the employer with any board, meals or lodging), of 8s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 5s. to 8s., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 6s. 6d. to 8s., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) Area A 126s. a week, Area B 123s., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) A 123s., B 120s., first hands (Scotland), Grade I 125s., Grade II 120s., second hands (Scotland) 120s., barmen or barmen waiters (England and Wales) A 118s., B 115s., barmen (Scotland) 115s., other male workers (Great Britain) A 68s. at under 18, rising to 116s. at 21 or over, B 65s. to 113s.; female workers, head barmaids (Great Britain) Area A 103s., Area B 100s., barmaids A 80s. 6d. at under 19, rising to 98s. at 21 or over, B 77s. 6d. to 95s., other female workers 84s. at 18 or over (both areas), 70s. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging remuneration is 34s. 6d. a week less in each case (previously 29s. 6d. less), and intermediate rates are paid according to the provision made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging. Where on one day only in the week the employer does not supply the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other days, the rates applicable to the worker are to be increased by 1s. for each meal not supplied on that day subject to a maximum of 3s.*
Hairdressing	Great Britain (208) (210)	31 Jan.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases of 6s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in gentlemen's saloons and for male workers in ladies' saloons, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 161s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 156s. 6d., manageresses 144s., 139s., charge-hands, male 146s. 6d., 141s. 6d., female 129s., 124s.; gentlemen's saloons, managers and manageresses 156s. 6d., 151s. 6d., male and female charge-hands 141s. 6d., 136s. 6d.†
**************************************	PIGUEES 1	Y 78	Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases of 6s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons and for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, of 4s. 6d. for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 3s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 81s. 6d. a week in first year, 106s. 6d. in second year, 136s. 6d. thereafter, female workers 79s., 104s., 119s.; Provincial areas A and B, male workers 76s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 131s. 6d. female workers 74s., 99s., 114s.; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 101s. 6d. in first year, 131s. 6d. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 96s. 6d., 126s. 6d.†
	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Clerks, receptionists, mani- curists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases of 6s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, of 3s. or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. or 3s. 6d. for girls Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 51s. a week at under 16, rising to 136s. 6d. at 25 or over, Provincial A area 46s. to 132s. 6d., Provincial B area 43s. to 127s., female workers 42s. to 100s. 6d., 37s. 6d. to 96s., 34s. to 90s.; sales assistants cashiers or clerical assistants—male workers, London area 51s. at under 16, rising to 130s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 46s. to 126s. 6d. Provincial B area 43s. to 121s., female workers 42s. to 96s., 37s. 6d. to 91s. 6d., 34s. to 85s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London area 50s. at under 16, rising to 122s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 45s. to 118s. 6d., Provincial B area 42s. to 116s. 6d., female workers 41s. to 91s. 36s. 6d. to 86s. 6d., 33s. to 80s. 6d.†

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

# Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 301 of the September, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1954, the latest available, was 161 for all workers combined as compared with 142 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 141 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 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 January, 1955. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month

All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947, December		103	103	106	103	
1948, December	100000	107	109	110	107	
1949, December	0 11333	109	112	113	109	
1950, December	1	113	116	118	114	
1951, December		125	130	133	126	
1952, December		132	138	143	134	
1953, December		136	143	149	138	
1954, March		138	144	150	139	
June		141	146	153	142	
September		141	147	154	143	
December		142	148	155	144	
1955, January		144	151	158	146	

#### All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	104 108 110 115 127 134 139 146	104 108 110 116 128 135 139	105 108 110 117 128 135 139	105 108 110 118 129 135 141	105 108 110 118 129 135 142	100 106 109 110 119 129 135 142	100 106 109 110 120 129 136 142	101 106 109 110 120 130 136 143	101 106 109 110 122 131 137 143	102 107 109 111 122 131 137 143	103 107 109 113 126 134 137 144	103 107 109 114 126 134 138 144

<sup>†</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>‡</sup> This increase was authorised in January, 1955, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. § These increases were authorised in January, 1955, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>||</sup> These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.

<sup>†</sup> These increases were the result of an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of this GAZETTE.

## Industrial Disputes

#### DISPUTES IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 191. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 199 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 44,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during January at the establishments concerned was about 91,000.

Of the total of 91,000 days lost in January, 69,000 were lost by 32,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 31,000 were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in January also included 22,000 days lost by 11,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 181 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during January, 83, directly involving 9,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 42, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted two days; 26, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 14,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 12,500 workers, lasted over six days. involving 3,500 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 191 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 8, directly involving 1,600 workers, arose out of demands

for advances in wages, and 65, directly involving 12,300 workers, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 29, directly involving 8,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 85, directly involving 7,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 700 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries o stoppages of work in January due to industrial disputes:—

		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month Started in Month		Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Vehicles	1 2	141 6	142	20,900 15,300	41,000 19,000	
tracting	3	9	12	1,200	10,000	
Transport, etc	3 1	10	11	2,400	11,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	1	25	26	4,000	10,000	
Total, January, 1955	8	191	199	43,800	91,000	
Total, December, 1954	21	122	143	34,100	81,000	
Total, January, 1954	10	159	169	49,400	128,000	

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
	Directly	Directly Indirectly† Began Ended					
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers—Treorchy (Rhondda), Glam. (one colliery)	1,400	100	18 Jan.	26 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed.	
Colliery workers—Treorchy (Rhondda), Glam. (one colliery)	710	-	20 Jan.‡	26 Jan.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute		
Daywagemen, haulage hands and other colliery workers— Barnborough, near Doncaster (one colliery)	1,250	recou <del>ld</del> sees recould light	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	Non-payment of bonus	Work resumed unconditionally.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor bodies—Birmingham (one firm)	2,000		25 Jan.	27 Jan.	The proposed employment of sheet metal workers on work previously performed by vehicle builders	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Steel erectors—Various districts in Great Britain (various firms)	3,970§	-	27 Oct.	. –	To support a claim for an increase in wages	No settlement reported.	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Drivers, conductors and maintenance staff—Various districts in Wales and Monmouthshire (one firm)	520	no es lib	2 Jan.	10 Jan.	Suspension of six men for refusing to report to employer's head office for interview	Work resumed unconditionally.	

\* 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.
† Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
‡ The stoppage began on the night-shift of 19th/20th January.

§ A series of stoppages, many of short duration, began on 27th October, 1954, and continued until the end of January, when about 4,000 workers had been involved at one time or another in the stoppages. About 400 workers were involved during January.

# **Industrial Relations Handbook**

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#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1955

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 18th JANUARY, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 146

At 18th January, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947=100), compared with 145 at 14th December, 1954, and with 140 at 12th January, 1954. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of tea, most kinds of meat and vegetables, and cooking apples, partly offset by substantial falls in the prices of eggs and tomatoes. The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month

partly offset by substantial falls in the prices of eggs and tomatoes. 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 were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage 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 18th JANUARY, 1955

(15th January, 1952=100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, and for all the groups combined, the indices at 18th January, 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.

THE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	INDEX FIGUR	Charles Company of the Company of th	ALAN TO L
GROUP AND	18th Januar		
SUB-GROUP	(15th Janu		EIGHT
I. Food:	1952 = 1 s, etc 11		
Bread, flour, biscuits, cake Meat, bacon and ham, and			
Milk, cheese and eggs	10		
Butter, margarine and coo			
	11	0	
Tea and sugar, etc.		57	
Miscellaneous manufactur	red foods 10	06	
Total—Food	11	19.2	399
II. Rent and rates	Parties of the Confession of t	13.5	72
III Clathing	6		
III. Clothing:  Men's outer clothing	10	01	
Men's underclothing	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUM	90	
Women's outer clothing		97	
Women's underclothing		91	
Children's clothing		98	
Clothing materials		92	
Footwear		93	
Total—Clothing		95.6	98
IV. Fuel and light:	A Special Colors of		
Coal and coke	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	17	
Other fuel and light	1	13	
Total—Fuel and light	1	14.9	66
V. Household durable goods:			00
Furniture	1	01	
Appliances, etc		98	
Floor coverings, drapery	and soft		
furnishings	· A Section . A sec	88	
Hardware, pottery, glass,	etc 1	03	
Total Household dura	ble goods	95.3	62
Total—Household dura	ible goods	23.3	02
VI. Miscellaneous goods: Soap and other misc	allanaous		
household goods, medi	cines and		
4-il-4 manufaitas		01	
Newspapers, books, static			
toys		98	
Total—Miscellaneous	zoods –	99.4	44
VII. Services:	_		
Travel	1	18	
Entertainment		13	
Other services	1	08	
Total—Services	1	12.6	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink		02.5	78
IX, Tobacco		00.3	90
All items	THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE OF	10.2	1,000

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 14th December, 1954, and 18th January, 1955, there were increases in the prices of tea, most kinds of meat and vegetables, and cooking apples. To offset these increases there were appreciable falls in the level of egg prices and in the average level of prices of tomatoes. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by almost 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119 at 18th January, 1955, accompany with 118 at 14th December, 1954. compared with 118 at 14th December, 1954.

In the period under review there were increases in some districts in the prices of the kinds of household coal taken into account in compiling the index. There were also increases in some districts compling the index. There were also increases in some districts in the prices of gas and coke. In consequence of these changes there was a rise of nearly one-half of 1 per cent. in the general level of prices for the group as a whole, but there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 115.

In consequence of increases in the price of petrol and in the charges for laundry and some other services, the average level of prices and charges for the group as a whole rose slightly. The rise was just sufficient to produce a change in the group index figure, expressed as a whole number, which was 113 at 18th January, 1955, compared with 112 at 14th December, 1954.

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 113, 96, 95, 99, 103 and 100 respectively.

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are 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 given of the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 18th January, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 110·2. 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 18th January, 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:—

2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	440 10110
All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 18th January, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	110.2
.: All items index at 18th January, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132·5×——
THE RESIDENCE AND LICENSES	100 146·0 that is 146

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947		17 22				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	1113
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	100		100	-	-				State		

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. 4½d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 79 of this

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. 10½d. 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 73.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases			1	 	 	72	Industrial Rehabilitation	72
Accidents in Coal Mining				 	 	72	Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter, 1954	73
Vocational and Disabled Training	ng	-	100000	STEEDING S		72	Reinstatement in Civil Employment	73
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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 109, compared with 120 in the previous month and 132 in January, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 34 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 43 in the previous month and 6 in January, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1955.

for separate moustries are given	below for January, 1955.
Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act:	Electrical Stations 5
Underground 24	Other Industries
Surface 7	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries 6	Аст, 1937
	Docks, Wharves, Quays
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 37	and Ships 4
sairtiolo lestes hon fort materiale.	Building Operations 9
Canadian prostruction of the stricts.	Works of Engineering
Factories	Construction
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses
tery and Glass 2 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 3	T DEVIAL BOTTOM OF OF DEVIANO
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 50
Metal Extracting and	Dollman Comics
Refining 1	Railway Service
Metal Conversion and	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	Engine Drivers, Motor-
	men
Making) 2 Engineering, Locomotive	Firemen
Building, Boilermaking,	Labourers 1
etc 4	
Railway and Tramway	
Carriages, Motor and	Porters 2
Other Vehicles and Air-	Permanent Way Men
craft Manufacture 3	Shunters 3 Other Grades 2
	Contractors' Servants
Other Metal Trades 2	_
Shipbuilding 4 Other Metal Trades 2 Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22
	COUNTRIES BEET TO SECURE
Other Textile Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen) 109
Textile Printing, Bleaching	PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CASE T
and Dyeing 2	Seamen
Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink 1	Trading Vessels 10
Food and Drink 1	Fishing Vessels 24
General Woodwork and	
Furniture 2 Paper, Printing, etc 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 34
	Total (in all directions)
Rubber Trades Gas Works	Total (including Seamen). 143
Gas Works	

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during January under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint

(Protection against Poisoni	ing) A	ct, 1926, are shown below.
I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning		<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration</b>
Operatives engaged in :		(Skin Cancer)
Electric Accumulator		
Works	1	Pitch and Tar 9 Mineral Oil 9
Other contact with		Willicial Oil 9
Molten Lead	1	TOTAL 18
Other Industries		
The last of the la	-	
TOTAL	2	Chrome Ulceration
		Manuf. of Bichromates 11
Other Poisoning		Chromium Plating 9
Chronic Benzene		Dyeing and Finishing
Poisoning		Other Industries
Aniline Poisoning		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
Compressed Air Illness	2	TOTAL 20
	-	Total, Cases 42
TOTAL	2	Total, Cases 42
	-	
Anthrax	per l	II. Deaths
Wool		<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration</b>
Hides and Skins		(Skin Cancer)
Other Industries	-	Mineral Oil 1
	-	11 12 15 - 11 2 27 13 18 -
TOTAL	Nil	TOTAL 1
	1	

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th January, 1955.

## 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 December, 1954, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 95, compared with 88 in the 13 weeks ended 25th September, 1954, and 87 in the 13 weeks ended 26th December, 1953. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 482, 411 and 475. 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.

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

of the same of the	K	illed during weeks end	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	25th Dec., 1954	25th Sept., 1954	26th Dec., 1953	25th Dec., 1954	25th Sept., 1954	26th Dec. 1953	
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (including shaft acci-	45 25	2 39 19	41 22	4 180 112	6 154 93	10 180 101	
dents)	14	14	12	147	112	133	
Total	84	74	75	443	365	424	
Surface : All causes	11	14	12	39	46	51	
Fotal, underground and surface	95	88	87	482	411	475	

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the ten weeks ended 13th December, 1954.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,582, and 3,788 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,303 males and 485 females; of the total, 2,402 were disabled persons. During the period 1,242 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	and beautiful		
Able-bodied Disabled	612 769	23 178	635 947
Total	1,381	201	1,582
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	10000		
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied Disabled Technical and Commercial Colleges—	1,264 1,168	24 57	1,288 1,225
Able-bodied Disabled Employers' Establishments—	61 322	22 280	83 602
Able-bodied	14 52	1 5	15 57
Voluntary Organisations	422	96	518
Total	3,303	485	3,788
Trainees placed in employment during		200000	400
Able-bodied Disabled	511 507	38 186	549 693
Total	1,018	224	1,242

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 13th December, 1954, the number of trainees placed in employment was 117,972, of whom 105,328 were males and 12,644 were females.

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 10th January, 1955, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
ersons admitted to courses during period	592	98	690
ersons in attendance at courses at end of period ersons who completed courses during period	1,219 513	204 95	1,423 608

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 10th January, 1955, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 57,804.

## Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1954

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1954, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 327, with a gross tonnage of 2,140,752 tons, compared with 316 vessels of 2,058,457 tons gross at the end of September, 1954, an increase of 82,295 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 774,359 at the end of December. This figure, which was 101,038 tons more than at the end of September, represented 36·2 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 379,370 tons for Norway, 132,700 tons for Panama and 63,420 tons for Liberia. The tonnage at the end of December intended for registration abroad included 200,470 tons on which construction commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 5,854,247 tons gross, of which 36.6 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 3,713,495, an increase of 272,874 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,098,226 tons or 52.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,123,008, representing 52.5 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 fourth quarter of 1954 were 20 steamers, of 255,761 tons, and 55 motorships, of 181,615 tons, a total of 75 vessels, of 437,376 tons gross. This was the highest figure recorded since the war. The numbers launched during the same period were 19 steamers, of 146,631 tons, and 56 motorships, of 204,001 tons, a total of 75 vessels of 350,632 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 20 steamers, of 179,218 tons, and 44 motorships, of 177,518 tons, a total of 64 vessels, of 356,736 tons gross.

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

## 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 this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1954, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August,

The state of the s	December Quarter, 1954	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	2	1,719
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	6	898
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	8	2,123
Total of orders made	16	4,740
No orders made against the employers concerned	19	4,609
Total of cases determined	35	9,349

Included in the total figure of 9,349 were 505 cases determined during the period 1st August, 1944, to the end of 1945, 4,277 during

1946, 1,777 during 1947, 1,387 during 1948, 431 during 1949, 280 during 1950, 93 during 1951, 248 during 1952, 203 during 1953, and 148 during 1954.

Of the total of 9,349 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 694 under the National Service Act, 1948, 22 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the December quarter, 1954, were dealt with under the 1948 Act.

Appeals against three determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, one being confirmed, one varied, and one reversed. Appeals against 22 determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the year and of these eight were upheld, two were varied and 12 were set aside. During the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1954, the Umpire decided 1,198 appeals, and in 475 cases he reversed the Committees' determinations.

The total number of cases determined by Northern Ireland Reinstatement Committees up to the end of the year 1954 was 39, of which 23 were determined in favour of the applicant. Eight appeals have been decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland; in seven cases the Committees' determinations were confirmed. During this period the Isle of Man Reinstatement Committee determined ten cases. One appeal was made to the Umpire, the Committee's determination being upheld.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provision of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, prohibiting dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act. Ten applications for compensation under this Section were determined by Reinstatement Committees during the quarter, and orders for compensation were made in seven of these cases. Of the four appeals decided by the Umpire during the quarter, the Committee's determination was confirmed in two cases and reversed in two cases. During the year compensation in two cases and reversed in two cases. During the year compensation was awarded in 16 out of the 33 cases determined by the Committees, and, of the five appeals decided by the Umpire, the Committee's determination was confirmed in three cases and reversed in the remainder.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Rise (+) or Fall (-

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries Belgium All Items* Food Denmark All Items Germany(Federal Area) All Items Food Lrish Republic All Items Italy (Large towns)	1936-38 = 100 Nov., 1954 1935 = 100 Jan., 1955 1950 = 100 Dec., 1954 Aug., 1947 = 100‡ Nov., 1954 1938 = 1	422 406 226 110 116 126 •	+ 2 + 3 + 4† Nil Nil Nil†	+ 3 + 4 + 7 + 3 + 4 + 1	
All Items Food Netherlands All Items Food Norway All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food	Oct., 1954  1949 = 100 Dec., 1954  1949 = 100 Nov., 1954  July, 1936 = 100 Oct., 1954 ""	58·47 69·27 127 128 143 162 584·1 731·8	- 0·10 - 0·23 Nil - 1 Nil + 1 + 2·9 + 4·9	+ 1.83 + 2.38 + 7 + 6 + 6 + 12 + 6.8 + 3.1	
Other Countries Australia (6 capital cities) All Items	1952-53 = 100§ Sept., 1954 1949 = 100 Dec., 1954 1952 = 100 Oct., 1954 July, 1933-100	102·7 103·0 116·6 112·6 101·3 106·45	Nii† - 0·7† - 0·2 - 0·8 + 1·15	+ 0·3 - 0·9 + 0·8 + 0·5 - 1·7 - 2·31	
All Items	= 100 Nov., 1954 1st Qr., "1949" = 1,000 Dec., 1954 1938 = 100 Oct., 1954 1947-49 = 100 Nov., 1954	361 443 1,399 1,593 198·5 228·1 114·6 111·1	$\begin{vmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ -11 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.7 \end{vmatrix}$	Nil - 2 +33 + 8 + 2.5 - 5.0 - 0.4 - 0.9	

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items).

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

‡ A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 100·1 at November, 1954.

§ New series, replacing the index on base 1923-27 = 1,000.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards:				Page	Notices and Orders :						Page		
Industrial Disputes and National Art	oitration	Tribun	als		74	Wages Councils Acts				10000	MET THE		7
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal					74	Agricultural Wages Act							75
Industrial Court					74	Catering Wages Act							75
Single Arbitrators, etc					 75	Decisions of National Insurance	e Co	mmissi	oner				76
Single Arbitrators, etc				••	13	Decisions of National Insurance	e Co	mmissi	oner				76

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

#### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During January the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twelve awards, Nos. 660 to 671\*. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 660 (3rd January).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Constructional Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: For increased rates for steel work erectors, including those employed on boiler structure and steel plate erection, in order to bridge the gap between the qualified steel work erectors' rate and that of crafteener in the building industries. plate erection, in order to bridge the gap between the quality work erectors' rate and that of craftsmen in the building industry, the differential rate between the erector and other grades to be advanced accordingly. Award: The Tribunal found that on the evidence made available to them the claim had not been established.

Award No. 662 (7th January).—Parties: Members of the Northern Greeting Card and Calendar Association, and members of the Greeting Card and Calendar Association, and members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers in their employment. *Issue raised*: Whether employers who are members of the Association should observe terms and conditions of employment laid down in the agreements set out in a booklet entitled "General Printing, Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Agreements (Men and Women)" issued by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers in June, 1951. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the employers concerned should observe the aforesaid recognised terms and conditions of observe the aforesaid recognised terms and conditions of

Award No. 664 (12th January).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For an adjustment of the graded wage rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the basic time rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 2d. an hour for male and female workers in class A and by 1½d. an hour for male and female workers

Award No. 669 (25th January).—Parties: Members of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For increased minimum basic rates. Award: employment. Claim: For increased minimum basic rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum basic rates for timeworkers should be increased to 52s. 6d. a week for men and to 35s. 7½d. for women; and that the minimum basic rate for frameworkers and knitters on "P.A." schemes should be increased to 50s. a week, the basis of minutes saved to be 2½d. per 10 minutes. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of basic rates for apprentices and apprentice improvers

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 78.

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During January the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, one of which is summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1104 (14th January).—Parties: The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, the Irish Dyers Limited and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Claim: "For a substantial increase in wages for all our members. Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Claim: "For a substantial increase in wages for all our members engaged in the industry." Award: The Tribunal awarded, with effect from 6th December, 1954, (1) that the minimum rate of wages of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled adult male time workers shall be increased by 6s. a week; (2) that the minimum rate of wages of adult female time workers shall be increased by 4s. a week; (3) that the minimum rates of wages of juvenile male and female time workers shall be increased in the same proportion as the increases herein granted to unskilled adult male and to adult female time workers, respectively.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal one award, No. 272\*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 272 (19th January).—Parties: The Association of State Veterinary Officers and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Veterinary Officers, Assistant Veterinary Investigation Officers, Research Officers, Divisional Veterinary Officers, Veterinary Investigation Officers and Senior Research Officers II of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the following grades in the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries shall be: Veterinary Officer, Assistant Veterinary Investigation Officer, and Research Officer, £635 (at age 23) by £35 to £670 by £25 to £770 by £30 to £800 by £60 to £860 by £35 to £1,070 by £40 to £1,260; Divisional Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Investigation Officer, and Senior Research Officer II, £1,320 by £50 to £1,645; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales shall be consolidated scales and shall have effect from 1st January, 1953; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During January the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2551 to 2556, four of which are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2551 (6th January).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For lead rate for Viewers, Grade I, employed on ammunition duties by the Air Ministry. Award: The Court awarded that Viewers I employed by the Air Ministry on ammunition duties shall, whilst so employed, be paid a rate of "M" + 12s. by increments of 2s. quarterly to "M" + 20s. and then by increments of 2s. annually to "M" + 30s. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2552 (18th January).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. Matter in Dispute: Matters arising out of Award No. 2546 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, (a) without prejudice to the right of a mobile mechanic whose individual contract with the Forestry Commission entitled him whilst so employed to any higher rate, the minimum rate for mobile mechanics shall be 170s. for a normal week of 47 hours, (b) the rate of any mobile mechanic which at the date aforesaid was less than 170s. a week shall be raised to that figure. (2) Overtime, calculated on a rate of 170s. a week for all mobile mechanics, shall be payable for hours worked in excess of 47 in any week, from the beginning of the first full pay period following 19th November, 1954.

Award No. 2553 (18th January).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the London Meat Carriers. Matter in Dispute: Interpretation of Industrial Court Award No. 2550 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 35). Award: The Court ruled that the true meaning and intent of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 5 of their award was that a driver not designated as a night driver who is empl

"emergency" turn on night duty in the course of a week, would, at the end of the week, receive his basic pay (i.e., for 44 hours at day rates), plus payment for one deemed day of 8 hours, plus any overtime calculated at day rates, plus 16s.

Award No. 2555 (25th January).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the General Service Workers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport.

Claim: For the cancellation of Clause 10(b) of the Agreement dated 3rd June, 1951, and the introduction of shift premium payments on the basis of time-and-one-fifteenth morning shift, time-and-one-state afternoon shift, and time-and-one-fifth night shift for Firemen fternoon shift, and time-and-one-fifth night shift for Firemen h attentions shift, and time-and-one-intringing shift for the ferms of that Agreement. Security Wardens employed under the terms of that Agreement. and The Court found against the claim as set out in the terms of nce and awarded in favour of the offer of the Employers' Side consolidate the shift and Sunday working payment of 7s. 6d. a seek into the basic wage rates of Firemen and Security Wardens applyed under the terms of the Agreement dated 3rd June, 1951. Fect to be given to this award from the beginning of the first full y period following 19th November, 1954.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators and hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act,

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.N.T.S.(13), dated 4th January, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration for workers other than those in managerial grades.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (79), dated 11th January, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A. (52), dated 11th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Acrated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (41), ated 25th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates or male and female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B. (57), lated 25th January, for fixing revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (111), dated 28th January, for fixing revised general minimum diece rates for female workers employed in certain sections of the landbraiding of Trawl, Seine or other nets from hard fibres.

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 January the Minister of Labour and National Service nade the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the roposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 43 D. (109), dated 7th January and effective from 26th January. his Order prescribes revised guaranteed and general minimum. rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female kers.—See page 65.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 44 (R.F.C. (19)), dated 7th January and effective from 31st January. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 67.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 52 (R.D.O. (20)), dated 10th January and effective from 31st January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See 1939: 68

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 53 (U. (60)), dated 10th January and effective from 28th anuary. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time ates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers in the Coffin Furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the Coffin Furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the Coffin Furniture section of the trade and for female workers. the Cerement-making section.—See page 64.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Vages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 55 C.W. (55)), dated 11th January and effective from 28th January. his Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 65.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 16 (R.F.A. (20)), dated 11th January and effective from 31st anuary. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum emuneration for male and female workers.—See page 68.

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 68 (H.U. (16)), dated 12th January and effective from 31st January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 69.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 82 (H.L. (46)), dated 17th January and effective from 2nd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

The Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 99 (B.F.C.S. (2)), dated 19th January and effective from 14th February. This Order fixes for the first time the statutory minimum remuneration to be paid, the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration parable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates. payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 126 (R.F.C.S. (17)), dated 25th January and effective from 14th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 137 (R.N.T. 18)), dated 26th January and effective from 14th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### **Notices of Proposals**

During January notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.L. (N.49), dated 7th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.E. (N.29), dated 14th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.43), dated 28th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During January the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.B.S. (N.73)), dated 11th January and effective from 24th January. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 65.

## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948 Orders Relating to Wages in England and Wales

Orders Nos. 1990 to 2036 were made on 5th January by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 24th January, 1955, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 46 and 62.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

#### Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R. (35), dated 7th January, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration for Managers, Manageresses, Club Stewards and Club Stewardesses.

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.—Proposal U.P.R. (17), dated 14th January, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 1 (L.N.R. (34)), dated 3rd January and effective from 30th January. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers, other than Managers and Club Stewards, and repeats without offers of the provisions. without alteration a previous amendment to the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.—

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 78

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 78.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 78.

#### 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 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 ay be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U) 14/54 (21st October)

Claimant, who had been a supervisor with a London firm and earning £15 18s. a week, went to Birmingham under the impression that he had secured employment there. The post did not materialise and after 10 days' unemployment there he was offered a post at £500 a year, payable monthly. He refused this because, being in need of money, he wanted a situation in which he would receive payment weekly. Held that it was proper to consider whether the employment offered compared favourably with the claimant's former employment. On that basis, after only 10 days of unemployment, the situation offered could not be regarded as suitable because of the appreciable difference in salary.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is

"On 5th May, 1954, the claimant, who is 34 years of age and married, refused employment as a cashier clerk with a building society in Birmingham, and the question to be determined in this his appeal is whether the employment was suitable in his case.

The facts, which are not in dispute, show that from June, 1951, to 30th May, 1952, the claimant was employed in London as a cost clerk at a salary of £8 10s. a week, that from May, 1952, to October, to 30th May, 1952, the claimant was employed in London as a cost clerk at a salary of £8 10s. a week, that from May, 1952, to October, 1953, he worked in London as a progress clerk for £8 a week, and that from October, 1953, to 25th April, 1954, he was employed as a supervisor by a firm in London at a salary of £15 18s. a week. How that last employment terminated there is no information before me, but I observe that on 19th May, 1954, the claimant returned to the firm which had been employing him up to April, 1954. I see no reason for supposing that upon his return he suffered a reduced salary. It appears that when his employment as a supervisor ended on 25th April, 1954, he went to Birmingham and left his family in London. He was under the impression that he had secured employment in Birmingham but the situation did not materialise and he therefore registered for employment at a local employment exchange in Birmingham. It was there that on 5th May, 1954, the situation as a cashier clerk was offered to him in a building society in Birmingham. The situation carried a salary about £500 a year payable monthly, but the claimant felt unable to avail himself of the opportunity to take that appointment, owing to the fact that he was at the time very much in need of money and wanted to secure a situation in which his salary would be paid weekly. He did not feel disposed to ask the prospective employers whether he might be paid weekly, because he felt—and I think not unnaturally—that, as the position was one of trust, any suggestion that he was in need might have proved fatal to his chances of being appointed. Accordingly he continued to seek work elsewhere and on 19th May, 1954, he secured further employment with his old firm in London.

"The local tribunal upheld the decision of the local insurance officer on the ground that they thought that in all the circumstances."

"The local tribunal upheld the decision of the local insurance officer, on the ground that they thought that in all the circumstances it was unreasonable of the claimant to have refused the employment

"With due respect to the tribunal I take a different view of the case, on the ground that the difference between what the claimant recently earned in London and what he could have expected to earn in the situation as a clerk in Birmingham was so appreciable that I do not think that after only ten days of unemployment the situation was one that was suitable in his case. I have no reason for supposing that on 5th May, 1954, which was only ten days after his employment in London ended, he could not have expected at least to secure a position at a salary not appreciably less than he was receiving in his last position. In London he enjoyed a salary of approximately £800 a year. In Birmingham he would have been paid some £300 a year less and even though his immediate reason for not accepting the Birmingham situation was a desire to be paid by the week, nevertheless that fact does not in my opinion preclude consideration whether the appointment as a whole compared favourably with the one in London, taking into consideration his

\* 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 79.

earnings in the past and what he could reasonably expect to be able to earn in the future.

Guided by such considerations I think that the claimant shoul have been given a little longer time in which to obtain employmen which was suitable in his case. In the result the claimant does no incur disqualification for benefit under section 13 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and, accordingly, I allow his appeal.

#### Decision No. R(U) 13/54 (20th October)

A bar manager, who was dismissed from his employment on 12th June, was paid one week's wages in lieu of notice and in addition nine days' accrued holiday pay. In the trade, holidays were not taken at any particular period but as arranged between individual workers and employers. Held, following Decision No. R(U) 42/52, that the nine days' holiday pay must be attributed to the period following termination of employment, i.e., from 14th June (excluding Sunday) and that it was immaterial that that period ran (in part) concurrently with the period for which the claimant received wages in lieu of notice.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable  $t_0$  the claimant in respect of the period from 14th June, 1954, to  $23_{\rm rd}$  June, 1954, both dates included.

"The claimant was employed as a bar manager from 3rd November, 1952, to 12th June, 1954. His employer terminated the claimant's employment on 12th June, 1954, and paid him one week's wages (£8 10s.) in lieu of notice, and nine days' accrued holiday pay amounting to £12 15s. Workers in the trade do not take their holidays at any definite period, but as may be arranged between individual workers and their employer.

"Upon these facts the local insurance officer disallowed a claim "Upon these facts the local insurance officer disallowed a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 14th June, 1954, to 19th June, 1954, both dates included. The local insurance officer submitted that the claimant was not unemployed for that period because he received wages in lieu of notice in respect thereof. The local insurance officer also disallowed a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 21st June, 1954, to 30th June, 1954, upon the ground that the nine days' accrued holiday pay should be allocated to that period, excluding Sunday, as being (in his view) the period immediately following the termination of the employment.

"The local tribunal by a majority allowed the claimant's appear in respect of the period from 21st June, 1954, to 30th June, 1954 both dates included. Their view apparently was that holiday paracrued during the claimant's employment, and that the position must be taken to be the same as if the claimant had taken him. holiday during the time he was employed. The chairman dissented, holding that the case was governed by Commissioner's decision R(U) 42/52, paragraph 10A, and that benefit was not payable for the period from 21st June, 1954, to 30th June, 1954, both dates included.

'I agree with the chairman that, as this is a case in which then is no recognised holiday period, the principles expressed in decision R(U) 42/52 paragraph 10A must be applied. As is stated in that paragraph, if there is no recognised holiday period, holiday pareceived on the termination of employment must be attributed to the days following such termination unless there is evidence from which it may be inferred that it cannot in the circumstances of the which it may be inferred that it cannot in the circumstances of the case properly be so attributed. There is, in my opinion, nothing in the evidence before me to suggest that the holiday pay should not be attributed to the days following the termination of the employment. The employment was, however, terminated on 12th June, 1954, and not on 21st June, 1954. I consider therefore that the holiday pay must properly be attributed to the nine days (excluding Sundays) following 12th June, 1954—that is to say from 14th June, 1954, to 23rd June, 1954, both dates included. It appears to me to be immaterial that (in part) that period runs concurrently with the period from 14th June, 1954, to 19th June, 1954, in respect of which the claimant received wages in lieu of notice. I allow the insurance officer's appeal."

#### Decision No. R(U) 15/54 (4th November)

Claimant's wife had been in a mental hospital for nearly two years. There was no immediate prospect of her discharge but she was allowed home for week-ends and holiday periods. He claimed an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of her. Held that the increase was not payable. Claimant was no longer residing with his wife and to be said to be wholly or mainly maintaining her he must do so for a period of at least two consecutive weeks. A method of determining the cost of maintaining a hospital in-patient is described. Decisions R(S) 15/51 and R(P) 7/53 compared and R(S) 31/52 contrasted.

#### Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that after 14th November, 1952, the beneficiary was not residing with nor wholly or mainly maintaining his and was not entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of her.

and was not entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of her.

"From some time in January, 1951, the beneficiary's wife has been detained in the B. Mental Hospital as a person of unsound mind, pursuant to a reception order made under the Lunacy Act, 1890. From some time in May, 1952, the wife has been allowed (by virtue of permission given under section 275(5) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946, section 50 and Schedule 9, Part I) to go home from Friday night to Sunday night and during holiday periods provided that the beneficiary was available to look after her. On 3rd December, 1952, the hospital authorities stated that there was no immediate prospect of her discharge and that no approximate date for her discharge could be given. Throughout the whole period of her detention the

residence there. "The local insurance officer referred to the local tribunal for

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decision the question whether from and including 15th November, 1952, an increase in unemployment benefit was not payable to the heneficiary in respect of his wife on the ground that he was not esiding with nor wholly or mainly maintaining her.

eneficiary has maintained his home with a view to his wife's

"The local tribunal allowed the claim on the ground that there was dual residence and that the wife was deemed to be residing with the beneficiary. They added, 'the hospital authorities have not said there is no prospect of discharge in the next six months; they have been non-committal and say there is no immediate prospect. secondly, the wife comes home every week-end, sleeping at home two nights each week and also at holidays. This is a regular arrangement which in the opinion of the tribunal is sufficient to justify residential qualification.' The tribunal did not deal with the question of maintenance.

"In our opinion the tribunal's view cannot be sustained. The beneficiary's wife had been an in-patient in the hospital since some time in January, 1951. She had no legal right to reside anywhere except at the hospital without the permission of the hospital authorities. Her week-end and holiday visits home were thus made by permission of the hospital on each occasion. It may be that permission was not expressly requested on each occasion but it would doubtless have been refused if those in charge of the patient had reason to think that it was not safe for her to go home. We do not think that in such a case as this it is possible to say that the beneficiary's wife resided both at the hospital and at home (see as to this point Decision R(S) 15/51 and contrast Decision R(S) 31/52). On 3rd December, 1952, she had resided in the hospital for a year and about 11 months and on that date the authorities stated not merely that there was no immediate prospect of her discharge (as stated by the local tribunal) but also that no approximate date for her discharge could be given. It must therefore be held that the beneficiary was no longer residing with his wife by 15th November, 1952. (See Decision R(P) 7/53, paragraphs 8-10.)

"It is therefore necessary to consider whether the beneficiary was

"It is therefore necessary to consider whether the beneficiary was "It is therefore necessary to consider whether the beneficiary was wholly or mainly maintaining his wife. There is no evidence that he made any payment to the hospital. There was some suggestion in the insurance officer's submissions that he provided some clothes for his wife but we were informed at the hearing of this appeal that these clothes were not provided for her use in the hospital but were worn on the journeys to and from the hospital and during her stay at home. The only ground therefore on which it can be suggested that the beneficiary wholly or mainly maintained his wife is that during her week-end or holiday visits home he provided her with board and lodging and any other necessaries for that period. We do not however think that it can be said that by virtue of the provision he thus makes for her for two days a week or thereabouts provision he thus makes for her for two days a week or thereabouts the beneficiary is wholly or mainly maintaining his wife.

"We considered whether it could be held that the beneficiary wholly maintains his wife during her visits home while the hospital authorities maintain her for the rest of the week and that therefore the beneficiary is entitled to benefit for the days of the week-end and holiday visits. In our view, a beneficiary cannot be said to be wholly or mainly maintaining a person within the meaning of the Act and regulations unless he wholly or mainly maintains that person for at least two consecutive weeks. This view is, we think, in accordance with that taken by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. (See Umpire's Decision 2361/29.)

'The claim for the increase must therefore fail and on the view we have taken it is not necessary for the purpose of this decision that we should express an opinion as to what the cost of maintaining the wife in the hospital should be taken to be. We have however taken the opportunity to consider whether, in a case where by reason of the opportunity to consider whether, in a case where by reason of payments made by a claimant to a hospital it is necessary to ascertain the cost of maintenance therein, the figure given in Umpire's Decision 402/48, which was arrived at by adding a percentage to the figure given in an earlier Umpire's Decision to allow for the increase in the cost of living since that earlier decision was given, should now itself be increased in view of the further rise in the cost of living. Before Umpire's Decision 402/48 was given inquiries were made with a view to ascertaining the average cost of maintenance. ere made with a view to ascertaining the average cost of mainten-nce of patients in mental or other hospitals. At that time sufficient formation was not available to make this possible. We have, powever, now been furnished with a copy of the National Health cruice Hospital Costing Return for the year ended 31st March, 053, which we understand is the latest available. In that return the weekly running charges for maintaining a patient are stated in various 'types' of hospitals under a number of headings and we think that, if in any future case it is contended for a claimant that he is wholly or mainly maintaining a patient in one of the hospitals he is wholly or mainly maintaining a patient in one of the hospitals included in this return, the cost of maintaining the patient should be taken to be the total of the 'running charges' for that hospital as stated in the latest available return except those in columns 7 (drugs, etc.) and 12 (other running charges). We exclude these columns because the items covered by column 7 are attributable to treatment, not maintenance, while two of the items covered by column 12 are not attributable to maintenance and it is doubtful whether the remaining two are so attributable. We should add that if the figures for the hospital in question are higher than the average for England and Wales for the 'type' of hospital as stated in the return the average figures should be taken. We understand that corresponding figures are available for hospitals in Scotland. In a case relating to some institution other than a hospital included in those returns it will be necessary to obtain information as to the in those returns it will be necessary to obtain information as to the actual cost of maintenance in that institution but the figures given in those returns may be useful as a check or guide. We allow the insurance officer's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 16/54 (10th November)

Claimant's conditions of employment entitled her to two days' holiday at Easter. The factory where she worked was closed for 13 weekdays (including the holidays) owing to a shortage of steel. Held that claimant was "on holiday" on the two days in question. Her employment was not terminated but merely suspended and it was unnecessary to consider whether the suspension was for a definite or an indefinite period. If the suspension was for a definite period, if the suspension was for a definite period, regulation 6(2) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948, would not apply; if the period was indefinite, that regulation would not benefit the claimant as the duration (excluding the holiday) was less than 12 consecutive weekdays.

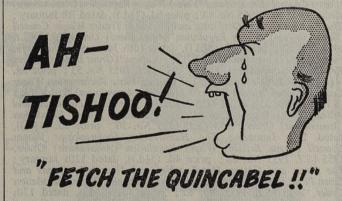
#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for 19th or 20th April, 1954.

"The question at issue is whether or not unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant for Easter Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th April, 1954. It is contended by the insurance officer that on those two days the claimant was 'on holiday' within the meaning of regulation 6(1) (e) (i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948] No. 1277] and that accordingly they cannot be treated as days of unemployment. It is contended on behalf of the claimant by her trade union that those two days occurred during a period after the claimant's employment had been terminated or indefinitely suspended, and that a person cannot be said to be 'on holiday 'if, before the alleged holiday began, his employment has been terminated or indefinitely suspended; see Decision C.U. 427/50 (reported)

"The claimant is employed at a factory where the workers, by the conditions of their employment, are entitled to two days' holiday at Easter, namely on Easter Monday and Tuesday. For the last ten years the factory has closed for these two days by agreement with the workers' trade union. On or about 2nd April, 1954, the claimant was told by her union convener that the factory would stop owing to a shortage of steel from 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 9th April, 1954, for a few weeks; the convener said that, if the steel came in, the factory would start again on Monday, 26th April, 1954. At about the same time one of the company directors addressed a general meeting of the workers and explained that owing to the shortage of steel the factory would have to cease work for a time shortage of steel the factory would have to cease work for a time but that he hoped all the workers would return when the factory started up again. A notice was also put up in the factory at about the same time saying that the factory would restart on 26th April, 1954, if the steel had arrived. The factory did restart on 26th April, 1954, and, of the 136 workers employed, only one did not return to work. He had found work elsewhere. The claimant restarted with the rest on 26th April, 1954.

"It is unnecessary to consider whether the suspension was for a definite period of two weeks ending on 24th April, 1954, or for an indefinite period. Regulation 6(2) of the Regulations referred to above provides that days of recognised holiday are to be treated as



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Cixson Gerrard & Ca. Ltd. **OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM**  days of unemployment if they occur during a period of indefinite suspension consisting of not less than twelve consecutive weekdays exclusive of the holidays. The claimant's suspension, from Saturday, 10th April to Saturday, 24th April, 1954, both Saturdays included, was for thirteen weekdays which, after deducting the two

included, was for thirteen weekdays which, after deducting the two days of holiday, gives a period of suspension of only eleven weekdays. Even if the suspension had been for an indefinite period, regulation 6(2) would thus not assist the claimant. If the suspension had been for a definite period, regulation 6(2) would not apply at all. "As regards the contention that the claimant's employment had been terminated, I am clearly of opinion that it was not terminated, but was merely suspended during the shortage of steel. I have come to this conclusion on the claimant's evidence as recorded by the local tribugal and it is supported by the following points. The the local tribunal, and it is supported by the following points. The workers' insurance cards were all sent by the employers to the employment exchange so that they might be franked during the period of unemployment; they were not handed to the employees individually. The claimant stated that arrangements were made for anyone who got a job elsewhere to collect his record of income tax deductions (P.45) from the factory office, but I understand that of the 136 workers at the factory only one did not return. Finally, of the 136 workers at the factory only one did not return. Finally, the local officials of the claimant's trade union attempted to have the guaranteed week agreement operated during the fortnight under consideration. If the claimant had been discharged, there would

have been no ground for suggesting that the guaranteed week agreement could apply.

"I find therefore that the claimant's employment had not been terminated but merely suspended, and that the two days of holiday occurred during a period of suspension of eleven weekdays (excluding the holiday) which is not long enough to enable the days of holiday to be treated as days of unemployment under regulation 6(2). holiday to be treated as days of unemployment under regulation 6(2) of the above-mentioned Regulations. I find myself in full agreement with the local tribunal who held that the Easter Monday and Tuesday of 1954 were days on which the claimant was 'on holiday', for which unemployment benefit is accordingly not payable. The appeal of the claimant's Association is dismissed."

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either 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 (3½d. including postage).

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 43; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 7th January; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 44; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 7th January; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 52; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 10th January; The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 53; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 10th January; The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 56; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 10th January; The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 66; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 11th January; The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 66; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 17th January; The Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 99; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 17th January; The Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 126; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 2

National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 75.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 1; price 4d. (5½d.)), made on 3rd January by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 75.

The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1660; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 13th December, 1954, by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1948, and subsequent legislation. These Regulations, which came into operation on 27th December, make a number of minor amendments to the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953. Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953. The principal amendment provides for different and more practical standards of artificial lighting in the spaces forming the crew

(i) The National Insurance Act, 1954 (Commencement) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 45 (C.1)); (ii) The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 46; price 9d. (10½d.)); (iii) The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions)

(Transitional) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 47; price 9d. (10½d.)). These Regulations were made on 7th January (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, and (i) and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1954.—See page 48.

See page 48.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 48; price 4d. (5½d.)), made on 7th January by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1964 (See page 48)

ance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1954.—See page 48.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 143), dated 25th January; The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 144), dated 27th January. These Regulations were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority, and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury, respectively, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 48.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) Regulations.

The National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 48.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 109), made on 20th January by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations, which come into operation on 25th April, consolidations, which amendments the National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) Regulations, 1948 to 1953. They increase from 26. modation) Regulations, 1948 to 1953. They increase from 26s to 32s. 6d. the minimum weekly amount which a person is required to 2s. 6d. the minimum weekly amount which a person is required to pay for accommodation provided by local authorities under Part III of the Act. In the case of a person accompanied by a child, the weekly amounts payable in respect of the child, which vary according to the child's age, are also increased from 11s., 13s. 6d., and 16s. to 12s., 14s. 6d., and 17s., respectively. The weekly "pocket money" which a local authority shall normally allow in the contract of the child's age, are such accommodation in

"pocket money" which a local authority shall normally allow in assessing a person's ability to pay for such accommodation is increased from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 5) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 185; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 6th December; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 4) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 186; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 6th December; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 192; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 23rd December; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 193; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 23rd December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 36.

Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 36.

The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 2; price 3d. (4½d.)), made on 4th January by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1953. These Regulations provide for increased salary scales for full-time and senior lecturers employed in recognised training colleges.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 7; price 1s. (1s. 1½d.)); The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 8; price 9d. (10½d.)). These Regulations were made on 13th January by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Insurance, and by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, respectively, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1955. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in

are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See page 48.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland) 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 14), made on 12th January by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1955. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain.—See page 48.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 15; price 6d. (7½d.)), made on 14th January by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1955. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulation made in Great Britain.—See page 48.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series. (i) No. 58. Sheet Metal Worker. January, 1955. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) No. 60. Engineering Draughtsman. November, 1954. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950.—Volume III Wholesale Trades. Board of Trade. Price 15s. (15s. 5d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 9. Trade H. Tea Blending and Coffee Roasting. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.). (ii) Volume 6. Trade M. Canvas Goods and Sacks. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Disabled Persons.—Statement showing the Numbers of Registered disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on st October, 1954. Cmd. 9349. Price 2d. (3½d.). H.M. Treasury. See page 46.

Industrial Disputes.—Final Report of a Court of Inquiry into a ispute between the British Transport Commission and the National inion of Railwaymen. Cmd. 9372. Ministry of Labour and ational Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 45.

International Labour Conference.—Report by the Delegates of M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and orthern Ireland. 37th Session, Geneva, June, 1954. Cmd. 9374. inistry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

International Labour Office.—Year Book of Labour Statistics, 154. Published in the United Kingdom for the International abour Office by Staples Press Limited, 14, Great Smith Street, 7 Jestminster, London, S.W.1; price £1 10s.—See page 50. Mines.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for 1952. inistry of Fuel and Power. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 47.

Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 41.

National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)
let, 1946. Report by the Government Actuary on the First Quinmennial Review. H.C. 22. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). H.M.
reasury. (ii) National Insurance Act, 1946. National Insurance
Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations,
955. Report of National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordnce with Section 77(4) of the Act, preceded by a Statement made
by the National Insurance Joint Authority in accordance with Section
7(5) of that Act. H.C. 40. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of
ensions and National Insurance.—See page 48.

nsions and National Instructore.—See page 43.

Scotland.—Structure of Further Education Salaries. Report of Working Party appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland the National Joint Council to deal with Salaries of Teachers in otland. Cmd. 9365. Scottish Education Department. Price

Select Committee on Estimates.—8th Report, together with the finutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committee B and Appendices.

115. 54.

Working Conditions.—Indices of Heat Stress. Medical Research puncil Memorandum No. 29. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Privy Council.

#### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and

cond Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Underlangers of Mines will be held on 17th, 18th and 19th May, 1955, Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-rent. Candidates for Limited Certificates of Competency as

Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 18th May, 1955, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in July, 1955. Intending candidates should apply after 25th February for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 22nd March, 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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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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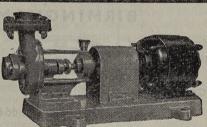
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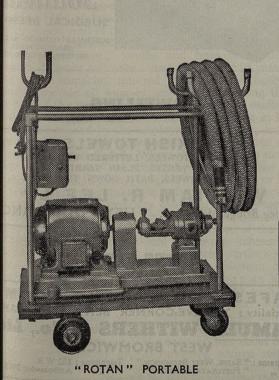


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\* See footnote \* in next column.

<sup>\*</sup> Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the ddresses shown in the second column on the next page or through an

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