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Payment by Results

N the enquiry into earnings and hours of wage-earners in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, undertaken in October, 1953, the results of which were summarized in the issue of this GAZETTE for March (pages 73 to 80), particulars were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners who were

were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) under payment-by-results systems. Employers were asked to enter on their returns, separately, the number of wage-earners paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes and any schemes in which payments vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments).

Of the total of approximately 63,000 establishments from which returns of earnings and hours were received, about 62,400 or 99 per cent., gave separate figures of the number of wage-earners in the categories mentioned. At just under 30 per cent. of these 62,400 establishments, some of the workers were paid under systems of payment by results. For manufacturing industries alone the percentage of establishments was 39. The total number of payment-by-results workers in all the industries was nearly 2½ millions, or 33 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1953, in the 62,400 establishments.

Each return normally relates to a single establishment and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not, however, possible to ensure that this rule is adhered to strictly: in some cases, for example, where staff records

are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not, however, possible to ensure that this rule is adhered to strictly; in some cases, for example, where staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, a combined return is accepted. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-by-results systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. Wage incentive schemes such as good time-keeping bonuses, merit payments, profit sharing and co-partnership, which are not directly related to output, were to be disregarded. The results of this enquiry are comparable with those obtained from similar enquiries in the past, for example the enquiry conducted in October, 1951, and Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-by-

summarized on pages 121 to 125 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952.

The following Table summarizes the movement since October, 1947, and also affords a comparison with October, 1938. The percentages in the Table are calculated by combining the percentages for the separate industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners in those

Percentage of Wage-earners Paid under Systems of Payment by Results

Date	Men	Youths	Women	Girls	All Workers
UNICOPERA PRO IN	All Ir	dustries C	overed	0.000	
1953 October 1951 October 1949 October 1947 October 1938 October	29 28 25 24 18	22 22 20 20 21	42 44 42 39 46	37 38 35 35 27	32 32 29 28 25
	All Man	ufacturing	Industries		and starting
1949 October	38 38 36 36 29	27 28 27 28 26	46 48 45 43 48	38 39 36 36 27	40 40 38 37 33

In October, 1953, the proportions of both men and girls paid under systems of payment by results were markedly higher than in October, 1938, whereas that for youths and boys was only one point higher and that for women was

boys was only one point higher and that for women was slightly lower.

The next Table shows the proportions of time workers and payment-by-results workers in each of 19 broad groups of industries, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in all the industries combined, in October, 1953, and October, 1951. In each case these proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of

wage-earners employed in the individual industries in October, 1953, and October, 1951, respectively.

The proportions of wage-earners on systems of payment by results varied widely in the different industries. In nearly all the industry groups, however, the percentage of workers so employed in October, 1953, was within one point of the corresponding figure for October, 1951. There were no very marked movements. At both dates payment-by-results workers accounted for 32 per cent. of the total in all Industry Group

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the industries combined, and for 40 per cent. in the manufacturing industries as a whole. In the productive industries (i.e., manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, building and contracting) the percentages at both dates were considerably higher than in the service industries. Further, the proportion of women employed on payment-by-results schemes in all industries combined was substantially higher than the proportion of men so employed.

Percentage of Wage-Earners Paid at Time Rates and under Systems of Payment by Results Employed in October, 1953, and in October, 1951, Calculated on the Basis of the Estimated Total Numbers Employed in each Industry

P. by __ P. by __ P. by __

Percentage of Time and Payment-by-Results Workers in the last pay-week in October, 1953

All Workers

Girls

Men Youths Women (21 years and over) Boys and over)

	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	
Treatment of non- metalliferous											
mining products	-	0.7	-						27	100.00	
other than coal Chemicals and	63	37	73	27	56	44	63	37	62	38	
allied trades Metal manu-	83	17	94	6	73	27	80	20	81	19	
facture Engineering, ship- building and	41	59	62	38	54	46	54	46	43	57	
Vehicles Metal goods not	48 56	52 44	58 71	42 29	41 48	59 52	39 37	61 63	48 57	52 43	
elsewhere speci- fied Precision instru-	59	41	70	30	54	46	60	40	58	42	
ments, jewellery, etc	70 64	30 36	73 80	27 20	59 39	41 61	63 49	37 51	66 51	34 49	
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing	63 69	37 31	81 82	19 18	70 54	30 46	74 63	26 37	67 59	33 41	
Food, drink and tobacco	91	9	94	6	75	25	74	26	85	15	
Manufactures of wood and cork	78	22	87	13	71	29	79	21	78	22	
Paper and print-	92	8	95	5	78	22	82	18	87	13	
Other manufac- turing industries	52	48	71	29	46	54	53	47	51	49	
All manufactur- ing industries	62	38	73	27	54	46	62	38	60	40	C.
Mining and		11							9 9		
quarrying (ex- cluding coal)	72	28	90	10	51	49			72	28	
Building and contracting .	84	16	92	8	92	8	*		85	15	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and	98	2	100	0	100	0			98	2	
(excluding rail- ways)	97	3	99	1	99	1		•	97	3	
National and local govern-	00		0.7		100		100	WATER A	00		
ment service	99	1	97	3	100	0	100	0	99	1	1
All the above†	71	29	78	Z2	58	42	63	37	68	32	
All the above,	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ercenta	age of	Time a	nd Pa	yment		sults V	Vorker	The second second	1
All the above	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ercenta	age of	Time a	nd Pa	yment	-by-Re	sults V		The second second	1
Treatment of non-	Po	P. by	age of in the	Time a last pa	nd Pa	yment k in O	-by-Rectober,	sults V 1951 P. by	Vorker	P. by	1 1
Treatmentofnon- metalliferous mining products	Time	P. by R.	age of in the	Time a last pa	and Paray-week	yment in O	-by-Rectober,	sults V 1951 P. by R.	Vorker	P. by R.	1 1 1
Treatment of non- metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and	Time 63	P. by R.	Time	Time a last pa P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	-by-Rectober, Time	P. by R.	Time 62	P. by R.	
Treatment of non- metal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manu-	Time 63 86	P. by R.	Time 70 95	P. by R.	Time 55 78	yment k in O P. by R. 45	Time 64 77	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23	Time 62 84	P. by R. 38 16	
Treatment of non- metal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manu- facture Engineering, ship- building and	Time 63 86 40	P. by R. 37 14 60	Time 70 95 57	P. by R. 30 5 43	Time 55 78 53	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45	36 23 55	Time 62 84 42	P. by R. 38 16 58	
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture . Engineering, ship-	Time 63 86	P. by R.	Time 70 95	P. by R.	Time 55 78	yment k in O P. by R. 45	Time 64 77	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23	Time 62 84	P. by R. 38 16	
Treatment of non-metal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instru-	Time 63 86 40 49	P. by R. 37 14 60	70 95 57 58	P. by R. 30 5 43	Time 55 78 53	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61	Time 64 77 45	36 23 55	Time 62 84 42 48	P. by R. 38 16 58	
Treatment of non- metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manu- facture Engineering, ship- building and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied Precision instru- ments, jewellery, etc Textiles	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72	P. by R. 37 14 60 51 44 43 28	70 95 57 58 72 66	Time a last parallel last para	755 78 53 39 47 50 57	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54	36 23 55 59 63 46	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55	38 16 58 52 43 45	
Treatment of non-metal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles . Metal goods not elsewhere specified . Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	72 64	P. by R. 37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36	70 95 57 58 72 66	Time a last parallel last para	78 53 39 47 50 57 37	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45	36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49	38 16 58 52 43 45	
Treatment of non- metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manu- facture Engineering, ship- building and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied Precision instru- ments, jewellery, etc Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72	P. by R. 37 14 60 51 44 43 28	70 95 57 58 72 66	Time a last parallel last para	755 78 53 39 47 50 57	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54	36 23 55 59 63 46	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55	38 16 58 52 43 45	
Treatment of non-metal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63	P. by R. 37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76	30 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24	70 mind Pany-weel Time 55 78 53 39 47 50 57 37 70	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30	64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69	36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34	
Treatment of nonmet allifer ous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles . Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63 68	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81	Time a last pare P. by R. 300 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24 19	755 78 53 39 47 50 57 37 70 56	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44	64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64	36 23 55 59 63 46	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40	
Treatment of nonmet alliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades. Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Tood, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and printing	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63 68 92	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94	Time a last pare P. by R. 30 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24 19 6	70 56 74	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78	36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15	1
Treatment of non-metallifer ous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and print-	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63 68 92 77	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94	Time a last pare P. by R. 30 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24 19 6 14	71 me mind Palay-weel Time 55 78 53 39 47 50 57 37 70 56 74 71	yment k in O P, by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29	64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78	36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 21	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23]
Treatment of non-metallifer ous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture . Engineering, ship-building and electrical goods vchicles . Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63 68 92 77 91	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23 9	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94 86	Time a last par P. by R. 300 5 43 42 28 34 19 6 14 4 4	71 me	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29 23	64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78 79 82	36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 21 18	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77 87	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23 13	1
Treatment of nonmetal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles . Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	7 Time 63 86 40 49 56 57 72 64 63 68 92 77 91 48	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23 9 52	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94 86 96 65	Time a last par P. by R. 300 5 43 42 28 34 19 6 14 4 4 35	71 me	yment k in O P, by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29 23 56	64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78 79 82 52	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 11 18 48	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77 87 47	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23 13 53	I
Treatment of nonmet alliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades. Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and printing Other manufacturing industries Mining and quarrying (ex-	72 64 63 68 92 77 91 48 62	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23 9 52	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94 86 96 65	Time a last pare P. by R. 30 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24 19 6 14 4 35 28	71 77 44 52	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29 23 56 48	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78 79 82 52 61	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 21 18 48 39	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77 87 47	S P. by R. 38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23 13 53 40	I control of the second of the
Treatment of non- metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal Manu- facture Engineering, ship- building and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied Precision instru- ments, jewellery, etc Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and print- ing Other manufac- turing industries All manufactur- ing industries Mining and quarrying (ex- cluding coal) Building and	72 64 63 68 92 77 91 48 62 69	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23 9 52 38 31	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94 86 96 65	Time a last pare P. by R. 30 5 43 42 28 34 29 21 24 19 6 14 4 35 28 14	70 56 74 71 77 44 52 56	wment in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29 23 56 48	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78 79 82 52 61	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 11 18 48 39	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77 87 47 60	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23 13 53 40	II of Friends
Treatment of nonmetal liferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades . Metal Manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Vehicles . Metal goods not elsewhere specified Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	72 64 63 68 92 77 91 48 62 69 84	37 14 60 51 44 43 28 36 37 32 8 23 9 52 38	70 95 57 58 72 66 71 79 76 81 94 86 96 65 72	Time a last par P. by R. 300 5 43 42 28 34 42 29 21 44 19 6 14 4 4 35 28 14 9	71	yment k in O P. by R. 45 22 47 61 53 50 43 63 30 44 26 29 23 56 48	-by-Rectober, Time 64 77 45 41 37 54 60 45 69 64 78 79 82 52 61 *	sults V 1951 P. by R. 36 23 55 59 63 46 40 55 31 36 22 11 18 48 39	Time 62 84 42 48 57 55 67 49 66 60 85 77 87 47 60 69 85	38 16 58 52 43 45 33 51 34 40 15 23 13 53 40 31 15	I constant of the second of th

All the above †.. 72 28 78 22 56 44 62 38 68 32 * The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

† Including the laundry and dry-cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 115, 116 and 117.

2 100

0 100

99

National and local government service ..

99

wage-earners engaged on payment-by-results systems in each size group. The Table which follows shows the general results of the October, 1953, enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Size of establishment (Number of wage-earners)	Number of establish- ments with systems of payment by results in operation for some or all workers	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (2)	Total number of wage- earners included in Col. (3) paid wholly or partly under systems of payment by results	Number of establish- ments with no systems of payment by results in operation	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1–10	949	(000's) 7	(000's) 4	7,263	(000's) 43
11–24	2,311	41	20	7,857	130
25–99	6,748	366	185	8,688	415
100-499	5,648	1,224	656	2,656	518
500–999	885	613	344	168	116
1,000 or more	581	1,311	840	74	152
All	17,122	3,562	2,049	26,706	1,374

The next Table shows the percentages of establishments in manufacturing industries where systems of payment by results were in operation and the percentages of wage-earners so employed in the last pay-week in October, 1953, compared with October, 1951.

Size of establish	ment		establishment of payment	e number of ts with systems by results in on in :—	Percentage number of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results in :—			
wage-ear	wage-earners)		October, 1953	October, 1951	October, 1953	October, 1951		
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
1–10			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
11-24			23	23	12	12		
25-99			44	44	24	24		
100-499			68	69	38	39		
500–999		1.	84	84	47	47		
1,000 or more			89	91	57	57		
All			39	40	42	42		

The figures for establishments are based upon the number of returns received. In some industries returns were received from the great majority of firms known to be in existence while for other industries returns were not obtained from more than half the firms. In most industries only a small proportion of firms with less than 11 wage-earners were asked to render returns. It is estimated that the total number of wage-earners covered represented nearly three-quarters of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned.

In no size group did the percentage number of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results vary by more than one point between October, 1951, and October, 1953, and the percentage for all wage-earners remained unchanged. As the percentage for all wage-earners remained unchanged. As the various industries were not equally represented it is probable that if returns had been obtained from all firms in each industry the percentages would have been slightly different in many cases from those quoted. It is estimated that the figure of 42 per cent. shown in both columns (4) and (5) of the Table above for all sizes of establishments combined would have been reduced in each case to 40 if all industries had been equally represented.

Information about Separate Industries

Particulars for separate industries are given in the Tables on

Table I on page 115 shows industry by industry the proportions of workers paid under systems of payment by results in the last pay-week in October, 1953. The percentages for all workers ranged from less than 5 in 19 of the industries to more than 60 in 11 other industries.

Table II on page 116 shows for each industry, (a) the number of stablishments covered by the enquiry in which payment-by-results systems were in operation in the last pay-week of October, 1953, for all or some of the wage-earners at work in that week, (b) the number of establishments with no wage-earners employed on such systems, and (c) the percentage number of establishments with wage-earners employed on such systems. In three-fifths of the industries the percentage was within the range of 31 to 80 per cent.

Table III on page 117 gives for each industry and for each of the size ranges of establishments the percentage number of wage-earners at establishments covered by the returns received who were employed on payment-by-results systems in October, 1953. For all establishments taken together the percentages of wage-earners on payment-by-results systems was less than 16 in a quarter of the industries, from 16 to 51 in half the industries and from 52 to 73 in the remaining quarter.

TABLE I.—PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1953

Note.—Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

according to the output of indi	Per	centages	of work	people	paid		Percunder	entages* systems	of work	people pa	aid sults
Industry	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Workers	Industry	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Work- ers
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	Per cent. 36 24 71 25 25	Per cent. 24 7 18 10 4	Per cent. — — — — — — 57	Per cent.	Per cent. 36 24 67 24 27	Textiles—continued Made-up Textiles	Per cent. 13 49 42	Per cent. 12 36 34	Per cent. 47 49 42	Per cent. 40 44 41	Per cent. 39 48 42
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed	49	35	39	31	47	Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	45 18 18	23 19 —	32 32 17	34 26 —	42 27 17
tiles)	39 52 16 8	19 45 15 4	51 39 10 0	40 29 6	45 49 15 8	Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	17	9	44	30	36
Manufactures Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	29 15	17 0 5	34	49	29 15 18	Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	21 22 21	1	15 8 14	10	16 13 15
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	19 4 38 17	1 18 9	19 75 15	11 76 12	12 51 16	Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10	8	7	44	34	40
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	8 1 9	12 0 4	20 0 5	25 —	14 1 9	workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	8 10 38 28	8 17 14 11	13 43 60 43 58	33 54 17 52	12 39 55 39 52
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	64	30 42	40	- -	63 64 51	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes : Firms employing 10 or more workers	51	37	53	48	51
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	53 57 61 59	33 34 59 34	51 47 30 42	44 —	54 60 57	Firms employing less than 10 workers	21 29	-3	-4	=	17 22
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	50	33	48	48	49	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers	8	3	7 2	9	3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	59 56 25 49	44 49 10 40	23 35 28 9	= =	57 54 24 47	Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	3 8 9 6	2 3 11 3	2 2 37 10	1 2 42 5	2 6 29 7 3 6
Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	49 43 51 57 52 45	46 52 48 16 48	37 50 40 44 36	31	47 43 51 55 49 45	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	53	38 10	4 11 55 28	45 22 15	53 23 10
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	49 60 55	40 45 58 51	56 72 57 79	61 62 54 91	49 61 56 69	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries		2 4 9 4 0	15 3 2 5 34	15 3 7 3 46	10 3 3 9 25
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	48 41 72 49	31 16 	58 65 76 63	58 65 61	53 54 73 53	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	10	6	14	8	10
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages:	55	52	61	82	55	Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	38 6 38	22 1 21	36 4 35	24	36 5 35 3
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	6 1 6	3 0 2	14		6 1 6	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets. Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15	10	22 25 23	33	16
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	61	56	50	75 65	60	Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper		13 1 14	33 5 39	31 31	21 3 31
Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	62	73 56 23	35 32 45	=	63 57 33	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of News- papers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing	14 2	11 0	30	32	23 2
Carts, Perambulators, etc. Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	40	33 49	37 66	29	39	Bookbinding, Engraving, etc Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	60	41 52	13 64 63	60	61 58
etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified. Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	49 44 29	40 25 26	45 37 26	29 24	48 42 27	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	30 47 20	17 36 6	49 68	40 58 32 36	40 59 24 35
Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	39	26	55 54	52 54	43	Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting	16	9	200000	=	16 1 17
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical and Photo- graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watche and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining o	s 22	36 14	46 47	38	34	Civil Engineering Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	y 4 : 0	18	0 0	=	4 0
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	22	10	27 17	23	19	Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service .	. 1	1 1 1	0 0	-	1 1 4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc	27 25 52	27 16 15 29	78 64 59 54	69 52 45 51	61	Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv ancy, etc., Service Other Transport and Communication Storage	i- 10 2	0 2	10		9 2 6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net	20 19 26	20 7 10 15	65 49 47 53	49 29 45 56	36 35 44	Public Administration National Government Service .	: 1	1	0		1
Hosiery, and other Knitted Good Lace	45 56 22	21 26 45 16		69 38 58 43	43 61 40	Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. too small to provide a satisfactory basis			33	23	24 30 rcentage.

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the cal

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED, WITH PAYMENT-BY-RESULTS SYSTEMS IN OPERATION FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER, 1953

Note.—Payment-by-results systems include piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

				The appropriate of the propriate of the propriate of the propriet of the propr		100	
Industry	Number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Number of establish- ments with no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems	Percentage number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Industry	Number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation*	Number of establish- ments with no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems*	Percentage number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation*
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	22	12	Per cent.	Textiles—continued. Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	480 Shee	the taxet	Per cent.
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	142 16 49	236 4 138	38 80 26	Linen and Soft Hemp	213 138	52 19	80 88
Other Mining and Quarrying Group total	32 261	13	71 39	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods	50 56 507	5 55 78	91 50 87
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	\		TO STATE OF	Carpets	114	36 18	76 81
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	446	122	79	Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles	93 163	37 132	72 55 60
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	185 50 28	34 98 13	84 34 68	Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries Group total	329 60 3,615	217 70 1,058	60 46 77
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	25	16	61	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3,013	4,038	es classicado est resco
Manufactures	231 965	493 776	32 55	Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	271	135	67
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes	20	54	27 22	Leather Goods	119 23 413	229 132 496	34 15 45
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	151	531	18	Clothing		10020	ban and
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	26 22	12 194	68 10	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	959 672 544	865 510 131	53 57 81
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining	23	135 30	15 12	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	159 341	124 135	56 72
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	18 283	171 1,216	10	Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	354	92	79
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces†	39	7	85	Group total	3,269	330 2,187	42 60
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	230	57	80	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	28 205	423 1,933	6 10
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	420 32 22	206 3 1	67 91 96	Biscuits	32 33	50 374	39
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	58	32	64	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	19 18	407 31	37
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	198	151	57	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	83 68	166 258	33 21
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	999	457	69	Other Food Industries	65	650 441	9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	168 66	218 45	44 59	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	110	263 591 37	23 47
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	61	357	15	Group total††	33 825	5,624	13
Machine Tools	116 20	188 9	38 38 69	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	264 513	1,206 1,136	18 31
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	150 36	180	45 80	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	16 157	211 330	7 32
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	134 1,103	173 1,665	44	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	95 1,045	440 3,323	18 24
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	128 34 20	113 36 9	53 49 69	Paper and Printing		DOGO-LEAD	Sold Edito
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	53	83	39	Wallpaper Cardons and	101	120 17	46 15
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	41 27 155	30 22 240	58 55 39	Manufactures of Paper and Board	159	132	55
Group total Vehicles	2,339	3,421	41	not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	83	182 453	6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	195	432	31	Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.++	129	1,693	7
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	91	2,419	4	Group total†† Other Manufacturing Industries	506	2,597	16
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and	80	41	66	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	93	65	59 50
Aircraft Locomotive Manufacturet	147	83 7	64 77	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	119 54 28	69 59 28	63 48 50
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams;	120	57	68	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	160	235	41
Carts, Perambulators, etc	29 685	85 3,124	25 18	Group total Building and Contracting	463	465	50
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery	160	125	56	Building	703	7,689 1,036	8 3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not else-	103	34	75	Civil Engineering Contracting Group total	89 819	9,187	16
where specified	147 110	115 75	56 59	Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	-,	762	-
Hollow-ware	104 164	79 162	57 50	Water	5	568	i
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	649 1,437	829 1,419	44 50	Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service	6	285	al modern
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photo-	1,107	70 tono estado	71001	Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv-	40	743	5
graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches	134	212	39	ancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication	6	52 29	10
and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of	22	84	21	Storage	40	215 1,324	16
Precious Metals	102 20 278	159 88 543	39 19 34	Public Administration National Government Service¶	20	405	5
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	497	46	92	Local Government Service** Group total	71 91	1,985 2,390	3 4
Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	486 793	59 220	89 78	Other Services Laundries††	390	1,037	27 35
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	37	14	73	Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.	62	116	35

^{*†‡§||¶**} See footnotes on opposite page.

TABLE III.—PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN OCTOBER, 1953, AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other schemes of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trans;	ALEN SOME TOTAL OTTE TEMPOS			of wage-			Technologie (New 2010 a 2012)			of wage-e nt-by-rest		
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Cert Per Cert Cent	Industry	Under 25 wage-	25-99 wage-	100-499 wage-	500 or more wage-	Estab- lish-	Industry	Under 25 wage-	25-99 wage-	100-499 wage-	500 or more wage-	Estab- lish-
Beach Composition Compos	Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	Per	Per	Per	Per		Textiles—continued	Per	Per	Per	Per	The second second
Clay Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pite 10 28 29 21 21 27 33 37 39 30 40 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining	12	60	34	_	24	Silk	STATE OF THE PARTY	42			
Group final	Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	10	28	29 28	27 18	24	Jute		42 27	30 39	40	35 44
Maint Problems other than Coal 20 41 41 64 47 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Group total	12				30	Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods	26	38	48	60	68
Canda de Arthenware (one. parted) 31	Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	29	41	43	64	47	Narrow Fabrics	22	37	42	49	40
Cipas containers	tiles)				46 58		Textile Finishing, etc	28 14	27	52 17	73	42
Manufactures 19 22 30 66 29 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Glass containers Cement	-	38	23	7		Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	29	43	30	33	49
Commission and Allied Trades Control Contr	Manufactures						and Fellmongery	9	22	41	_	27
## Primarauntical Preparations, Toller Proparations, Toller Proparation, Toller Proparations, Toller Proparation, Tol	Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	_					Fur					
Explosive and Fireworks	Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet	0.000000	0.24				Tailoring				38	36
Ink and Matches	Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	_	45	44	52	51	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery	42 26	54 40	59 45	50 29	55 39
Other Oils, Greases, Cibe, sec	Ink and Matches	4					Manufacture of Boots, Shoes,					SERVICE STATES
Blast Purnaeset Mining. Rolling.	Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc		1	10	14	9	Repair of Boots and Shoes	21	25	24	14	22
Seel Sheet Manufacture	Blast Furnaces†	3 -	25	57	67	63	Grain Milling		1	3	10	3
Timplate Manufacture	etc., not elsewhere specified			53	60		Biscuits	17/02/2017	8	17	33	29
and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferroxs Metals Smelling. 20 27 40, 58 49 Regimening, Stabbuilding and Stable and St	Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture	_	The state of the s	54			Milk Products Sugar and Glucose		1	4		3
Rolling, etc. 20 2 4 0 28 99 Other Food Industries	and rolling in integrated works)	10	21	51	61	E GLESSES	Confectionery			25		53
Shipbuilding and Ship Reputung. 5	Rolling, etc Group total						Other Food Industries	2	4	12	20 5	10
Agricultural Machinery (exc. 3	Electrical Goods	5	14	30	66	57	Other Drink Industries	8	12	5	3	9 25
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant 5 19 54 52 47 Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) 4 8 14 10 10 10 Machiner Polos 6 20 42 54 43 54 54 54 54 54 54	Marine Engineering	19	21		55		Group total	4	6	10	33	17
Stationary Engines -	Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	5	19	54	52 54	47	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)					
Constructional Engineering	Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	8	58 25	40	53 79	55	Wooden Containers and Baskets	14		21	000000	16
Electrical Wires and Cables	Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	11	18 23	42	60	45	Manufactures					
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	15 18	11	40	62	56	Paper and Printing Paper and Board				24	21
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps 16 48 46 85 73 Other Electrical Goods	Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves)	6					Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and	16		A CONTRACTOR	dia po	Charles .
Group total	Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	16	36 48	45 46	85	73	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	4				
Manufacture of Noticy Femicias and Cycles of Noticy Femicias and Garages 1 3 19 7 6 6 14 20 13 19 7 6 6 14 20 13 19 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Group total	9		42		52	papers and Periodicals	1 0	2	1	3	2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and						Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	0	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY			
Sories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	Manufacture and Repair of			N SERVICE SE	1000		Rubber	15	23	38		
Locomotive Manufacturet	sories for Motor Vehicles and		38	13	50	54	Brushes and Brooms	31	21 28 28	52	43	58 40 59
Way Carriages and Wagons and Tramst	Locomotive Manufacture‡ Manufacture and Repair of Rail-	-	49				Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15	29	26	21	24
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery	way Carriages and Wagons and Trams‡	24	34		76			21				50
Solts, Nuts, Screws, Rivels, Nails, etc. 24 32 61 62 57 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	Group total	3			60	49	Building and Contracting Building	2				16
Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified	Tools and Cutlery	16	0 01 0000		F RESOLUTION	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Civil Engineering Contracting	3	6	12	24	17
Wire and Wire Manufactures 20 31 40 57 42 Electricity 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 <td>Iron and Steel Forgings, not else-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>48</td> <td>Gas, Electricity and Water Supply</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>4</td>	Iron and Steel Forgings, not else-					48	Gas, Electricity and Water Supply		_	_	_	4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	Wire and Wire Manufactures	20 23	31 27	40 36	57	42 27	Water	0	0	0		1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. 12 19 40 46 38 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	Metal Industries not elsewhere	16	29	110		43	Transport and Communication	THE PARTY NAMED IN			1	1
Scientific, Surgical and Photo-graphic Instruments, etc. 12 19 40 46 38	Group total Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	17					Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conser-	. 3	5	5	0	4
and Clocks	Scientific, Surgical and Photo-	12	19	40	46	38	vancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communi-	. 2				
Precious Metals	and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of	. 2					Storage	12				6 2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	Precious Metals	13 7	9	40		19	Public Administration National Government Service	. 1	1			
Cotton Weaving, etc	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	25	44	43	43	43	Group total	0				
BRAVOUS DEVIATE PER PRODUCTION - /9 A1 11 1/2 1714 CARAMINE, 300 D TOMBE OWN 11 3 10 00 30 00	Cotton Weaving, etc	41 26		64 44 41			Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc.	5 5	20 18			

^{††} Certain figures relating to the October, 1951, enquiry, given on page 124 of the April, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, were incorrect. Correct figures for the following lines are:—Food, Drink and Tobacco, Group total—683, 5,211, 12; Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.—169, 1,790, 9; Paper and Printing, Group total—579, 2,528, 19; Laundries—418, 1,137, 27. As a result the percentage number of establishments in all industries with payment-by-results systems in operation in October, 1951, becomes 32 instead of 33 as quoted in the article.

^{*} Where no figure is given, the information available was not sufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for calculation.

† Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

‡ Excluding railway workshops.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

| Including air transport, port, river and canal transport, and postal, telegraph and wireless communication.

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services, such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

** Excluding police and fire service.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the nonth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 125

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during February by 15,000 (4,000 males and 11,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,273,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 6,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 4,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 25,000. The total working recognition including H.M. Forces, the unemployed and men and population, 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 33,000 from 23,496,000 to 23,463,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 365,076 to 326,519 between 15th February and 15th March, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 22,227 to 16,347. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 37,525 among males and 6,912 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in March at 139. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during March resulted in an increase estimated at £180,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 690,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, operating staff in municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and company owned motor omnibus undertakings, and workers in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade.

Retail Prices

At 16th March, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 140 at 16th February and with 140 at 17th March, 1953. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of butter, cheese, eggs, tea, potatoes, tomatoes and cooking apples.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during March 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 about 46,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 170,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 214, and, in addition, 16 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers at South Shields.

ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1954

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented to Parliament the Economic Survey for 1954, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9108), price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free). The Survey is divided into two main sections, the first of which reviews economic developments in 1953 and the second contains an appraisal of the present outlook. An Appendix to the Survey gives particulars of developments in particular industries including fuel and power, steel, the metal-using industries, building, textiles and clothing, and agriculture. No detailed forecasts for 1954 are given in the Survey, but the prospects for the balance of payments and activity at home are discussed in general terms. general terms.

Overseas Trade and Payments in 1953

The Survey states that in 1953 world trading conditions were more stable than they had been in the two previous years. In the first half of 1953 the volume of world exports, excluding United States shipments of strategic goods, increased to about 2 or 3 per cent. above the level to which it had fallen in the second half of 1952, but it remained lower than in 1951. During the second half of 1952 and the first half of 1953 industrial production rose by about 7 per cent. in the United States and 5 per cent. in Wester Europe. An increase in demand for primary products which was associated with the rise in industrial activity did not, however, lead associated with the rise in industrial activity did not, however, lead to any increase in commodity prices, and the fall in prices of raw materials continued in 1953. One result of this was that the terms of trade for the United Kingdom and some other manufacturing countries continued to improve. There was little increase in the demand of primary producing countries for imports of manufactured goods during the first half of 1953, and a number of these countries continued the severe restrictions on imports which had been in continued the severe restrictions on imports which had been imposed in 1952. By the second half of 1953 some of these countries found it possible to relax certain of these restrictions.

For the sterling area as a whole 1953 was a favourable year and the gains made in the previous year were consolidated. The surplus of the sterling area as a whole with the rest of the world increased from £50 million in 1952 to £320 million in 1953. The United Kingdom accounted for over one-half of this improvement by earning a surplus with non-sterling countries of £46 million, including defence aid, in place of a deficit of £112 million in 1952. At the same time, however, there was a big fall, from £367 million to £179 million, in the United Kingdom's surplus with the rest of the sterling area. With the improvement in the balance of payments of the sterling area, the gold and dollar reserves rose by £240 million during 1953. At the same time sterling liabilities to other countries increased by over £200 million, considerable funds from

countries increased by over £200 million, considerable funds from this country being provided during the year for long-term investment in other parts of the Commonwealth.

The overall balance of payments of the United Kingdom for the year 1953 showed an estimated surplus of £225 million, including £102 million defence aid, compared with £255 million in 1952 when defence aid was £121 million. This fall was due mainly to the fact that earnings from exports and re-exports in 1953 were £151 million lower than in 1952. The Survey recalls that earnings from exports had been exceptionally high during the first half of 1952 when there was a boom in exports to the rest of the sterling area. This was followed by a sharp fall in the second half of 1952, a slight recovery in the first half of 1953, and a more rapid recovery in the second half of 1953. An outstanding feature of the export trade in 1953 was, the Survey states, the large increases in exports of aircraft, refined petroleum, and arms and ammunition. Aircraft exports were nearly 50 per cent. higher than in 1952, petroleum exports more than 35 per cent. higher and arms and ammunition exports over 60 per cent. higher. Coal exports in 1953 amounted to about 14 million tons and were higher than in any previous

post-war year. Exports of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals increased in value during the year despite a fall in prices.

Export prices fell by about 3 per cent. between 1952 and 1953, but import prices were about 12 per cent. lower over the year as a whole. The volume of imports into this country in 1953 was 9 per cent. greater than in the previous year but the total payment for imports was £71 million less than in 1952. Imports of food, drink and tobacco, and of raw materials rose substantially, mainly because of the increased industrial consumption of materials.

because of the increased industrial consumption of materials, higher food and tobacco consumption, and the building up of stocks of food and feeding stuffs.

Invisible earnings other than Government transactions increased by nearly £50 million in 1953 mainly on account of oil transactions.

Although the sterling area ended the year 1953 in a stronger position than a year earlier, the United Kingdom's balance of payments surplus was lower than in 1952, and despite the revival payments surplus was lower than in 1952, and, despite the revival of overseas demand towards the end of 1953, there were no signs that the United Kingdom was winning back the ground lost to her overseas competitors in recent years.

Changes in 1953 in the United Kingdom Economy

With the recovery of home demand in 1953, total output of goods and services rose by about 4 per cent. and industrial production by 6 per cent. compared with 1952. The main factors which produced this expansion were a 4 per cent. increase in consumers' expenditure, a continued rise in house-building, a resumption of investment in stocks, particularly in the textile and clothing trades, and a rise in defence production in the metal-using industries. The recovery of exports contributed to the rise in industrial production in the second half of 1953 when the rise in personal consumption slowed down. There was an increase of about 6 per cent. in the total wage and salary bill in 1953, about two-thirds of which appears to have been due to higher rates of pay resulting mainly from awards made towards the end of 1952, and one-third to the increase in activity which led to a rise in employment and longer working hours. There was a 4½ per cent. increase in the income of sole traders and partnerships and rather smaller increases in the income of farmers and professional persons. The gross trading profits of companies are estimated to have risen With the recovery of home demand in 1953, total output of goods The gross trading profits of companies are estimated to have risen by about 7 or 8 per cent., but to have remained lower than in 1951. Retail prices in 1953 were only about 3 per cent. higher than in 1952 and the relatively greater rise in personal incomes enabled consumers to buy more goods and services than in 1952 without any reduction in personal savings. The main increases in expenditure were on the purchase of household goods, television sets, cars, clothing and footwear. The volume of food consumption in total by 4½ per cent.

Apart from the large rise in house-building, expenditure on fixed investment in real terms rose by about 4 per cent. in 1953. There was a further increase in investment in the basic industries, but investment in private manufacturing industry remained at about the same level as in the previous year.

The Survey describes the steps taken during 1953 to restore greater freedom to the economy by relaxing restrictions on imports, returning more trade to private hands, and abolishing controls over production and consumption. By the end of the year considerable progress had been made in restoring a more freely working economy in which greater opportunities were offered for individual initiative and enterprise.

Production and Employment in 1953

About one-quarter of the 6 per cent. increase in industrial production in 1953 was due to the rise in consumers' purchases of cars, television sets, household textiles, clothing and other home-produced manufactures, and a further one-quarter to the rise in fixed

investment. The remainder of the increase was accounted for about equally by increases in merchandise exports, in defence expenditure and in investment in stocks of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, mainly textiles and clothing.

The largest increases in industrial production were in textiles and clothing, chemicals, paper and printing, vehicles (including aircraft) and building. The rise in textiles and clothing did little more than restore output in 1953 to the levels reached in 1951, but building output and the output of vehicles and chemicals (including oil refining) were all considerably higher than in either of the two previous years. In contrast total production in the of the two previous years. In contrast, total production in the metal-using industries, apart from vehicles, has remained practically stable since 1951, and within the total there has been a fall in production of plant and machinery. Nearly 319,000 houses were completed during 1953 compared with just under 240,000 in 1952, and at the end of 1953 there were 309,000 houses under construction. compared with 280,000 at the beginning of the year. The record output of 17.61 million tons of steel in 1953 ended the shortage of output of 17.61 million tons of steel in 1953 ended the shortage of most types of steel in the country and led to a valuable saving in imports and a revival of exports. The production of coal in 1953 amounted to 223½ million tons, which was slightly lower than the figure for 1952. Consumption of coal by domestic users was about the same as in 1952 but more was consumed by power stations, engineering and other industry and by coke ovens. Over the year total consumption was rather less than one per cent, higher than in 1952.

Agricultural output in 1953 was high, due in part to the good weather. There were large crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar, and home production of meat, milk and eggs all increased with the assistance of larger imports of feeding stuffs.

These changes in production were accompanied by a rise in employment and an increase in working hours. Output per man had fallen in 1952, but in 1953 employment rose much less than production and output per man recovered. Tables included in the Survey show the distribution in the principal industry groups of man-power at the end of 1952 and at the middle and end of 1953, man-power at the end of 1952 and at the middle and end of 1953, together with figures of unemployment at 8th December, 1952, 15th June, 1953, and 7th December, 1953. Over 1953 as whole civil employment rose by nearly 240,000 or one per cent., which was almost entirely due to the increase in manufacturing industries. The main increases occurred in textiles, clothing, chocolate and sugar confectionery, metals, engineering and vehicles, paper and printing and in building and distribution. There were decreases in the texture and printing and national and the transport industry, agriculture, coal mining and national and local government service. Unemployment, which at 8th December, 1952, totalled 399,000, fell to 298,000 at 15th June, the normal seasonal decline being accentuated by the recovery in production, and rose seasonally to 322,000, a decrease of 77,000 during the year. and rose seasonally to 322,000, a decrease of 77,000 during the year. All the Regions shared in the improvement, which was most marked in the North West, particularly in the cotton areas. The number on short-time in the manufacturing industries decreased considerably during the year while the number on overtime increased. The higher demand for labour was reflected in a steady increase during the first demand for labour was reflected in a steady increase during the lift half of 1953 in the number of outstanding vacancies, which reached 326,000 in July, the usual seasonal peak, and 17,000 more than a year before. The subsequent seasonal decline was less than in 1952 and the December figure of 270,000 was 40,000 more than a year before. The demand for skilled engineering workers continued to be the most difficult to meet be the most difficult to meet.

Prospects for 1954

In considering the prospects for 1954 the Survey states that the outstanding economic problem facing the United Kingdom is still that of paying her way abroad, and the needs of the balance of payments must continue to govern the pace of internal expansion. The prospects for the balance of payments of the United Kingdom and the sterling area as a whole in 1954 must depend very largely on what happens to production in the United States and upon the repercussions which the lower level of American activity has on world trade. The position at present is that industrial production in the United States has fallen steadily from the record levels reached last summer. This has already had some effect on the course of world trade and United Kingdom exports to North America have fallen in recent months, but there has been no violent change. Prices of most sterling area commodities have held up well since the middle of 1953, and United Kingdom reserves, and the reserves of other non-dollar countries, have continued to rise. Moreover, the prospects are improved by the continued rise in United States military expenditure abroad. These are encouraging results, but developments must continue to be watched closely on United States military expenditure abroad. These are encouraging results, but developments must continue to be watched closely on both sides of the Atlantic. So long as there is no further decline in activity in the United States, it should be possible to maintain the present volume of United Kingdom exports, which is about 5 per cent. above last year's average. Sales of aircraft and arms and ammunition may all be expected to show further increases, and deliveries of military equipment against off-shore orders placed in this country by the United States should be considerably higher this year than last. Moreover, exports to Australia and New Zealand should go on rising now that these countries have relaxed their import restrictions. To take full advantage of these and other openings, however, British exports must be fully competitive, especially as there will be some markets, such as South Africa, where the United Kingdom will no longer have the advantage of restrictions which have previously operated in her favour. have previously operated in her favour.

No very large increase in the volume of imports is at present foreseen for 1954. Larger imports of raw materials will be needed to support the higher levels of industrial activity now reached, but there will be further reduction in imports of steel and defence machinery. Larger quantities of imported food will probably be

needed for consumption in this country, but traders may not need to hold such large stocks as last year and food imports might therefore remain fairly stable. No marked change in invisible earnings is expected. In assessing the prospects for the balance of payments of the United Kingdom and the sterling area, the greatest uncertainty surrounds the movement of prices, changes in which can have such a great effect on the balance of payments. Conditions which led to an improvement in the United Kingdom's terms of trade might create difficulties for the rest of the sterling area, and trade might create difficulties for the lest of the sterling area, and these are the sort of conditions which might arise later this year if activity in the United States did not recover quickly enough. It is mainly through their effects on the sterling area's balance of payments that developments in the United States would be likely to affect the United Kingdom.

Developments in the United States might also have repercussions on activity and employment in the United Kingdom through their effects on our exports and on investment and stocks in this country; effects on our exports and on investment and stocks in this country; but these repercussions should not be felt immediately on any large scale. Even if production in the United States fell further, it should be possible to avoid a serious fall in United Kingdom exports this year so long as countries in the sterling area and Western Europe co-operate in pursuing policies designed to maintain their mutual trade. The claims on resources made by personal consumption and by Government expenditure are both expected to be higher in 1954 than in 1953, the increase in Government expenditure on goods and services being entirely for defence. Fixed investment should also show some increase. Investment by the basic industries shows a rising trend, and there will be an increase in expenditure on road works, more building of shops and commercial premises, and accelerated reconstruction of blitzed cities. In addition, there will be physical resources available to provide for an increase in investment in manufacturing industry. ment in manufacturing industry.

Demand and activity should therefore be well maintained, and production should be higher, in 1954 as a whole, than in 1953, although the prospects for the latter part of the year are inevitably uncertain. Adequate supplies of raw materials should be available, but there may still be some difficulties over supplies of steel plate, and the balance between supply and demand for coal will remain

Keen competition must be expected by British exporters in overseas markets in both capital goods and consumer goods. With better steel supplies and the levelling off of defence demands, British delivery dates have shortened over almost the whole range of capital equipment, but foreign competitors have recently been cutting their prices substantially to get new orders and it is on price that the real challenge will have to be met this year. The export performance of the United Kingdom still falls short of what will be needed in the long run if an adequate share of trade in increasingly. needed in the long run if an adequate share of trade in increasingly competitive conditions is to be secured.

The return of buyers' markets abroad, the Survey states, has two implications for the home economy: (1) productivity in industry must be increased, and (2) costs and prices must be kept down. If in present circumstances the prices of British exports generally were to be pushed up by a rise in internal costs, the United Kingdom would be taking a short cut to national bankruptcy. This is what must happen if increases in productivity are regularly outstripped by rises in money wages, salaries and profits. If, however, output per man rises substantially, an increase in real wages can be achieved at the same time as costs are reduced. Higher standards of technical training and organisation, the progressive elimination of practices training and organisation, the progressive elimination of practices which impede efficiency, and a higher rate of investment, particularly in manufacturing industry, are all needed if we are to compete effectively in world markets.

In its final conclusions the Survey states that, in the last resort, if the United Kingdom fails to pay her way abroad, she must fail also in her objectives of maintaining full employment and a rising standard of living at home. Although there has been a great improvement in the balance of payments in the last two years, the Survey concludes that the United Kingdom is still not selling the still not sell the state of the increased volume of imports. enough abroad both to pay for the increased volume of imports that are being consumed and to meet her external commitments and carry on with building up the gold and dollar reserves without adding to her overseas liabilities.



RECRUITMENT OF ITALIAN WORKERS

During the last few years the Ministry of Labour and National Service have offered facilities, in certain circumstances, for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers for essential industries and services in Great Britain at the employer's expense.

The arrangements, which have applied mainly to unskilled workers, have worked well, and employers concerned have expressed their general satisfaction with more than 8,000 Italians recruited in this way. Examples of industries which have recruited Italian labour in bulk are:—brickmaking, tinplate manufacture, coal mining, railways, foundries, and textiles.

In the light of experience gained, a model contract for the recruitment of men or women has been negotiated and agreed with the Italian authorities, and this is now in use.

Employers in essential industries and services wanting informa-

Employers in essential industries and services wanting information about the operation of these arrangements are invited to enquire at their nearest Local Office of the Ministry.

FILM LABORATORIES: COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

On 26th March the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Committee of Investigation to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in film laboratories. The members of the Committee were Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. Espley, C.B.E., M.P.S., M.P., and Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft.

and Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft.

The hearings were held in private on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th April. The Committee have presented their Report to

REGIONAL BOARDS FOR INDUSTRY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his acceptance of a recommendation to maintain the Regional Boards for Industry. The recommendation was made by a Committee, representing Government Departments and the Regional Boards, which was set up by the Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Hamilton, G.C.B., to review the constitution and functions of the Regional Boards in relation to current conditions.

Regional Boards, originally known as Area Boards, were set up in 1940 to secure the maximum effort for war production (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1941, page 134) and as they had proved a fruitful means of co-operation between employers, trade unionists and Government Departments, it was decided in 1945 to maintain them to deal with special problems of industry during the post-war years. A return to more normal economic conditions has reduced the work of the Boards to some extent but the Committee were unanimous in their conclusion that they could still make a

were unanimous in their conclusion that they could still make a valuable contribution to the industrial life of the country.

The Committee also recommended that the advantages of the Regional Board machinery should be brought to the notice of Government Departments and industrial organisations so that the Boards might come to be more extensively used.

There are allegent Boards more extensively used.

Boards might come to be more extensively used.

There are eleven Regional Boards, one each in Scotland and Wales and nine in England. Independent part-time chairmen are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who also appoints the employer and trade union representatives in consultation with the Trades Union Congress, the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the National Union of Manufacturers, and the Perional Board chairmen. A number of Commerce and the National Union of Manufacturers,

Chambers of Commerce and the National Union of Manufacturers, and the Regional Board chairmen. A number of Government Departments are also represented on the Boards.

The terms of reference of the Boards are (1) to advise Ministers and their Departments (both at Headquarters and in the Regions) upon industrial conditions within their Region and upon steps which may be necessary to bring their resources in capacity or labour into fuller use; (2) to keep in close touch with the work of Government Departments in the Regions, and the work of regional official and other committees, in so far as such work deals with industrial questions or impinges on industrial interests: and to represent the other committees, in so far as such work deals with industrial questions or impinges on industrial interests; and to represent the needs of industry to local authorities; (3) to keep local industry advised of Government policy in relation to industry, and to keep Headquarters informed of the views of local industry; and (4) to deal with any other questions affecting production which may be referred to them and are suitable for local treatment.

Regional Boards are not entitled to deal with matters which are normally handled by the initial corresponding on trade unique and

normally handled by the joint organisations of trade unions and employers in connection with wages and conditions of employment.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH **STATISTICS**

The third issue, No. 3, April, 1954, of the half-yearly Digest of Scottish Statistics has recently been published and contains Tables illustrating the social and economic life of Scotland. New features of this issue are Tables relating to the National Health Service and educational building, and charts showing the progress of the building industry in Scotland. The statistics are grouped in fifteen main sections relating to population and vital statistics; labour; national health service; industrial production; fuel and power; raw materials; manufactured goods; building; agriculture, forestry and fishing; merchant shipping; inland transport; finance; education; justice and crime; and final consumption. The Index of Industrial Production, which constitutes the fourth section, provides a general measure of the progress of Scottish industry in total and by separate industries and shows that the physical volume of production has increased by nearly one-fifth during the last five years. Statistics contributed wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service include distribution of total man-power, numbers of insured employees, numbers of unemployed and percentage rates of unemployment in Scotland and the Scottish Development Area, analysis of registered unemployed by duration of unemployment, employment vacancies filled and unfilled, and the index figures of weekly wage rates and of retail prices for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The Digest of Scottish Statistics is prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, price 4s. net (4s. 2d. post free).

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1953

The eighth annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The review, which has been published as a Command Paper,* relates to the calendar year 1953 but reference is also made to some events at the beginning of the figures for previous years have been revised. 1954. Some of the figures for previous years have been revised since the last review was published (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 122) and some of the figures quoted for 1953

In the general summary reference is made to the continued expansion of the output of Scottish industry throughout 1953. The Scottish index of industrial production shows that, compared with 1948, production in 1953 had increased by 18 per cent. On the same basis the increase in 1952 was 13 per cent. and in 1951 12 per cent. Figures for years prior to 1948 are not available but the review states that it seems certain that production in 1953 was the highest ever reached. About one-half of the increase in 1953 is considered to be due to the progress made by the building and civil engineering industry. In manufacturing industries the largest increases were in the production of textiles, clothing, building materials and vehicles. materials and vehicles.

materials and vehicles.

Output of coal, which in 1952 reached nearly 23·8 million tons, fell in 1953 to just over 23·4 million tons, mainly as a result of additional holidays. Good progress was, however, made during the year with the programme of capital investment in the coal mining industry. The supply of raw materials for steel making continued to improve and there was an increase in the output of crude steel from 2·11 million tons in 1952 to 2·32 million tons. The production of pig iron, which had risen during the two previous years, remained at about the 1952 level. In shipbuilding there was a slight increase in the tonnage of new merchant ships completed in Scottish yards but the tonnages of ships laid down and launched both declined. Output in the engineering trades was lower than in 1952 but in the textile trades production by September, 1953, was higher than at any time since the war. The total value of agricultural produce during the 1953 crop year is expected to be about £148 million compared with revised estimates of £145 million in 1952 and £132 million in 1951. Although the quantity of fish landed at Scottish ports was higher in 1953, prices were lower and the total value was less than in 1952.

In May, 1953, the total number of persons in employment in

the total value was less than in 1952.

In May, 1953, the total number of persons in employment in Scotland, excluding the self-employed, was about 2,063,000 compared with 2,046,000 in May, 1952, and 2,062,000 in May, 1951. Unemployment in 1953 was lower than in the previous year. The highest figure was in January, when 81,535 persons, or 3·9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, were unemployed. There was a general improvement during the year and in December the figure had fallen to 62,593, or 3·0 per cent. The improvement is stated to be due mainly to recovery in many industries which had suffered a trade recession in 1952, particularly textiles, paper and board making, rubber, domestic appliances, clocks and office machinery. In the Development Area unemployment fell from 48,635 (4·1 per cent.) in January to 35,177 in September but by December, due to a normal seasonal increase, the figure had risen to 36,086 (3·1 per cent.). About one-fifth of the persons registered as wholly unemployed in Scotland in December, 1953, had been unemployed for two weeks or less but more than one-sixth, including 7,247 males (of whom 3,879 were 50 years of age or over) and 2,013 females, had been unemployed for more than one year.

In various industries there was a shortage of skilled men during

In various industries there was a shortage of skilled men during the year. The industry mainly affected was engineering. There were considerable demands for shipwrights, platers, welders, marine fitters and turners in the shipbuilding industry, but in the iron and steel trades the shortage, especially of moulders, was less serious than in previous years. Shortage of female labour continued in resident hotel and domestic employment. In agriculture 96,400 workers were employed in June, 1953, 6,000 fewer than a year earlier. Although there was some shortage of skilled workers the supply of casual labour was generally adequate and help to farmers was given at harvest time by about 2,600 workers under the Scottish Harvesting Scheme and by approximately 350 men employed as mobile workers in the Special Seasonal Labour Force. The number of workers employed in coal mining at the beginning of January, 1953, was 85,845, more than 3,000 in excess of the target figure for 1952. Recruitment to the industry In various industries there was a shortage of skilled men during

* Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1953. Cmd. 9102. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. post free).

in 1953 was, therefore, restricted mainly to young persons entering the industry for the first time and to ex-miners from other industries. Approximately 1,900 ex-miners rejoined the industry and nearly 2,700 young persons were recruited, and at the end of 1953 the total labour force had fallen to about 84,300. The number of workers employed on constructional work on the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's schemes increased from 5,241 in October, 1952, to 6,578 in November, 1953. Vacancies notified for girls increased during the year; those for boys were about the same as in 1952. The number of persons registered in Scotland on 19th October, 1953, under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, was 82,434. In December, 7,502 of these were registered as unemployed, of whom 6,927 were deemed capable of entering employment under normal conditions and 575 were classed as severely disabled and unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions. In the ten Remploy factories in Scotland 510 disabled persons were employed under sheltered conditions at the end of 1953.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, April, 1954

the end of 1953.

During 1953 reported stoppages of work in Scotland due to trade disputes, in industries other than coal mining, totalled 148. These stoppages caused a loss of 332,079 man-days, compared with 207,801 in 1952 and 118,637 in 1951. Stoppages of work due to disputes in the coal mining industry in 1953 totalled 731; the number of man-days lost was 195,419 compared with 196,135 in 1952 and 113,440 in 1951. Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted in the settlement of 155 disputes in Scotland during the year.

National Service assisted in the settlement of 155 disputes in Scotland during the year.

A relaxation of building restrictions during 1953 resulted in a considerable increase in the number of schemes for industrial development. The schemes mostly related to smaller undertakings and would, it was estimated, provide employment for 3,900 men and 2,500 women. Work was started on 108 schemes in 1953, including 69 which were located in the Development Area, and at the end of the year 137 new factories and extensions were under construction. Industrial projects established in Scotland since the war were, at the end of 1953, estimated to be employing about 114 000 people. The recent development of new manufactures in war were, at the end of 1935, estimated to be employing about 114,000 people. The recent development of new manufactures in Scotland, e.g. business machines, clocks and watches, aircraft, and light electrical engineering products, etc., is reviewed in a separate section of the Command Paper. The developments described have, it is stated, introduced new techniques and skills into Scottish

industry and have provided employment for about 50,000 persons.

Other sections of the review describe developments in the Highlands and Islands, in the main industries and basic services in Scotland, in technical education, and in industries and basic services and Scotland, in technical education, and in industrial research, and design. Appendices contain statistics relating to employment in new industrial schemes from mid-1937 to end-1953, industrial development in the Development Area, and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board constructional schemes.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act, 1954

On 9th March the Royal Assent was given to the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act, 1954,* which amends the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1952, page 93). The provisions of the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Bill were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953 (page 423); the Act is in the same

terms as the Bill.

The new Act empowers the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance to make a scheme under the 1951 Act to cover any diseases in respect of which compensation was provided under section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, but which may have given rise to cases where compensation could not be paid because the onset of disablement was delayed beyond the time limit contained in that section. The Act also enables a scheme under the 1951 Act to provide for cases of partial disablement. The weekly rate of the allowance for partial disablement is to be 20 shillings.

The Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act, 1954, and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, may be cited together as the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954.

Quinquennial Review of National Insurance Scheme

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance was asked in the House of Commons on 18th March to make a statement about the arrangements for the quinquennial review of the National Insurance scheme and how any person or organisation that wishes to make representations about it should proceed.

In reply the Minister stated that, as soon as possible after the close of the current financial year, the Government Actuary, as required by Section 39 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, will prepare his Report on the finances of the scheme for the period July, 1948, to March, 1954. The Report will be presented to Parliament in due course and will be followed by a Report by the Minister on rates of benefit under Section 40 of the Act. It was hoped that a Report would be received at the same time from the Committee which is examining the economic and financial problems involved in providing for old age (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July and August, 1953, pages 233 and 270).

The Minister added that the quinquennial review was the first to be made since the scheme started, and that it had always been understood that the opportunity would be taken at the same time

* 2 and 3 Eliz. 2. Ch. 16. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (41d. post free).

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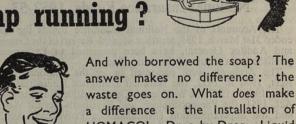
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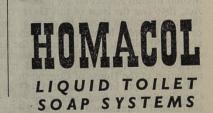
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of making a review of the provisions of the scheme as a whole. Considerable progress was being made. The Minister had already been in consultation with the National Insurance Advisory Committee and with local Advisory Committees. Some questions had already been referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee for advice, and he had now referred to them three further questions, relating to the conditions for dependency benefits, the contribution conditions, and the liability for contributions of persons with small incomes. The Committee were issuing a statement giving the terms of reference and indicating how representations on these questions should be made. Any Member or organisation wishing to make representations about matters other than those already mentioned should write as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Ministry.

The statement by the National Insurance Advisory Committee, to which the Minister referred, is reproduced below.

"The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the Committee:—

the Committee :-

the Committee:—

(1) To review the present provisions (other than the contribution conditions and rates of benefit) governing widows' benefits, increases of benefit for wives and benefit for other adult dependants and for children, under the National Insurance Act; and to report.

(2) To review the contribution conditions for the various National Insurance benefits and the provisions for crediting contributions; and to report.

and to report.

and to report.

(3) To review the provisions of the National Insurance Act governing the liability for contributions of persons with small incomes; and to report.

"The Committee will consider representations on these matters but they wish to make it clear that they have not been asked to review the amounts of the benefits concerned. Representations should be in writing and should be sent before 19th June, 1954, to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2."

The National Insurance Advisory Committee is an independent committee set up in October, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister on matters relating to the operation of the Act (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, page 373).

Assessments of Disablement under Industrial **Injuries Scheme**

On 22nd March the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1954. The Regulations, which came into operation on 24th March, authorise medical boards, in revising assessments under the Industrial Injuries scheme because of unforeseen aggravation of the results of an industrial injury or disease since an earlier assessment, to include in the period taken into account by the revised assessment a period the period taken into account by the revised assessment a period not exceeding three months before the application for review. Hitherto, a revised assessment could operate only from the date of the application for review.

the application for review.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1954 No. 352) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

National Insurance Funds, 1952-53

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March, 1953, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper.*

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1952, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1952, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, and the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund, and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.

National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

The Accounts show that, at 31st March, 1953, the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £300,019,621, compared with £576,868,198 at 31st March, 1952. The decrease in the balance held was due mainly to a transfer of £300 million from the National Insurance Fund to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The Comptroller and Auditor General comments that this is the first transfer of assets from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund. transfer of assets from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund. It followed a recommendation by the Government Actuary in his Second Interim Report on the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 239) that consideration should be given to the transfer of £300 million or more in order to reduce the balance in the Insurance Fund to about £250 million. Any income of the Reserve Fund, e.g., interest on investments, is paid into the Insurance Fund, but any other payment out of the Reserve Fund requires the authority of a resolution of the House of Commons.

Total receipts in the year 1952–53 amounted to £554,182,310. Contributions received amounted to £512,930,017, of which £447,604,017 represented contributions from employers and insured

* Accounts 1952-53. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1953; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 103 of 1952-53). House of Commons Paper No. 121. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s, 3d. net (1s, 4\frac{1}{2}d. post free).

persons and £65,326,000 was from the Exchequer. A repayment of £4,900,091 was made by the Exchequer in respect of special payments of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses under Section 62 of the principal Act. of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses under Section 62 of the principal Act. Total income from investments amounted to £36,334,566, of which £27,192,778 was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. The smaller items of receipts, amounting in all to £17,636, included transfers from the Government of the Republic of Ireland under reciprocal arrangements and repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

of the Republic of Ireland under reciprocal arrangements and repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £831,030,887, including £461,352,052 for benefits and the transfer of £300 million to the Reserve Fund referred to above. Payments on benefits included unemployment benefit £26,783,440; sickness benefit £79,162,962; maternity benefit £8,700,000; widow's benefit £28,000,000; guardian's allowance £460,000; retirement pension £315,511,486; and death grant £2,734,164. The figures for unemployment benefit included special payments of unemployment benefit under Section 62 of the principal Act, amounting to £4,312,091. The division of the total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Other expenditure included sums totalling £40,013,000 paid to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland as a contribution to the National Health Service, and administration expenses of the National Insurance scheme, amounting to £26,679,035, representing the aggregate of amounts paid to all the Government Departments concerned. The smaller items of expenditure amounted to £2,986,800 and included £252,023 paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948, and £25,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949.

The Comptroller and Auditor General notes in his Report that Provisions) Act, 1949.

Provisions) Act, 1949.

The Comptroller and Auditor General notes in his Report that, in comparison with 1951–52, the surplus of receipts over payments (excluding the transfer to the Reserve Fund) fell by £74,226,278, receipts decreasing by £3,298,153 and payments increasing by £70,928,125. The relatively small decrease in receipts represented the net financial effect of increases in contribution rates at 1st October, 1951, and 6th October, 1952, and decreases in the total sums receivable from the Exchequer after 1st October, 1951. The increase in payments was accounted for mainly by increased expenditure of £40,311,840 on retirement pensions, of £15,862,369 on sickness benefit, and of £11,988,201 on unemployment benefit. These additional charges were due to the introduction of higher rates of benefit by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 239), an increase in the number of retirement pensioners, whose numbers totalled about 4,200,000 by the end of the year under review, and a rather higher level of unemployment.

totalled about 4,200,000 by the end of the year under review, and a rather higher level of unemployment.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £783,018,612 at 1st April, 1952, and during the year 1952-53 received £108,762 from sale of property, and a net amount from investments, etc., of £27,192,778, which was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. The investments amounting to a sum of £300 million which were transferred to the Reserve Fund from the National Insurance Fund, were revealed to the reserve fund from the National Insurance Fund were revealed to the reserve fund from the National Insurance Fund were revealed to the reserve fund from the National Insurance Fund. the National Insurance Fund were revalued at current market values on 11th September, 1952, when the transfer was made, and there was a net loss of £14,721,327. The sum of £285,278,673 was, therefore, brought to account as a receipt of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. At 31st March, 1953, the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,068,406,047.

Industrial Injuries Fund

Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year totalled £40,540,605, which included £31,532,496 as contributions from employers and insured persons, £6,250,000 from the Exchequer, £2,742,364 from investments, £3,004 in respect of fees for medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, £12,476 as assets from the Byssinosis Benefit Fund, and £265 from other sources. The assets and liabilities of the Byssinosis Benefit Fund set up in 1941 became assets and liabilities of the Industrial Injuries Fund on 13th March, 1952, under the Byssinosis (Benefit) Scheme (Revocation) Scheme, 1952. Benefit payments from the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year amounted to £21,268,669, including £10,158,839 injury benefit, £9,754,830 disablement benefit, £795,000 death benefit, £170,000 allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and £390,000 allowances and death benefits under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951. Other payments included £15,000 to the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons, £3,718,328 administration expenses, and £245 paid on behalf of foreign countries under recircused expenses. disabled persons, £3,718,328 administration expenses, and £245 paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements. Total expenditure during the year amounted to £25,002,242. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1953, was £93,712,028, compared with £78,173,665 at 31st March, 1952.

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of funds wholly transferred. Receipts of the Fund during the year amounted to £12,483, of which £2,746 represented assets transferred from Superannuation Funds associated with Approved Societies, etc., and £9,737 was income from investments. Payments from the

Fund amounted to £20,458, which included £20,039 for pensions. Other payments amounted to £419, and losses on realisation and redemption amounted to £347, leaving a balance of £334,196 at 31st March, 1953, compared with £342,518 at 31st March, 1952.

Fourth Interim Report by the Government Actuary

The Fourth Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts has been submitted to the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. The Report relates to the year ended 31st March, 1953, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 127, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

In the introduction to the Report the Government Actuary refers to the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, which came into operation at various dates from July to October, 1952, and provided for increased rates of various benefits and increased contribution rates (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 239). The finances of the National Insurance scheme during the period under review were, therefore, based in part on the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, and in part on provisions now operative.

part on the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, and in part on provisions now operative.

Because of the quinquennial review of the National Insurance scheme due to be made as at 31st March, 1954, in accordance with the National Insurance Act, 1946, the Government Actuary has limited the scope of the present Report. It refers mainly to a survey of the numbers of persons insured and the progress of the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. No detailed statistics of the beneficiaries for 1952–53 are given but such indications as are available from current returns do not, it is stated, suggest any exceptional features to record for the year.

not, it is stated, suggest any exceptional features to record for the year.

The total number of insured persons in respect of whom contributions were payable increased by under 100,000 during 1952, and was estimated to be about 23½ million, comprising 16 million males, 3 million married women and 4½ million single women. Approximately 21½ million contributors were working for employers, nearly 1½ million were self-employed and just over one-half million were non-employed contributors. There was continued growth in the number of married women in employment who opt not to pay contributions, and during 1952 the number of such optants increased by more than 100,000.

There were no important changes during 1952 in the numbers of self-employed and non-employed persons who were registered for

insurance but excepted from payment of contributions for various reasons. There were still 50,000 men excepted on grounds of low income but the number of single women in this category increased by 10,000 to 150,000, whilst the number of widow beneficiaries who elected not to contribute rose from about 100,000 to nearly 120,000. About 150,000 men and 130,000 single women who had registered were excepted from contributing because they were students or unpaid apprentices.

registered were excepted from contributing because they were students or unpaid apprentices.

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial year 1952–53 have been published (see page 122). A summary of the transactions of the Funds, given as an appendix to the present Interim Report, shows that the total balance in the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund increased during the year by £8 million from £1,357·5 million to £1,365·4 million. The figures shown in the published Accounts have been adjusted to bring into their proper years certain transactions carried through in later years. In the previous year the Funds increased by £101 million. This reduction in the rate of increase is stated to be due to the changes introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1951, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, and, the Government Actuary comments, but for a continuance of the light unemployment and sickness experience, payments from the Funds might for the first

sickness experience, payments from the Funds might for the first time have exceeded income.

Unemployment averaged about 2 per cent. during 1952–53.

This figure is higher than the corresponding averages of just over 1½ per cent. in 1951–52 and nearly 1½ per cent. in 1950–51 but if This figure is nigher than the corresponding averages of just over 1½ per cent. in 1951–52 and nearly 1½ per cent. in 1950–51 but it represents only one-half of the average rate assumed in the contribution structure. In the early months of the year unemployment reflected the effects of the textile recession; for men the proportion, 1¾ per cent., varied little throughout the year but for women the rate was 3½ per cent. in April, 1952, and just over 2 per cent. in March, 1953.

Figures available for sickness benefit, the Report states, suggest a definite cessation of the downward trend of sickness referred to in the previous Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 235). The average annual numbers of persons absent from work owing to sickness were 891,000 in 1952–53, 851,000 in 1951–52 and 940,000 in 1950–51.

At 31st March, 1953, the number of widows receiving widows' benefits was 445,000, compared with 440,000 a year earlier. Of the total in March, 1953, 185,000 were receiving widows' basic pensions, 100,000 widowed mothers' allowances and 160,000 widows' pensions, including pensions to incapacitated widows. In addition, about 25,000 widows' allowances were payable for 13 weeks following the husband's death.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fifth Session of Inland Transport Committee

The Fifth Session of the Inland Transport Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 15th to 26th February, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 44). Thirty-two countries were represented at the session. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, national delegations representative of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Also in attendance at the session were representatives of the United Nations. Eight observers from international non-Governmental organisations were also present. isations were also present.

The agenda comprised:—

1. General Report dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions; (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 inland

Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the inland transport industry.

2. Conditions of employment in road transport.

3. Welfare facilities for dock workers.

The Committee set up three Sub-Committees, one dealing with road transport, one with dockers' welfare, and the other with the effect given to the conclusions of previous sessions. The Sub-Committee dealing with road transport set down its conclusions in the form of a memorandum in which were suggested, for the guidance of the governmental authorities and of the appropriate employers' and workers' organisations, minimum standards for conditions of employment. The memorandum covered such aspects of conditions of employment in road transport as minimum

age, physical fitness, drivers' qualifications, hours of work and rest periods, holidays, wages, social security, running schedules, and safety, health and welfare.

The Sub-Committee on dockers' welfare adopted a resolution which requested that a series of conclusions and statements concerning welfare facilities for dock workers and formulated by the Sub-Committee should be transmitted to Governments and to the appropriate employers' and workers' organisations in all States Members of the International Labour Organisation.

The Sub-Committee on the effect given to the conclusions adopted at previous sessions reviewed the conclusions previously reached by the Committee. The Sub-Committee selected a number of these conclusions, on which it was suggested Governments should be asked to supply further information.

The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committees were adopted by the Committee in Plenary Session. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning the prevention of accidents in the coupling of railway vehicles and related operations, incentives and rewards for railwaymen, the employment of women on inland waterways, conditions of work in inland transport in Asia and Africa, industrial health and safety in transport, technical assistance on inland transport between India and Pakistan, the protection of dockers against dust resulting from handling grain, the limitation of loads carried by one man, the overloading of lifting appliances, and inter-port competition. Suggestions were also put forward for the agenda of the Committee's Sixth Session.

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

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Basic Wages and Standard Hours in Australia

On 12th September, 1953, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced their decision on claims put forward by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organisations, calling for a reduction in the basic wage for adult males and females, an increase in standard hours of work, and the abandonment of the current system of quarterly wage adjustments in accordance with variations in the retail price index. The Court had also considered a counter-claim submitted on behalf of the workers by the Metal Trades Federation for an increase in the basic wage for adult males and a proportionate increase in the basic rate for adult females.

The court rejected the employers' application for a reduction of basic wages, and for an extension of the existing standard hours of work. They also dismissed a further application by the employers to reduce the female basic wage from its present rate of 75 per cent.

to 60 per cent. of the adult male wage, and challenged the employers' statements that the high ratio of the women's basic wage to that of men had led to an appreciable degree of unemployment among women and had noticeably added to the wage costs of those enterprises that employ women. Female employment accounted for a higher proportion today than pre-war of the total numbers in employment (excluding rural employment, household and domestic occupations, and the Defence Forces). Finally, the Court rejected the application of the Metal Trades Federation for increased basic wages, but grapted the employers' claim for the abandanment of wages, but granted the employers' claim for the abandonment of the system by which wages are linked to the retail price index. The appropriate orders were made with effect from 12th September,

In a statement published in October, 1953, giving the reasons for their judgments, the Court emphasised that in connection with earlier demands for increases in the basic wage, notably in 1930–31, 1934 and 1949–50 (when the basic wage was increased by 20s. a week), the principle had been established that the level of wages and of the basic wage in particular must be such as the national

economy can sustain; in the words of the Court, "whatever family unit is adopted by a wage-fixing body, the power of that body to endow that unit with any desired standard of living depends on the productive capacity of the community as a whole". There was no evidence in the present enquiry to suggest that the existing basic wage was inadequate to provide a just and reasonable standard of living to workers whose income was based on or dependent upon it. The validity of the "C" series retail price index numbers as a basis for the automatic adjustments had never been questioned, and the 1953 basic wage was conceded by the Court to possess the same purchasing power as that determined by the Court in 1949–50. This latter determination had been assessed not on "needs" but on the capacity of industry as a whole to pay. In view of the fact that the "needs" principle in establishing the basic wage had already been abandoned, the Court deemed it incorrect in the circumstances to apply any other criterion to the basic wage determination than that constituted by the capacity of the community as a whole to sustain it. They accordingly found it impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system that had been designed to maintain the purchasing power of a particular wage (assessed in regard to the capacity of industry to pay such a wage in 1950), particularly in an economy such as that of Australia, where productive effort to a great extent depends on the prices of exports and imports beyond her control. In view of the evidence which suggested an immediate future period of relatively steady retail price levels, no real hardship to wage-earners was anticipated if the system were now to be abandoned, especially as it had become an accelerating factor in the rapid increase in prices in Australia during recent years.

Dealing with the "capacity to pay" aspect of the enquiry, the

an accelerating factor in the rapid increase in prices in Australia during recent years.

Dealing with the "capacity to pay" aspect of the enquiry, the Court examined seven "indicators" of the national economy, viz., employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade, and concluded that, provided there was no deterioration in the existing economic situation, prospects for the future were not unpromising. Greater productive effort was required by all sections of the community, as well as by management and labour, if the goods produced by secondary industries for the home market were not to be ousted by imported products. Absenteeism and the tendency to lose time within the standard hours of work must be combated.

The Court did not agree that the employers' case for the restoration in effect of the 44-hour working week was established, but added that the result of the application would depend on the projected general review of the national economy, particularly in relation to the effect of the shorter working week on production costs.

Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1952-53

The twelfth Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada covers the period of the fiscal year 1952–53, from 1st April, 1952, to 31st March, 1953. The Commission is an autonomous body set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, for the purpose of administering unemployment insurance and a national employment service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1950, page 340). for October, 1950, page 340).

National Employment Service

The Table below shows the numbers of applications for employment registered by local offices of the National Employment Service of the Commission, the numbers of vacancies notified by employers, and the numbers of placings in regular and casual employment during the years 1952–53 and 1951–52. Placings are termed "casual" when the duration of employment offered is six working days or less

		1952–53		1951–52			
and Business and the color	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Applications for employment registered Vacancies notified Placings effected :	1,835	674	2,509	1,603	640	2,243	
	869	463	1,332	926	386	1,312	
Regular Casual Total placings	589	228	817	567	202	769	
	93	86	179	94	63	157	
	682	314	996	661	265	926	

The Report states that employment was at a high level for the greater part of the period reviewed. Many activities are necessarily reduced or completely closed down for some months of the year owing to the severity of the Canadian winter but most of those persons seeking work in the early spring of 1952 were placed in employment in the following months. During the summer labour shortages developed in a few areas and there was a continuing shortage of skilled workers in the metal trades. Nevertheless, in general, no serious shortages of labour occurred despite the largest grain crop in history and great activity in defence and related general, no serious shortages of labour occurred despite the largest grain crop in history and great activity in defence and related industries, particularly in construction work for defence purposes. Seasonal unemployment rose again during the winter of 1952–53 and by 31st March, 1953, about 400,000 persons were registered at local offices as unemployed. The large number unemployed must be considered, the Report says, in relation to the size of the civilian labour force, which reached a total of 5,419,000 during the year under review, and the prospects of employment were good for most of the men and women out of work at the end of March, 1953. The Report refers to the trend towards greater industrialisation The Report refers to the trend towards greater industrialisation and mechanisation in the Canadian economy and to the effects of

this trend in changing the types of workers required, the areas in which they work, and, to some extent, the periods of employment. In the primary industries (agriculture, forestry, and mining) the demand for, and supply of, workers were more nearly equal than in earlier post-war years, when demand generally exceeded supply. The most marked change in the primary industries was a substantial decline in the number of workers employed in forestry. The index of employment in forestry (based on 1939 = 100), which was 188.6 at 1st June, 1951, fell by 1st June, 1952, to 124.6. In agriculture, seasonal shortages of farm workers arose in most areas and these were overcome by temporary transfers of workers within Canada and by the use of immigrant labour, in addition to local recruitment. The exchange of farm workers under standing arrangements between Canada and the United States was continued during the year. Employment in mining reached a slightly higher level in 1952–53 than in the previous year, but there was a decline in the demand by the mining industry for new immigrant labour.

In the manufacturing industries, defence orders made it possible to absorb most of the labour surplus which existed in some industries, and particularly in the textile industry, at the beginning of the period. There was difficulty in meeting the labour requirements of the rapidly expanding aircraft and shipbuilding industries and workers were recruited in Great Britain and continental Europe as well as throughout Canada. The lifting of credit restrictions gave an impetus to non-defence industries and increased their demand for labour. The greatest shortage of workers was in the metal trades; general machinists, tool and die makers.

Europe as well as throughout Canada. The lifting of credit restrictions gave an impetus to non-defence industries and increased their demand for labour. The greatest shortage of workers was in the metal trades; general machinists, tool and die makers, sheet metal workers, fitters, etc., were in continual demand.

Increased activity in house building in the summer months of 1952, together with great expansion in defence and non-residential construction, resulted in heavy demands for labour throughout the construction industry. Assisted by exceptionally mild weather in the autumn and early winter, the industry provided considerable employment well into the winter months. Many skilled artisans became available through immigration but there were labour shortages throughout the season in such trades as heavy equipment operators, sheet metal workers, plumbers, and steamfitters.

The Report reviews the work of the services provided for the placing of young persons, handicapped persons, persons with technical, professional, and executive qualifications, and war veterans, and the activities of the National Employment Service in connection with the selection and training of new entrants to employment and the reception and transportation of immigrants.

employment and the reception and transportation of immigrants.

A section of the Report devoted to the work of the women's division states that employers are now ready to accept women workers in most occupations. At the end of March, 1953, the female labour force was estimated to number approximately

Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Act applies to persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, i.e., wage-earners. Of the total number of persons, estimated at 5,419,000, in the civilian labour force in August, 1952, 4,033,000 were wage-earners; the remainder were employers, persons working on their own account, and unpaid family workers. About 3,169,000, or 79 per cent., of the wage-earners were in insurable employment. Non-insured wage-earners included persons employed in agriculture and fishing, hospitals, teaching, private domestic service, nursing, the public service, and part-time and seasonal workers. The total of 3,169,000 persons covered by the Act in August, 1952, showed an increase of 254,000 compared with August, 1951, although no large new classes had been brought within the scope of the Act. The general effect of a number of amendments made during 1952 to the Act and to Regulations was to modify benefit provisions in favour of claimants. Higher rates of benefit for most classes of beneficiaries, reflecting The Unemployment Insurance Act applies to persons employed Higher rates of benefit for most classes of beneficiaries, reflecting the rise in wage levels, were introduced in July, 1952, without increase in the rate of contributions; the weekly rate of benefit in the highest class was raised from 21 dollars to 24 dollars for a person with a dependant.

person with a dependant.

The revenue of the Unemployment Insurance Fund during the fiscal year 1952–53 exceeded expenditure by over 73½ million dollars. Total revenue of nearly 209½ million dollars included contributions of employers and employees amounting to about 155½ million dollars, a contribution of about 31 million dollars from the Government of Canada, and about 23 million dollars in fines received and income from investments. Total expenditure of nearly 136 million dollars included payments of about 129 million dollars in ordinary benefits and 7 million dollars in supplementary benefits. Supplementary benefits were first introduced in February, 1950, in order to make additional provision during the winter months when unemployment is highest for certain classes of workers whose regular benefits under the Act were exhausted or who were not fully qualified. Average duration of benefit was 55 days, the same as in the previous year. As a result of the year's operations, the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund rose from about 778½ million dollars at 31st March, 1952, to about 851½ million dollars at 31st March, 1953.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit received at

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit received at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1952-53 was 1,708,357, including 45,762 which were pending at 31st March, 1952. Of the total number of claims made, 1,390,549 were allowed (including 99,578 cases in which regular benefit was allowed but some disqualification was imposed and 133,710 in which supplementary benefit was granted), 252,305 were not allowed, disqualified, or found not entitled, and 52,389 were pending at 31st March, 1953. Appeals from decisions of Insurance Officers to Courts of Referees totalled 12,997. Appeals referred to the Umpire numbered 117.

An article reviewing the Report of the Commission for 1951-52

An article reviewing the Report of the Commission for 1951–52 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953 (page 124).

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* decreased by about 30,000 during February.

The strength of H.M. Forces decreased by 3,000 to 844,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th March was 342,900, of whom 16,300 were temporarily stopped. The total decreased by 44,400 from 15th February. Of the total, 156,400 had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks. Unemployment in March was 1.6 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.8 per cent. in February and 1.9 per cent. in March, 1953.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the pay-week ended 27th February, 1954, was nearly 40,000, compared with just over 30,000 at the end of November, 1953. There were 1,440,000 operatives reported working overtime, 65,000 fewer than in November, 1953.

During February the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased by 15,000—mainly women.

Employment in the basic industries increased slightly during the month. There was an increase of 1,500 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

In the manufacturing industries there was no significant change in any of the groups.

It is estimated that in building and contracting employment declined by 11,000 during February, on account of the bad weather

Employment in the distributive trades fell seasonally by 8,000

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

					Housand
	End- Feb., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	End- Jan., 1954	End- Feb., 1954	Change during Feb., 1954
Total Working Population* Men Women	23,312 15,887 7,425	23,474 15,920 7,554	23,496† 15,947† 7,549	23,463 15,930 7,533	-33 -17 -16
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	873 848 25	850 826 24	847 824 23	844 821 23	- 3 - 3
Ex-service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	8	6	5	6	+ 1
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,051 14,788 7,263	22,288 14,872 7,416	22,288† 14,882† 7,406	22,273 14,878 7,395	-15 - 4 -11
Registered Unemployed‡:— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	420 380 40	345 330 15	376 356 20	358 340 18	$ \begin{array}{c c} -18 \\ -16 \\ -2 \end{array} $

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

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.

	,			T	housand
Industry or Service	End- Feb., 1953	End- Dec., 1953	End- Jan., 1954	End- Feb., 1954	Change during Feb., 1954
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	878	867	869	870	+ 1
Books)	(717) 376	(706) 376	(708) 377	(709) 377	(+ 1)
tion	1,724 1,044	1,706 1,039	1,702 1,039	1,702 1,044	+ 5
Number in Basic Industries	4,022	3,988	3,987	3,993	+ 6
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	486 558 1,116	501 556 1,156	502 557 1,162	504 557 1,165	+ 2 + 3
Precision Instruments Cextiles Clothing Good, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,569 965 687 842 1,488	2,602 1,002 700 868 1,547	2,610 1,006 705 861 1,552	2,612 1,006* 704 858 1,553	+ 2 - 1 - 3 + 1
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,711	8,932	8,955	8,959	+ 4
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,404 2,639	1,401 2,704	1,395† 2,687	1,384 2,679	-11 - 8
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,951	3,950	3,952	3,946	- 6
National Government Service Local Government Service	598 726	594 719	593 719	593 719	::
Total in Civil Employment	22,051	22,288	22,288†	22,273	-15

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL **ANALYSIS**

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of February and December, 1953, and January and February, 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

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 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 available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted

* Cotton-300.000. Wool-217,000. Other textiles-489,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		Ma	les	(Thousa	nds)	Fen	nales			То	tal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,
	1953	1953	1954	1954	1953	1953	1954	1954	1953	1953	1954	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	779·7 248·8 76·8 33·4 30·0 19·5 14·4 74·7	768·5 256·0 77·8 34·1 31·4 19·7 14·6 78·4	770·7 256·3 77·9 34·3 31·5 19·8 14·6 78·2	772·2 255·5 77·7 34·4 31·5 19·8 14·6 77·5	15·0 81·5 8·5 44·7 10·9 5·5 1·3 10·6	15·2 83·4 8·6 45·3 11·4 5·7 1·3 11·1	83·7 8·6 45·3 11·5 5·7	15·2 84·0 8·6 45·4 11·6 5·7 1·3 11·4	794·7 330·3 85·3 78·1 40·9 25·0 15·7 85·3	783·7 339·4 86·4 79·4 42·8 25·4 15·9 89·5	785·9 340·0 86·5 79·6 43·0 25·5 15·9 89·5	787·4 339·5 86·3 79·8 43·1 25·5 15·9 88·9
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.	346·3 18·3 161·3 23·2 32·2 26·9 29·1 29·7 25·6	355·8 18·4 166·1 24·4 33·0 27·7 29·5 31·1 25·6	356·7 18·4 166·9 24·3 33·0 27·8 29·5 31·2 25·6	358·2 18·4 167·8 24·4 33·1 27·9 29·5 31·4 25·7	138·0 0·6 45·3 29·6 18·3 11·2 19·4 6·1 7·5	143·0 0·6 45·9 32·0 18·6 11·9 19·9 6·3 7·8	46·2 31·7 18·7 11·9 19·9	143·6 0·6 46·3 31·7 18·8 12·0 20·0 6·4 7·8	484·3 18·9 206·6 52·8 50·5 38·1 48·5 35·8 33·1	498·8 19·0 212·0 56·4 51·6 39·6 49·4 37·4 33·4	500·0 19·0 213·1 56·0 51·7 39·7 49·4 37·6 33·5	501·8 19·0 214·1 56·1 51·9 39·9 49·5 37·8 33·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	492·1	488·3	489·5	489 · 8	65·3	66·8	67·0	66·8	557·4	555·1	556·5	556·6
	21·4	21·3	21·3	21 · 3	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	21·9	21·8	21·8	21·8
	203·2	202·6	203·0	203 · 2	19·3	19·6	19·6	19·5	222·5	222·2	222·6	222·7
	110·3	109·0	109·2	109 · 1	16·6	17·3	17·3	17·2	126·9	126·3	126·5	126·3
	14·8	12·5	12·7	12 · 8	2·5	2·0	2·0	2·0	17·3	14·5	14·7	14·8
	18·5	18·8	18·9	18 · 9	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	19·7	20·0	20·1	20·1
	37·9	37·0	37·0	37 · 0	7·2	7·1	7·1	7·1	45·1	44·1	44·1	44·1
	86·0	87·1	87·4	87 · 5	18·0	19·1	19·3	19·3	104·0	106·2	106·7	106·8
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	1,505 · 8 200 · 9 72 · 6 34 · 2 27 · 1 84 · 4 22 · 3 57 · 6 47 · 9 76 · 8 505 · 0 131 · 4 39 · 7 34 · 2 56 · 2 18 · 8 11 · 1 85 · 6	1,517·6 200·6 72·3 34·3 27·4 83·2 22·7 56·0 49·3 78·2 507·1 132·3 37·7 32·7 62·3 20·7 11·4 89·4	1,521·3 199·6 72·6 34·8 27·4 83·2 22·8 56·2 49·4 78·7 508·6 132·6 62·6 20·9 11·4 90·0	1,521·0 198·1 72·2 35·0 27·6 83·1 22·9 56·3 49·6 78·2 508·5 133·0 32·4 62·8 21·2 11·3 90·8	405·0 9·2 3·9 4·9 2·8 18·9 3·4 10·5 13·1 42·9 21·7 22·5 45·9 20·9 7·8 56·3	415.6 9.1 3.6 4.9 2.8 18.5 3.5 10.0 14.7 6.6 113.3 42.4 20.6 20.2 54.2 22.2 8.8 8.8	418 · 8 9 · 0 3 · 6 5 · 0 2 · 8 18 · 5 3 · 5 10 · 0 14 · 8 6 · 6 114 · 4 42 · 9 20 · 8 20 · 2 54 · 2 22 · 6 61 · 3	419·8 9·0 3·6 5·0 2·8 18·5 3·5 10·1 15·1 6·6 114·6 43·1 20·9 20·1 53·5 22·9 8·5 62·0	1,910 · 8 210 · 1 76 · 5 39 · 1 29 · 9 103 · 3 25 · 7 68 · 1 61 · 6 83 · 4 618 · 1 174 · 3 61 · 4 56 · 7 102 · 1 39 · 7 18 · 9 141 · 9	1,933·2 209·7 75·9 39·2 30·2 101·7 26·2 66·0 64·0 84·8 620·4 174·7 58·3 52·9 116·5 42·9 20·2 149·6	1,940 · 1 208 · 6 76 · 2 39 · 8 30 · 2 101 · 7 26 · 3 66 · 2 65 · 3 623 · 0 175 · 5 58 · 7 52 · 8 116 · 8 43 · 5 20 · 0 151 · 3	1,940 · 8 207 · 1 75 · 8 40 · 0 30 · 4 101 · 6 26 · 4 66 · 4 64 · 7 84 · 8 623 · 1 176 · 1 58 · 9 52 · 5 116 · 3 44 · 1 19 · 8 152 · 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 Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	925·4 250·5 233·2 176·2 105·4 56·1 22·9 75·9 5·2	957·2 258·2 231·8 194·1 111·8 55·1 23·2 77·5 5·5	961·7 259·8 232·0 195·7 112·6 55·4 23·3 77·4 5·5	964·3 261·2 231·5 196·7 113·2 55·4 23·4 77·4 5·5	156·3 42·1 33·9 31·2 37·5 2·5 2·6 3·8 2·7	164·7 43·7 35·9 33·2 40·3 2·4 2·6 3·9 2·7	165·8 44·1 36·0 33·5 40·6 2·4 2·6 3·9 2·7	166·2 44·2 35·9 33·6 40·9 2·4 2·6 3·9 2·7	1,081·7 292·6 267·1 207·4 142·9 58·6 25·5 79·7	1,121·9 301·9 267·7 227·3 152·1 57·5 25·8 81·4 8·2	1,127·5 303·9 268·0 229·2 153·2 57·8 25·9 81·3 8·2	1,130·5 305·4 267·4 230·3 154·1 57·8 26·0 81·3 8·2
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	314·0	312·2	312·9	313·4	172·9	179·1	179·4	179·4	486·9	491·3	492·3	492·8
	28·6	27·6	27·8	27·9	18·0	18·0	18·2	18·3	46·6	45·6	46·0	46·2
	23·0	22·1	22·1	22·1	18·8	17·1	17·1	17·1	41·8	39·2	39·2	39·2
	34·3	33·5	33·4	33·4	5·5	5·1	5·1	5·1	39·8	38·6	38·5	38·5
	28·9	28·1	28·2	28·1	9·9	10·0	10·0	10·0	38·8	38·1	38·2	38·1
	27·6	27·6	27·5	27·6	29·0	32·7	32·8	32·7	56·6	60·3	60·3	60·3
	31·2	30·4	30·8	30·9	15·9	16·7	16·9	17·2	47·1	47·1	47·7	48·1
	140·4	142·9	143·1	143·4	75·8	79·5	79·3	79·0	216·2	222·4	222·4	222·4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	83·5	86·0	86·3	86·4	49·2	52·3	52·7	52·8	132·7	138·3	139·0	139·2
	54·4	56·1	56·3	56·3	29·0	31·0	31·3	31·4	83·4	87·1	87·6	87·7
	8·7	9·1	9·2	9·2	7·2	7·9	7·9	7·9	15·9	17·0	17·1	17·1
	14·1	13·8	13·8	13·9	11·4	11·6	11·7	11·7	25·5	25·4	25·5	25·6
	6·3	7·0	7·0	7·0	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·8	7·9	8·8	8·8	8·8
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 Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	399·5 55·8 40·3 92·0 20·0 20·0 4·9 7·9 5·6 33·2 4·6 13·3 6·8 8·4 61·5 18·2	414·3 59·1 42·1 94·1 28·0 21·2 4·7 8·3 5·7 34·9 4·6 14·1 6·7 8·7 63·0 19·1	415·6 59·5 42·3 94·1 28·1 21·4 4·7 8·4 5·7 35·1 4·6 14·2 6·8 8·7 63·0 19·0	416·4 59·7 42·4 94·2 28·2 21·5 4·7 8·4 5·7 35·2 4·6 14·2 6·8 8·8 63·0 19·0	555·6 103·3 80·6 117·3 9·7 30·3 8·4 11·5 8·7 88·6 5·5 15·2 18·5 30·7 11·4	578·3 111·7 83·1 119·7 9·0 32·4 7·2 11·8 9·6 93·8 5·6 16·1 16·5 18·8 31·6 11·4	580 · 9 112 · 9 83 · 3 119 · 8 9 · 1 32 · 7 7 · 3 11 · 7 9 · 6 94 · 1 5 · 6 16 · 3 16 · 7 18 · 9 31 · 6 11 · 3	580·6 113·0 83·6 119·5 9·2 32·7 7·3 11·6 9·7 93·4 5·6 16·3 16·7 19·0 31·6 11·4	955·1 159·1 120·9 209·3 36·7 50·3 13·3 19·4 14·3 121·8 10·1 28·5 22·7 26·9 92·2 29·6	992 · 6 170 · 8 125 · 8 125 · 8 37 · 0 53 · 6 11 · 9 20 · 1 15 · 3 128 · 7 10 · 2 30 · 2 23 · 2 27 · 5 94 · 6 30 · 5	996·5 172·4 125·6 213·9 37·2 54·1 12·0 20·1 15·3 129·2 10·2 30·5 23·5 27·6 94·6 30·3	997·0 172·7 126·0 213·7 37·4 54·2 12·0 20·0 15·4 128·6 10·2 30·5 23·5 27·8 94·6 30·4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	43·4	43·7	43·8	43·7	28·6	29·0	29·1	29·1	72·0	72·7	72·9	72·8
	28·5	29·1	29·2	29·1	7·7	8·0	8·0	7·9	36·2	37·1	37·2	37·0
	9·9	9·9	10·0	10·0	15·8	16·3	16·4	16·5	25·7	26·2	26·4	26·5
	5·0	4·7	4·6	4·6	5·1	4·7	4·7	4·7	10·1	9·4	9·3	9·3
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	184·1	187·9	189·0	188·9	454·7	464·1	468·3	467·0	638 · 8	652·0	657·3	655.9
	72·3	73·2	74·0	74·2	198·9	203·4	205·9	206·0	271 · 2	276·6	279·9	280.2
	10·8	10·6	10·6	10·6	83·1	81·8	82·5	82·3	93 · 9	92·4	93·1	92.9
	8·4	8·8	8·8	8·7	62·4	64·3	64·8	63·8	70 · 8	73·1	73·6	72.5
	7·6	7·7	7·8	7·8	13·9	13·7	13·7	13·7	21 · 5	21·4	21·5	21.5
	8·8	9·1	9·1	9·1	30·4	31·8	32·2	32·3	39 · 2	40·9	41·3	41.4
	59·7	61·9	62·1	62·1	62·6	65·4	65·5	65·2	122 · 3	127·3	127·6	127.3
	16·5	16·6	16·6	16·4	3·4	3·7	3·7	3·7	19 · 9	20·3	20·3	20.1
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	470·2	482·1	479·8	476·8	347·4	362·0	357·2	357·4	817·6	844·1	837·0	834·2
	32·0	31·3	31·5	31·7	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·7	39·7	39·0	39·2	39·4
	109·8	108·0	107·4	107·2	78·9	75·7	74·1	74·3	188·7	183·7	181·5	181·5
	18·2	19·4	19·4	19·3	32·5	36·4	35·8	36·2	50·7	55·8	55·2	55·5·5
	24·2	24·5	24·5	24·7	15·1	15·3	15·6	15·8	39·3	39·8	40·1	40·5
	40·3	40·6	40·8	41·0	17·8	17·7	17·7	17·8	58·1	58·3	58·5	58·8
	14·0	17·7	16·6	14·0	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·2	18·5	22·2	21·1	18·2
	31·5	37·3	37·5	37·7	55·2	67·5	66·5	66·3	86·7	104·8	104·0	104·0
	22·0	22·3	22·3	22·3	40·9	40·4	40·6	40·9	62·9	62·7	62·9	63·2
	43·7	44·0	44·3	44·3	30·0	30·2	29·5	29·7	73·7	74·2	73·8	74·0
	70·8	71·6	70·8	70·2	16·2	16·9	16·3	16·1	87·0	88·5	87·1	86·3
	16·7	17·6	17·3	17·2	12·1	13·3	12·9	12·7	28·8	30·9	30·2	29·9
	27·0	27·9	27·6	27·4	13·8	14·3	14·2	14·0	40·8	42·2	41·8	41·4
	20·0	19·9	19·8	19·8	22·7	22·1	21·8	21·7	42·7	42·0	41·6	41·5

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

As hos Paper special to seed the see		М	ales			Fen	nales	19/655		To	otal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Feb.,
	1953	1953	1954	1954	1953	1953	1954	1954	1953	1953	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	230·0	238·2	237·5	237·1	57·3	62·2	61·6	61·4	287·3	300·4	299 · 1	298·5
	83·0	85·5	85·4	84·9	11·6	12·7	12·7	12·6	94·6	98·2	98 · 1	97·5
	96·8	101·1	100·6	100·4	32·0	34·7	34·1	34·0	128·8	135·8	134 · 7	134·4
	14·5	14·7	14·7	15·1	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·4	17·0	17·1	17 · 1	17·5
	20·7	21·5	21·4	21·3	6·3	6·8	6·8	6·8	27·0	28·3	28 · 2	28·1
	15·0	15·4	15·4	15·4	4·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	19·9	21·0	21 · 0	21·0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	320·4	330·5	332·0	332·5	181·3	192·0	192.9	192.8	501·7	522.5	524·9	525·3
	59·1	63·8	64·4	64·8	18·1	19·7	19.8	19.9	77·2	83.5	84·2	84·7
	3·6	4·1	4·1	4·1	1·7	2·7	2.6	2.2	5·3	6.8	6·7	6·3
	17·8	19·6	19·7	19·8	26·1	31·0	31.1	31.1	43·9	50.6	50·8	50·9
	17·0	17·8	17·9	17·9	25·3	27·1	27.3	27.4	42·3	44.9	45·2	45·3
	84·2	85·9	86·3	86·1	21·2	22·0	22.0	22.1	105·4	107.9	108·3	108·2
	138·7	139·3	139·6	139·8	88·9	89·5	90.1	90.1	227·6	228.8	229·7	229·9
Other Manufacturing Industries	147·4	154·6	155·7	156·2	106·6	115·1	116·2	117·7	254·0	269·7	271 · 9	273·9
	69·1	73·8	74·3	74·7	36·0	38·9	39·5	40·0	105·1	112·7	113 · 8	114·7
	11·6	12·6	12·7	12·8	3·2	3·5	3·5	3·5	14·8	16·1	16 · 2	16·3
	8·4	8·7	8·7	8·8	7·1	8·1	8·2	8·3	15·5	16·8	16 · 9	17·1
	10·3	11·0	11·0	11·0	17·3	19·7	19·7	19·9	27·6	30·7	30 · 7	30·9
	5·2	5·0	5·0	5·0	7·5	7·8	7·8	7·8	12·7	12·8	12 · 8	12·8
	6·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·8	8·6	8·1	8 · 1	7·6
	36·2	37·3	37·8	38·1	33·5	35·2	35·6	36·4	69·7	72·5	73 · 4	74·5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,710.9	5,824 · 4	5,838 · 1	5,840 - 2	2,799 - 7	2,907.6	2,916.9	2,918 · 6	8,510 · 6	8,732.0	8,755 · 0	8,758 - 8
Building and Contracting	1,227·2	1,224·4	1,217·6	1,206 · 8	46·1	46·3	46·4	46·4	1,273·3	1,270·7	1,264·0	1,253·2
	1,165·4	1,161·9	1,154·9	1,143 · 9	38·2	38·8	38·8	38·8	1,203·6	1,200·7	1,193·7	1,182·7
	61·8	62·5	62·7	62 · 9	7·9	7·5	7·6	7·6	69·7	70·0	70·3	70·5
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	338·0	337·7	338·6	339·2	38·3	38·1	38·4	38·0	376·3	375·8	377·0	377·2
	135·8	132·3	132·9	133·3	14·1	14·2	14·4	14·1	149·9	146·5	147·3	147·4
	169·1	172·3	172·5	172·6	22·4	22·1	22·2	22·1	191·5	194·4	194·7	194·7
	33·1	33·1	33·2	33·3	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	34·9	34·9	35·0	35·1
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	224·8	216·4	215·6	216·0	49·3	50·0	49·9	50·3	274·1	266·4	265·5	266·3
	20·5	20·1	19·9	19·8	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	22·6	22·2	22·0	21·9
	159·5	156·9	156·2	155·0	14·5	13·7	13·7	13·7	174·0	170·6	169·9	168·7
Distributive Trades	1,098.5	1,107 · 7	1,108.7	1,109.5	1,067 · 5	1,123 · 2	1,105 · 4	1,096 · 1	2,166.0	2,230 · 9	2,214 · 1	2,205 · 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	116·0	115·8	116·5	117·4	31·4	32·0	32·2	32·1	147·4	147·8	148·7	149·5
	68·3	69·3	69·8	70·2	28·1	29·1	29·0	28·6	96·4	98·4	98·8	98·8
	118·7	120·8	120·7	120·8	55·3	56·3	56·7	56·5	174·0	177·1	177·4	177·3
	299·0	297·1	297·7	297·4	280·6	288·4	286·6	284·5	579·6	585·5	584·3	581·9
	161·4	163·8	163·9	164·2	98·4	102·1	102·8	102·4	259·8	265·9	266·7	266·6
	316·7	321·6	320·5	319·9	542·8	582·2	565·2	559·3	859·5	903·8	885·7	879·2
	18·4	19·3	19·6	19·6	30·9	33·1	32·9	32·7	49·3	52·4	52·5	52·3
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	59·2	59·0	58.6	58·4	76·2	75·6	76·1	76·0	135·4	134·6	134·7	134·4
	37·0	36·3	35.8	35·7	41·2	41·5	39·4	38·8	78·2	77·8	75·2	74·5
	172·7	173·4	172.7	172·2	470·4	471·4	466·7	464·8	643·1	644·8	639·4	637·0
	31·2	30·6	30.7	30·7	108·4	106·8	108·1	107·7	139·6	137·4	138·8	138·4
	11·0	10·7	10.8	10·9	30·4	30·2	31·1	31·1	41·4	40·9	41·9	42·0

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and shiprepairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate, the details being as follows: (a) the number stood off for the whole week; (b) the number who were on short-time, but worked part of the week and the approximate total number of man-hours of overtime actually worked.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A summary of the information thus obtained in February, 1954, is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification which, together, cover the manufacturing group of industries, and also for a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are deemed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of short-time and overtime returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 27th February, 1954 (at establishments which rendered returns)

		Op	eratives on Shor	t-time	0	peratives on Ove	rtime
Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns (000s)	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time (000s)	Average number of hours lost	Number (000s)	Aggregate number of hours of overtime (000s)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes Iron and Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Iron and Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Iron and Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Electrical Goods Iron-Electrical Engineering Iron-Iron-Iron-Iron-Iron-Iron-Iron-Iron-	255 · 8 64 · 1 291 · 2 434 · 4 172 · 9 100 · 2 32 · 6 79 · 2 1,144 · 8 743 · 2 401 · 6 651 · 7 228 · 8 146 · 1 113 · 8 340 · 3 83 · 9 802 · 6 145 · 8 106 · 3 177 · 8 71 · 8 49 · 2 463 · 0 529 · 5 200 · 9 91 · 6 345 · 0 345 · 0	1·1 0·4 0·3 5·4 3·1 1·1 0·5 0·7 1·6 0·9 0·7 2·6 1·8 0·8 3·1 0·4 5·9 0·5 1·0 0·9 0·3 7·9 4·0 5·2 4·5 0·4 0·1 1·3 1·1	19·6 3·8 3·8 3·2 53·5 31·9 10·2 5·0 5·5 22·1 17·0 5·1 21·0 16·0 4·6 33·7 4·4 77·2 4·9 7·9 15·2 9·2 4·5 74·6 44·9 58·5 52·7 6·9 1·5 11·3 8·4	19 10½ 12 10 10 10 10 10 10½ 10½ 10½ 18 13½ 18 7½ 8 9 —6 11 11 13 23½ 15 15 15 10½ 14 9½ 11 11½ 12 16 27½ 9 7½	60·6 7·3 60·3 101·1 27·0 33·0 10·0 27·3 428·2 314·1 114·1 233·1 70·7 67·7 37·1 87·5 21·6 104·4 7·0 3·6 38·6 22·9 8·0 24·5 115·5 36·0 13·4 113·5 22·8 44·7 23·2	495.9 47.5 588.0 893.7 292.0 268.2 92.5 201.8 3,564.4 2,631.0 933.4 1,801.4 532.9 543.9 274.4 660.4 133.8 772.1 37.7 22.7 304.0 198.3 53.3 105.4 848.7 242.5 89.0 877.4 229.1 367.8 198.1	8 6 9 11 8 9 11 8 9 12 7 13 8 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,773 · 1	39.5	435 · 4	11	1,439 · 0	11,404.8	8

Unemployment at 15th March, 1954

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th February and 15th March, 1954, were as follows:—

2-31-1 T-515	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th February	252,868	8,795	115,558	10,082	387,303
15th March Increase (+) or	217,410	6,728	111,030	7,698	342,866
Decrease (-)	- 35,458	- 2,067	- 4,528	- 2,384	- 44,437

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th March represented 1.6 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th February was 1.8.

An analysis of the figures for 15th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including	(Casuals)		100
# 114 # 1	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks		Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	49,341 3,059	51,891 2,093	105,599 1,336	206,831 6,488	10,579 240	217,410 6,728
Girls under 18	29,479 3,039	28,936 2,325	47,553 1,868	105,968 7,232	5,062 466	111,030 7,698
Total	84.918	85,245	156,356	326,519	16,347	342,866

The total of 342,866 includes 59,743 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 15th March, 1954, 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 15th February, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

on the next page.						
	939		nemploye g Casuals)			1000
Region	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 2 weeks weeks weeks Unemployed for more than 2 weeks than 8 weeks Unemployed for more than 8 weeks		Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total		
TOTAL OF STREET OF STREET		16 ,207.04 16 ,00 year	Ma	ales		
London and South- Eastern Fastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	12,702 2,431 2,113 2,770 3,918 1,874 3,106 8,022 4,288 8,540 2,636	12,284 3,585 2,117 3,106 1,579 1,416 3,016 8,171 4,939 10,372 3,399	19,653 5,558 3,894 6,443 2,506 2,394 6,260 15,754 10,928 23,858 9,687	44,639 11,574 8,124 12,319 8,003 5,684 12,382 31,947 20,155 42,770 15,722	846 433 18 1,123 529 293 1,608 1,194 974 3,284 517	45,485 12,007 8,142 13,442 8,532 5,977 13,990 33,141 21,129 46,054 16,239
Great Britain	52,400	53,984	106,935	213,319	10,819	224,138
	2300 16370		Fen	nales		1985 d.Z.
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	8,363 1,557 1,638 1,735 2,551 1,234 1,847 5,154 2,278 4,482 1,679	5,482 1,677 1,808 1,848 1,160 1,536 4,500 3,325 6,264 2,561	5,224 2,251 2,569 3,281 1,338 1,466 2,008 7,421 6,003 12,912 4,948	19,069 5,485 6,015 6,864 5,049 3,800 5,391 17,075 11,606 23,658 9,188	383 490 93 177 347 349 599 930 665 931 564	19,452 5,975 6,108 7,041 5,396 4,149 5,990 18,005 12,271 24,589 9,752
Great Britain	32,518	31,261	49,421	113,200	5,528	118,728
			То	tal		
London and South-Eastern	21,065 3,988 3,751 4,505 6,469 3,108 4,953 13,176 6,566 13,022 4,315	17,766 5,262 3,925 4,954 2,739 2,516 4,552 12,671 8,264 16,636 5,960	24,877 7,809 6,463 9,724 3,844 3,860 8,268 23,175 16,931 36,770 14,635	63,708 17,059 14,139 19,183 13,052 9,484 17,773 49,022 31,761 66,428 24,910	1,229 923 111 1,300 876 642 2,207 2,124 1,639 4,215 1,081	64,937 17,982 14,250 20,483 13,928 10,126 19,980 51,146 33,400 70,643 25,991
Great Britain	84,918	85,245	156,356	326,519	16,347	342,866

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th March, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pered as uner th March,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	AE 40E	10.452	64.027	1.1	10		
Eastern	45,485	19,452 5,975	64,937 17,982	1.4	1.6	1.6	
Southern	8,142	6,108	14,250	1.2	1.9	1.4	
South-Western	13,442	7,041	20,483	1.8	2.0	1.9	
Midland	8,532	5,396	13,928	0.6	0.8	0.7	
North-Midland	5,977	4,149	10,126	0.6	0.9	0.7	
East and West Ridings	13,990	5,990	19,980	1.2	1.0	1.1	
North-Western	33,141	18,005	51,146	1.8	1.6	1.7	
Northern Scotland	21,129 46,054	12,271 24,589	33,400 70,643	3.3	3.4	2.7	
Wales	16,239	9,752	25,991	2.4	3.9	2.8	
Great Britain	224,138	118,728	342,866	1.6	1.6	1.6	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 15th March, 1954, was 381,537, of whom 17,929 were temporarily stopped.

Men Boys Women Girls 18 years under 18 years under

Total

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th March, 1954, are shown below.

	and over	18 years	and over	18 years	TO STATE OF
1188118	WI	holly Unemp	oloyed (inclu	ding Casual	s)
London and South-Eastern	43,416 11,214 7,890 12,013 7,797 5,512 12,137 30,742 19,628 41,242 15,240	1,223 360 234 306 206 172 245 1,205 527 1,528 482	18,033 5,134 5,565 6,392 4,811 3,436 5,049 16,393 10,669 22,268 8,218	1,036 351 450 472 238 364 342 682 937 1,390 970	63,708 17,059 14,139 19,183 13,052 9,484 17,773 49,022 31,761 66,428 24,910
Great Britain	206,831	6,488	105,968	7,232	326,519
Northern Ireland	26,975	1,675	7,607	832	37,089
United Kingdom	233,806	8,163	113,575	8,064	363,608
in milespending	Unemp	loyed, Temp	Unemployed porarily Stop	pped and Ca	suals)
London and South- Eastern	44,249 11,645 7,908 13,108 8,319 5,797 13,732 31,913 20,588	1,236 362 234 334 213 180 258 1,228 541	18,397 5,616 5,655 6,553 5,143 3,767 5,601 17,286 11,282	1,055 359 453 488 253 382 389 719 989 1,463	64,937 17,982 14,250 20,483 13,928 10,126 19,980 51,146 33,400
Scotland Wales	44,418 15,733	1,636 506	23,126 8,604	1,148	70,643 25,991
		1,636 506 6,728			
Wales	15,733	506	8,604	1,148	25,991

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table† gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 15th March,

Duration of		Males			Females			
Unemployment in weeks	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total		
Over 4 and up to 6 , 6 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4,042 660 437 661 451 117 42 65	67,165 16,793 13,531 27,933 31,732 12,275 6,802 26,857	71,207 17,453 13,968 28,594 32,183 12,392 6,844 26,922	4,082 774 505 898 697 173 44 56	41,991 9,130 6,990 14,038 17,920 6,773 2,779 6,043	46,073 9,904 7,495 14,936 18,617 6,946 2,823 6,099		
Total	6,475	203,088	209,563	7,229	105,664	112,893		

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

† The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily

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 15th March, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th February, 1954.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th March, 1954

AE John Seatons of Serious	2.08.0		No. of Street, or other Persons and Street, o		in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 15th February, 1954
London and South-Eastern	44,249	18,397	2,291	64,937	- 12,841
London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	20,271 155 229 2,437 627 1,089 416 250 404 242 575 83 395 495 901 747 967 602	6,045 55 95 1,016 549 422 194 180 127 162 373 183 172 304 225 316 162	459 11 13 94 77 25 22 24 23 23 41 19 38 23 33 33 32 48 30	26,775 221 337 3,547 1,253 1,536 632 454 427 989 145 616 690 1,238 1,004 1,331 794	- 5,374 - 39 - 65 - 720 - 135 - 385 - 117 - 76 - 31 - 262 - 123 - 12 - 190 - 298 - 292 - 322 - 116 - 174
Eastern	11,645 90 196 490 133 1,121 1,286 180	5,616 71 64 144 64 268 812 100	721 10 10 30 4 12 32 14	17,982 171 270 664 201 1,401 2,130 294	- 3,417 - 42 - 3 - 211 - 39 - 449 + 342 - 86
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	7,908 1,048 190 1,424 303 172 1,282	5,655 550 157 1,605 189 61 594	687 48 23 51 26 17 67	14,250 1,646 370 3,080 518 250 1,943	- 3,032 - 224 - 77 - 199 - 167 - 4 - 1,163
South-Western Bristol (inc, Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	13,108 2,475 486 130 1,262 79	6,553 822 359 87 1,340 150	822 96 8 13 114 18	20,483 3,393 853 230 2,716 247	- 1,490 - 213 - 29 - 52 - 305 - 20
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	8,319 2,198 48 513 140 99 945 383 131 529 173	5,143 1,155 83 307 40 51 297 275 114 289 99	466 113 4 35 7 7 7 34 34 35 5 27 3	13,928 3,466 135 855 187 157 1,276 692 250 845 275	- 749 + 32 - 149 - 11 - 47 - 90 - 203 - 69 - 103
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	5,797 277 262 969 445 167 97 185 1,049 90 33	3,767 90 142 377 203 51 79 89 249 144	562 8 8 129 16 13 10 12 19 7	10,126 375 412 1,475 664 231 186 286 1,317 241 221	+ 52 - 37 - 181 - 95 - 140 - 70 - 49 - 321 - 64
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	13,732 320 763 135 331 225 338 3,415 2,448 135 2,078 175 334	796 121	25 ————————————————————————————————————	19,980 441 916 157 660 281 434 4,469 3,191 355 2,930 301 492	- 84 - 285 - 51 - 151 + 12 - 75 - 401 - 812 - 99 - 455 - 54
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	226 536 1,042 135 1,412 499 303 115 132 12,867 4,199	97 82 576 964 72 1,113 119 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	11 8 37 53 6 55 6 56 56 17 2 8 8 6 11 9 14 936 14 936	18,13° 5,63°	3 - 44 6 - 17 6 - 17 7 - 92 8 - 113 8 - 251 8 - 251 8 - 29 7 - 1,661 - 610
Royton)	535 299 164 451	28 14 79	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ -32 \end{bmatrix}$	60 30 1,28	$ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & - & 139 \\ 9 & - & 119 \\ 0 & - & 157 \end{vmatrix} $
Stockport	790	7 31 6 68 54	8 28 1 62 5 13	82 1,53 94	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

ESO PHENDING ON	No Regis	umbers of sters at 15	Persons o	n 1954	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	in Totals as com- pared with 15th February, 1954
orthern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	20,588 305 316 1,083 835 712	11,282 243 261 498 658 582	1,530 30 21 66 27 27	33,400 578 598 1,647 1,520 1,321	- 2,122 - 47 - 118 - 58 - 40 - 79
Bank)	719 3,326 1,820 484 2,525 519	675 1,470 582 493 1,608	115 96 63 92 242	1,509 4,892 2,465 1,069 4,375	- 172 - 183 + 218 - 18 - 31 + 127
cotland	44,418 2,244 284 1,688 4,207 13,688 1,181 1,564 600	23,126 767 105 699 1,489 5,415 1,203 966 290	3,099 52 9 130 195 630 160 191 17	70,643 3,063 398 2,517 5,891 19,733 2,544 2,721 907	- 3,979 - 118 - 18 + 69 - 333 - 861 - 123 - 62 - 118
Vales	15,733 1,912 728 448 1,149 1,605	8,604 451 247 259 658 746	1,654 94 60 47 217 59	25,991 2,457 1,035 754 2,024 2,410	
Northern Ireland	27,334 7,966 2,895	8,642 3,370 655	2,695 433 339	38,671 11,769 3,889	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1953, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1953, and in January, February and March, 1954.

		G	reat Britai	n		United	
- 1		nemployed (Casuals)	Tempo		Total	Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	THE ROLL	The state of the s	
1939	982,900 507,700 153,200 74,000 53,100 50,700 239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300	315,000 295,200 139,200 43,200 26,900 22,900 52,100 113,500 86,500 75,000 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600	137,200 100,600 29,300 800 400 600 2,100 102,700 4,300 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900	78,500 59,200 28,100 2,800 500 700 1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200	1,513,600 962,700 349,800 123,200 81,600 74,500 374,300 480,200 310,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000	1,589,800 1,034,700 391,500 99,100 89,600 157,000 405,900 510,600 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000	
1953 :— 16th March 15th June 14th Sept 7th Dec	224,320 178,689 177,003 200,045	133,497 97,025 103,589 109,818	26,814 14,863 7,145 7,421	12,407 7,165 4,233 4,509	397,038 297,742 291,970 321,793	438,956 334,520 323,437 358,662	
1954 :— 11th Jan 15th Feb 15th Mar	233,293 245,800 213,319	121,090 119,276 113,200	11,634 15,863 10,819	6,839 6,364 5,528	372,856 387,303 342,866	414,615 429,526 381,537	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th January, 1954 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 846,684, compared with 848,357 at 19th October, 1953.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th March, 1954, was 53,871, of whom 47,083 were males and 6,788 were females. The total included 26,286 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 27,585 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

TOTAL TOTAL	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment: Ex-Service Others	24,147 18,274	221 6,087	24,368 24,361
Total	42,421	6,308	48,729
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:* Ex-Service	1,908 2,754	10 470	1,918 3,224
Total	4,662	480	5,142
Grand Total	47,083	6,788	53,871

*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 15th March, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,

			SME	Great Brita	ain			CONTRACTOR		1 (L) (2 (L)
Industry	Unen	nolly aployed ag casuals)		orarily oped		Total		Uı	nited Kingde (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	11,042 6,744 406 3,892	3,916 3,860 48 8	1,583 179 6 1,398	449 441 4 4	12,625 6,923 412 5,290	4,365 4,301 52 12	16,990 11,224 464 5,302	18,365 12,370 511 5,484	4,504 4,439 52 13	22,869 16,809 563 5,497
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	2,216 1,392 60 392 74 160 138	174 115 ——————————————————————————————————	273 254 — 17 1 1	2 1 - - - 1	2,489 1,646 60 409 75 161 138	176 116 — 16 1 1 6 37	2,665 1,762 60 425 76 167 175	3,176 1,658 67 923 75 301 152	180 116 — 18 1 7 38	3,356 1,774 67 941 76 308 190
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	3,182 882 398 348 328 57 1,169	1,175 241 292 286 189 9 158	79 33 32 - 2 - 12	61 11 44 5 —	3,261 915 430 348 330 57 1,181	1,236 252 336 291 189 9 159	4,497 1,167 766 639 519 66 1,340	3,606 1,014 458 351 333 67 1,383	1,251 253 343 294 189 9 163	4,857 1,267 801 645 522 76 1,546
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Depletions and Binavioles	3,209 95 1,415	2,264 9 567 265	9 1 1	28 -6 5	3,218 95 1,416	2,292 9 573 270	5,510 104 1,989 420	3,286 95 1,453	2,324 9 580 273	5,610 104 2,033
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	502 263 229 219 337	556 120 597 41 109	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{15}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$	503 266 229 219 340	557 120 612 41 110	1,060 386 841 260 450	503 270 243 228 344	558 120 631 43 110	1,061 390 874 271 454
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture	4,215 122 1,482 1,262 149	980 4 233 328 101	2,778 2 1,391 1,023 3	153 — 27 111 2	6,993 124 2,873 2,285 152	1,133 4 260 439 103	8,126 128 3,133 2,724 255	7,111 138 2,927 2,317 153	1,135 4 260 440 103	8,246 142 3,187 2,757 256
Steel Sheet Manufacture	373 748	37 59 218	312 3	- 1 12	685 751	60 230	745 981	124 686 766	37 60 231	746 997
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	20,073 8,713 583 263 130 370 80 346 405 1,203 5,657 558 261 217 499 121 91 576	5,275 358 56 41 11 89 18 67 218 73 1,495 397 276 324 745 254 134 719	1,309 713 10 9 — 2 — 78 47 5 218 6 — 220 — 1	389 17 — — 1 5 — 11 — 27 — 8 — 311 — 1 8	21,382 9,426 593 272 130 372 80 424 452 1,208 5,875 564 261 217 719 121 91 577	5,664 375 56 41 12 94 18 78 218 73 1,522 397 284 324 1,056 254 135 727	27,046 9,801 649 313 142 466 98 502 670 1,281 7,397 961 545 541 1,775 375 226 1,304	22,556 9,922 621 284 131 375 81 593 462 1,219 6,223 574 268 222 755 122 93 611	5,746 380 56 41 12 95 18 108 219 74 1,535 400 285 324 1,070 255 136 738	28,302 10,302 677 325 143 470 99 701 681 1,293 7,758 974 553 546 1,825 377 229 1,349
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 Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5,774 1,717 2,203 694 561 65 160 279 95	1,312 385 318 252 294 2 12 11 38	115 98 5 - 8 - 1 2	76 70 1 2 3 —	5,889 1,815 2,208 694 569 65 161 281 96	1,388 455 319 254 297 2 12 11 38	7,277 2,270 2,527 948 866 67 173 292 134	6,262 1,901 2,415 748 586 66 162 284 100	1,471 461 333 281 299 2 12 11 72	7,733 2,362 2,748 1,029 885 68 174 295 172
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	3,291 257 180 212 272 323 196 1,851	2,457 251 244 29 194 539 135 1,065	761 411 116 56 128 12 3 35	433 135 88 2 11 9 1 187	4,052 668 296 268 400 335 199 1,886	2,890 386 332 31 205 548 136 1,252	6,942 1,054 628 299 605 883 335 3,138	4,196 677 300 293 402 355 207 1,962	2,937 386 333 31 205 574 136 1,272	7,133 1,063 633 324 607 929 343 3,234
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	689 374 129 98 88	510 265 151 69 25	54 15 2 35 2	9 2 -7 -	743 389 131 133 90	519 267 151 76 25	1,262 656 282 209 115	764 400 138 134 92	538 280 153 80 25	1,302 680 291 214 117
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 Made-up Textiles	3,374 537 255 686 183 111 103 350 109 169 14 56 40 148 426	4,834 432 825 98 203 259 225 341 712 35 190 96 395 2257	718 28 7 116 3 1 102 117 14 398	874 54 89 146 — 47 21 2 4 310 2 100 1 44 51	4,092 565 262 802 183 114 103 351 109 271 15 73 40 162 824	5,708 672 521 971 98 250 280 227 345 1,022 37 290 97 439 308	9,800 1,237 783 1,773 281 364 383 578 454 1,293 52 363 137 601 1,132	5,640 582 266 823 232 139 1,235 355 152 301 16 83 40 197 999	7,789 700 526 1,008 130 260 1,723 229 526 1,064 48 312 97 615 400	13,429 1,282 792 1,831 362 399 2,958 678 1,365 64 395 137 812 1,399

^{*}The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,646 males unemployed includes 352 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

- 20mm	CONTROL OF		G	reat Britain	2 22 3 2 22 3	STATE OF THE STATE	20 CA PA	TI-	ited Visade	
Industry	Unem	olly ployed g casuals)		orarily oped		Total			ited Kingdo (all classes)	m
All the section of th	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	539 273 127 139	395 133 197 65	79 63 5 11	76 25 24 27	618 336 132 150	471 158 221 92	1,089 494 353 242	634 341 143 150	486 165 228 93	1,120 506 371 243
Clothing	2,396 1,213 117 66	4,554 2,427 792 559	374 163 3	926 515 104 137	2,770 1,376 120 66	5,480 2,942 896 696	8,250 4,318 1,016 762	3,039 1,469 128 101	7,065 3,045 1,022 1,638	10,104 4,514 1,150 1,739
Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	63 90	86 286	129	114 34	192 93	200 320	392 413	194 117	202 676	396 793
rubber)	384 463 8,072	375 29 8,391	58 18 107	22 — 697	442 481 8,179	397 29 9,088	839 510 17,267	480 550 9,090	451 31 10,088	931 581 19,178
Grain Milling	318 2,368 312 324	123 1,714 673 386	12 31 8	5 26 — 5	318 2,380 343 332	128 1,740 673 391	446 4,120 1,016 723	362 2,610 371 433	132 1,835 730 408	494 4,445 1,101 841
Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	501 685 421	324 198 1,072	-4 -26	17 4 339	505 685 447	341 202 1,411	846 887 1,858 2,319	601 698 474	395 203 1,454 2,235	996 901 1,928 2,959
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	536 919 696 179	1,609 1,065 373 252	1 19 1	173 97 4 7	537 938 697 179	1,782 1,162 377 259	2,100 1,074 438	724 979 711 227	1,171 379 261	2,150 1,090 488
Other Drink Industries	462 351 4,009	364 238 974	-5 1,367	10 10 161	467 351 5,376	374 248 1,135	841 599 6,511 1,739	534 366 5,720	394 491 1,160	928 857 6,880
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1,373 1,869 173 388 206	210 510 24 152 78	131 1,170 2 52 12	25 119 — 15 2	1,504 3,039 175 440 218	235 629 24 167 80	1,739 3,668 199 607 298	1,634 3,213 180 468 225	238 649 24 169 80	1,872 3,862 204 637 305
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,785 369 24	1,783 277 43	97 57 —	40	1,882 426 24	1,823 278 43	3,705 704 67	1,978 432 25	1,894 280 44	3,872 712 69
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	158 99	375 252	- 7	6	158 106	381 258	539 364	198 107	424 259	622 366
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc	376 759	110 726	17 16	1 26	393 775	752	504 1,527	419 797	770	536 1,567
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,163 764 169 96	1,917 516 49 89	47 28 — 2	50 13 1 15	2,210 792 169 98	1,967 529 50 104	4,177 1,321 219 202	2,324 808 175 105	1,986 530 51 112	4,310 1,338 226 217
Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	196 50 237 651	505 81 25 652	- 3 14	13 4 3 —	196 50 240 665	509 84 25 666	705 134 265 1,331	205 50 242 739	513 85 25 670	718 135 267 1,409
Building and Contracting	41,520 27,654 982 12,884	365 237 43 85	279 174 4 101	11 5 -6	41,799 27,828 986 12,985	376 242 43 91	42,175 28,070 1,029 13,076	49,282 33,247 1,139 14,896	406 260 51 95	49,688 33,507 1,190 14,991
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,475 1,271 909 295	153 51 96 6	19 13 4 2		2,494 1,284 913 297	154 51 96 7	2,648 1,335 1,009 304	2,769 1,340 1,042 387	159 53 99 7	2,928 1,393 1,141 394
Transport and Communication	21,689 3,210 1,617 599	2,349 270 944 20	288 6 7 4	39 2 6	21,977 3,216 1,624 603	2,388 272 950 20	24,365 3,488 2,574 623	24,682 3,503 1,897 688	2,458 286 959 21	27,140 3,789 2,856 709
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport	2,367 7,056 1,935	94 114 13	19 180 30	12	2,386 7,236 1,965	94 126 14	2,480 7,362 1,979	2,622 7,724 2,969	96 134 15	2,718 7,858 2,984
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	870 104 2,689 465 777	13 33 707 55 86	16 12 5 9	15 1 1 2	886 104 2,701 470 786	13 33 722 56 88	899 137 3,423 526 874	923 107 2,972 479 798	14 36 751 58 88	937 143 3,723 537 886
Distributive Trades	17,604 2,582	16,858	125 21	289	17,729 2,603	17,147 277	34,876 2,880	19,781 2,873	18,309 293	38,090 3,166
Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,984 1,690 4,199 2,050 4,710	295 654 5,480 970 8,528	9 8 39 23 25	13 106 7 151	1,993 1,698 4,238 2,073 4,735	299 667 5,586 977 8,679	2,292 2,365 9,824 3,050 13,414	2,254 2,073 4,875 2,177 5,092	324 732 5,999 1,034 9,151	2,578 2,805 10,874 3,211 14,243
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	389	654	-	8	389 1,535	662 812	1,051 2,347	437 1,649	776 835	1,213 2,484
Insurance, Banking and Finance	6,200	3,833 2,217	151 14	40 7	16,414 6,214	3,873 2,224	20,287 8,438	18,249 7,000	4,155 2,433	22,404 9,433 12,971
Local Government Service	4,198 164	1,616 6,873 100	137 28 3	33 44 2	10,200 4,226 167	1,649 6,917 102	11,849 11,143 269	11,249 4,482 173	7,282 104	11,764 277
Education	971 144 1,506 129	1,425 182 4,702 66 398	10 10 1 6	17 -20 2 3	979 144 1,516 130 1,290	1,442 182 4,722 68 401	2,421 326 6,238 198 1,691	1,042 149 1,626 151 1,341	1,524 197 4,981 70 406	2,566 346 6,607 221 1,747
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc.	2,628 11,430	32,487 2,553 952 19,187	171 29 26 67	670 84 61 305	21,725 3,587 2,654 11,497	33,157 2,637 1,013 19,492	54,882 6,224 3,667 30,989	22,924 3,734 2,825 12,116		57,908 6,421 3,865 32,331
Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	691 205 249 246 986	1,878 591 433 2,356 3,928	6 1 24 12	35 11 39 8 115 12	697 205 255 247 1,010 1,573	1,913 602 472 2,364 4,043 621	2,610 807 727 2,611 5,053 2,194	734 226 285 261 1,073 1,670	506 2,680 4,497	2,777 854 791 2,941 5,570 2,358
Other Services	3,720	388	-	-	3,720	388	4,108	3,903	405	4,308
Other Persons not_Classified by Industry	212 210	8,181	10,819	5,528	6,740	8,181 118,728	14,921 342,866	7,703 253,171	0.00	16,522 381,537

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,756 males and 307 females in Great Britain and 5,087 males and 331 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 10th February and 10th March, 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.

921) 3303 3 400 300 3 400 300 3	10th F	eks ended ebruary, 954	Four we 10th	Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1953, to 10th Mar., 1954 (12 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	132,086 15,650	102,266 33,437	144,533 11,527	115,777 38,212	390,439 57,676
over	67,949 16,561	77,903 44,039	68,203 12,186	84,420 49,670	188,754 61,294
Total	232,246	257,645	236,449	288,079	698,163

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 10th March, 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 10th March, 1954.

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA			during four 10th March,			Nun		ancies remai March, 19	ning unfilled	at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,575	382	295	73	2,325	9,325	1,613	221	223	11,382
	1,552	431	38	10	2,031	4,120	1,047	47	34	5,248
	900	412	14	5	1,331	3,409	955	10	18	4,392
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	3,217	318	1,086	172	4,793	1,797	1,176	1,974	1,398	6,345
	4,100	144	1,888	299	6,431	2,525	389	1,666	824	5,404
	5,509	337	575	79	6,500	3,236	1,000	406	215	4,857
	18,259	1,274	6,336	818	26,687	16,061	3,628	4,406	2,071	26,166
	4,934	147	158	18	5,257	1,887	351	56	11	2,305
	10,646	965	2,793	415	14,819	11,375	2,824	2,158	1,350	17,707
	2,679	162	3,385	385	6,611	2,799	453	2,192	710	6,154
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	9,800	581	1,870	208	12,459	11,816	1,943	1,699	676	16,134
	4,183	526	2,889	414	8,012	2,638	1,373	2,912	1,292	8,215
	708	141	726	166	1,741	904	455	721	492	2,572
	3,473	295	3,795	824	8,387	2,234	2,604	8,867	7,128	20,833
	793	84	1,159	168	2,204	913	857	4,294	2,229	8,293
	996	62	817	84	1,959	436	753	1,787	1,504	4,480
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	346	94	299	87	826	220	292	553	460	1,525
	973	235	3,844	1,143	6,195	1,348	1,965	14,848	8,717	26,878
	4,414	598	6,124	1,093	12,229	1,828	1,134	2,846	2,232	8,040
	2,325	645	589	145	3,704	1,286	1,266	663	630	3,845
	1,354	256	1,262	513	3,385	1,151	849	1,065	2,275	5,340
	1,036	86	769	252	2,143	462	265	552	1,054	2,333
	318	170	493	261	1,242	689	584	513	1,221	3,007
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	2,166	225	2,489	440	5,320	983	432	1,639	942	3,996
	46,589	1,495	236	80	48,400	18,752	2,888	222	284	22,146
	33,905	1,182	161	52	35,300	14,502	2,285	132	198	17,117
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,007	45	108	41	3,201	1,379	177	118	109	1,783
	9,196	608	1,446	264	11,514	16,726	2,490	1,576	607	21,399
	8,176	1,980	7,839	3,084	21,079	5,378	8,326	8,222	10,581	32,507
	406	61	431	182	1,080	723	399	645	969	2,736
	7,342	155	1,995	190	9,682	7,055	368	2,005	580	10,008
	2,509	51	1,453	114	4,127	4,196	132	1,209	290	5,827
	4,833	104	542	76	5,555	2,859	236	796	290	4,181
Professional Services	1,357	171	4,336	409	6,273	1,373	1,107	5,874	2,133	10,487
	4,506	530	17,707	1,452	24,195	2,919	1,291	21,225	4,798	30,233
	491	97	599	71	1,258	280	283	551	199	1,313
	2,739	115	11,480	384	14,718	1,404	293	9,977	1,067	12,741
	611	206	1,801	486	3,104	244	294	2,072	1,288	3,898
Grand Total	144,533	11,527	68,203	12,186	236,449	115,777	38,212	84,420	49,670	288,079

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 10th March, 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		Girls under 18		Total	
		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		33,876 7,772 7,112 8,195 17,037 9,923 12,089 20,906 7,561 12,569 7,493	21,992 8,717 9,495 8,987 17,744 11,496 8,622 13,337 3,998 6,551 4,838	3,410 597 529 447 800 451 739 1,622 811 1,460 661	8,253 2,326 2,014 1,507 5,449 5,118 4,633 4,876 1,166 2,024 846	19,968 3,447 3,157 3,091 6,297 3,386 5,498 10,878 3,473 6,397 2,611	27,423 4,884 3,755 3,370 9,660 5,608 6,898 14,896 2,404 4,161 1,361	2,902 660 719 559 726 584 721 1,562 1,662 859	12,451 2,743 1,799 2,381 5,827 6,067 6,215 6,878 1,325 3,364 620	60,156 12,476 11,517 12,292 24,860 14,344 19,047 34,968 13,077 22,088 11,624	70,119 18,670 17,063 16,245 38,680 28,289 26,368 39,987 8,893 16,100 7,665	
Great Britain		144,533	115,777	11,527	38,212	68,203	84,420	12,186	49,670	236,449	288,079	

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 30th January, 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

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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 30th January, 1954

Industry	mer	er of Er nts per uployed ning of p	100 at	Loss em	ber of I es and o ses per i ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	mer	er of Entre per la ployed aing of p	at	Loss	ber of E is and o es per 1 ployed a ing of pe	ther 00 it
and the solutions was odered	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	1/3 52465/12	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.0	Textiles	2.9	4.1	3.6	2.5	3.6	3.1
Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.6	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	3.7	4·8 2·9	4·4 2·9 4·0	3·1 2·3 3·1	3.7	3.5
China and Earthenware (includ-	3.3	3.9	3.6	2·6 2·1	3.8	3·3 2·4	Cotton Weaving, etc	3.1	4·8 3·4	2.5	3.1	2.3	4.0
Glass (other than Containers)	2·4 3·2 1·3	4·5 4·4 1·8	2·9 3·4 1·3	2.8	3·5 4·9 2·2	3.2	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2.9	3.6	3·3 4·5	1.9	2.5	2.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.4	5.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	Jute	5.1	6.4	5.8	3·5 4·3 3·2	7.1	5.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.2	3.5	2.5	1.8	3.4	2-2	Hosiery	2·0 1·9 2·2	3·1 2·8 3·9	2·8 2·4 3·1	1·5 1·7 1·4	2·8 2·8 2·9	2·4 2·3 2·2 2·4
Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.8	4.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles	3.1	3.8	3.6	1.6	2.7	5.0
Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.4	3.1	1·8 2·5 3·1	1.9	1·6 2·4 4·7	2.0	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2.0	3·0 4·1	5·3 2·3 3·6	2·0 4·0	5·4 2·9 4·8	2.3
Explosives and Fireworks	1·9 2·2 1·7	3·2 3·7 4·0	2·3 2·6 2·7	1.7	2·9 3·4 4·1	2·1 2·4 2·7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.4	4.1	3.0	2.1	3.6	2.7
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.2
Metal Manufacture	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.2	Leather Goods Fur	3.4	4.9	1.8	3.2	4.0	3.4
Blast Furnaces	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	Clothing	3.0	4.5	4.1	2.3	3.5	3.2
etc.	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	Tailoring	3.8	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.7	3.4
Iron Foundries	3.0	3.8	3.1	1.6	2·3 3·7 2·3 2·0 2·5 2·9	1.7	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	2·9 2·7 3·0	4.5	4.4	2.3	3.6	3.5
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	Other Dress Industries	2.4	3·4 4·7 3·1	3·3 4·3 2·8	2·0 1·9 2·1	3·1 3·6 2·9	2·7 3·3 2·5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.1	3.5	2.4	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.4	4.3	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.5
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery	2.7	1.7	2.6	2·1 1·7 2·5	2·0 2·6 1·8	2.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.8	4.9	3.6	3.2	6.2	4.4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers'	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.5	Grain Milling	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.4
Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.3	3.2	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.9	Biscuits	3.2	5.1	4.5	3.3	6.9	5.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	3.4	3·4 2·6 3·8	3.3	2·0 1·5 2·7 2·2	2.4	1·7 2·6 2·3	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	3·1 2·4 4·6	4·8 5·6 5·9	3·6 3·0 5·4	2·7 8·3 4·0	4·8 5·7 7·4	3·3 7·9 6·2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appar-	2·5 2·0 2·3	3.6	2·7 2·4 3·0	1.9	2·9 2·9 3·7	2.1	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	3.6	8.0	6.4	3.6	7.5	6.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.9	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	2.5	1.8	1.4	2·7 2·3 3·9	5.5	2.9
Wireless Apparatus	3.2	5.2	4.1	2.6	1000	3.7	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	2.6	5.1	3.4	3.7	5.8	2.1
Batteries and Accumulators	2·9 2·4 3·1	5·3 4·6 6·0	4·2 3·3 4·3	1·8 2·2 2·4	3·6 6·5 4·2	4.0	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.6	3.4
Vehicles	2.5	4.0		2.1	3.4	2.2	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.8			20 2500	4.5	3.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.8	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.4	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2·6 3·5 3·0	4·2 3·2 3·3 4·4	2·8 3·5 3·3	2·9 3·2 3·2 3·6	4·9 3·4 4·5	3.2
Motor Repairers and Garages	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.1			2.7	3.7	2.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle		DE LEVES	3 3000	1 100000	2.5	1.7	n and nick	1.9	3.6	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.0
and Aircraft Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	3·6 1·1 2·0	2.3	4·0 1·1 2·1	2·9 0·6 1·6	4·6 3·3 1·8	3·3 0·7 1·7	Paper and Printing	2.5	3.4	2.7	1.4		1.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	Wallpaper	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	2·6 7·5 4·4	4.8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.1	4.7	3.7	A STATE OF	4.5	3.5	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	2·9 1·3 1·6	4·7 2·3 3·0	4·0 1·5 2·1	3·0 2·2 0·8 1·4	4·1 2·1 2·4	3·3 1·1 1·8
Tools and Cutlery	2.8			2.8	3.6	2.7	Other Printing, etc	1.6	3.0	2-1	1.4	mailes	Collins of
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	20	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.5				4.7	3.6
Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	3.1	5.2	4·2 4·8 3·9	3·5 2·8 3·2	5.0	4·4 3·6 3·8	Rubber	3·5 3·4 1·8	4.3	3·6 3·0	2.4	3·1 3·4	3·3 2·5 2·7
Other Metal Industries Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	3 228 M	3 100 100	10 100000	3 050,00	4·8 3·5	2.6	Toys, Games and Sports Re-		5.7	4.8	3.6	5.8	5.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-							quisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph		5.7	5.0	4.1	6.2	5.4
ments Watches and Clocks	2.3	3.7	3.1	1.8	3.1	2.4	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	3.1		2.9	2.8	1.5	2.6
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments		4.2	3.2		3.3	2.4	All the above Industries	2.6	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.9	2.8

*The figures for December, which appeared in the March issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Unemployment Benefit Work of Appointments and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,262,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1953, the corresponding figure was £5,224,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1953, it was £7,580,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1954, was £2,544,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1953, was £2,062,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1953, it was £2,246,000.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th March, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 16th February, 1954, and 17th March, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively.

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

Office Leader	Nt	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Ind	ustrial In	jury				
	16th Mar., 1954	16th Feb., 1954	17th Mar., 1953	16th Mar., 1954	16th Feb., 1954	17th Mar., 1953				
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	103·4 82·2 48·9 39·3 53·8 89·1 62·2 94·2 168·5 72·9 124·7 67·8	118·6 92·0 54·0 44·5 60·1 98·0 69·8 103·1 188·2 79·3 126·3 73·0	109·3 86·5 50·6 42·1 58·9 92·3 65·4 100·5 169·7 74·4 124·7 69·2	4·3 3·7 2·1 1·6 2·5 4·7 5·4 8·6 7·7 7·9 7·8 7·0	4·6 3·9 2·5 1·8 2·6 4·9 6·1 8·9 8·4 8·2 7·9	3·7 3·6 1·9 1·5 2·3 4·6 5·8 8·7 7·4 8·0 8·1 7·5				
Total, Great Britain	1,007.0	1,106.9	1,043 · 5	63.3	67.5	63 · 3				

Separate figures for insured males and females for 16th March, 1954, are given below.

Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury		
	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	
London and South Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern South-Wastern Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Southand Wales	53 35 27	40 29 14 12 17 28 20 29 69 19 43 18	3·4 3·2 1·7 1·3 1·9 4·1 5·0 7·8 6·2 7·4 6·7 6·4	0.9 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.8 1.5 0.5 1.1	
Total, Great Britain	669	338	55.2	8.1	

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 4.6 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 6.0 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

Services

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow, Dougles 7161) Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th March was 4,597*; this figure included 3,475 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,122 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th February and 15th March (4 weeks) are shown below.

acancies	outstanding at 16th Feb.	ruary	1.11	1000 . 1100 E	500.00	3,801
,,	notified during period					614
,,	filled during period			11150 1300		130
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	W				290
,,	unfilled at 15th March				100000	3,995

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 15th March was 15,094†, consisting of 13,680 men and 1,414 women. The registrants included 6,045 men and 687 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,635 men and 727 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but seeking other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the 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		
ANIA SOUND	Men	Women	Men	Women		
London Northern Scottish	4,639 917 489	545 82 60	4,582 2,162 891	483 134 110	10,249 3,295 1,550	
Total†	6,045	687	7,635	727	15,094	

During the period 16th February to 15th March, 1954, there were new registrations by 1,153 men and 180 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,388 men and 273 women were

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 16th February and 15th March.

		Men‡	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 16th February	1,868	175
86,, 14	notified during period	656	83
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during period	370	37
,,	filled during period	198	38
	unfilled at 15th March	1.956	183

Figures of vacancies outstanding and of registrants at 15th March for certain selected professions and occupations are given on the

FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Table below shows, in respect of selected professions and occupations, the number of vacancies outstanding and the number of persons registered at Appointments Offices on 15th

These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general employment position since the publication of comparable statistics in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1953 (page 366). In each occupation the number of vacancies available is smaller than the number of registrants.

The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the same time of unfilled vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available only a few days before the date to which the figures relate; also, within most of the occupational groups there is room for some difference between the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and those possessed by the applicants. Further, the vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and a proportion of the registrants are immobile.

Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices: Position at 15th March, 1954

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Reg	istrants	Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Reg	istrants
ANCIPALITY THE PART A CONTRACTOR WITH THE		Employed	Unemployed			Employed	Unemployed
Accountants (including Cost and Works				Librarians, Archivists, etc.	12	28	25
Accountants)	122	630	220	Local Government	2	41	14
Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering*	45	203	99	Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding*	6	73	53
Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry*	11	51	78	Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering	100	847	340
Artists (including Commercial Artists)	19	27	54	and Metal Goods Manufacture*	182 27	96	40
Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance				Metal Manufacturing Executives Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare	21	30	40
Offices, Building Societies, Commercial	20	329	305		31	290	98
Offices	39	53	32	Private Secretaries (with university degree	District Control	Marie Marie	CONTRACTOR OF
Business Consultants, and Time and	1000000	33	32	or language qualifications)	24	64	30
	35	64	26	Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions,			STATE STATE
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry	15	256	69		86	216	206
Catering and Institutional Domestic				etc.* Publicity and Advertising	23	126	70
Administration	19	49	41	Quasi-Government, Regional and County	0000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	CE 2003 11313
Chemical Manufacture and Analysis*	3	61	41	Statutory Bodies, Administrative and		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	20
Civil and Structural Engineering and				Executive Staff Retail Distribution (Senior Executives)	2	41	39
Building*	177	439	416	Retail Distribution (Senior Executives)	13	63	39 39 29
Civil Service	6	148	301	Road Transport and Haulage Executives	1	40	29
Clothing Manufacture Executives	23	64	48 57	Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture Executives	8	41	11
Company Secretaries	8 29	238	31	Sales and Commercial Managers in			
Doctors	29	20	31	Industry	16	131	110
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers,	4	39	23	Shipping Executives	1	15	21
Economic Research Workers	10	75	130	Social Workers	16	90	55
Editorial Staff, Authors, etc Electrical Engineering Executives*	73	118	66	Solicitors	5	60	47
	1	39	45	Statisticians	6	39	10
Food and Drink Manufacture Executives	7	58	40	Textile Manufacturing Executives	9	90	47
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants	26	109	89	Wholesale Distribution (Senior Executives)	229	471	374

^{*} These vacancies do not cover vacancies for persons with the professional qualifications dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register—viz., university graduates in science and engineering or members of the appropriate professional bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The Board of Trade Journal

A weekly commercial newspaper published by the Board of Trade for the furtherance of British trade and commerce. The journal regularly prints news of world-wide

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at the addresses shown on p. 147

^{*} Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand

^{*} This figure includes 463 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 202 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,977 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit but exclude 114 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in February have been compiled by the 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 four weeks ended 27th February was 709,000, compared with 707,400 for the four weeks ended 30th January, and 716,800 for the four weeks ended 28th February, 1953.

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 638,900 in February, 639,400 (revised figure) in January, and 643,100 in February, 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 February, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with January, 1954, and February, 1953.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Incom	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
Control of the Contro	books during 4 weeks ended 27th February, 1954		eeks ended h January, 1954		eeks ended February, 1953			
Northern (Northumberland								
and Cumberland)	47,500			-	800			
Durham	102,900	+	200	-	2,100			
North Eastern	140,600		300	-	900			
North Western	59,800	+	300	-	900			
East Midlands	100,500	+	100	1000				
West Midlands	58,000	+	200	-	900			
South Western	109,400	+	300	-	1,400			
South Eastern	6,500			-	100			
England and Wales	625,200	+	1,400	-	7,100			
Scotland	83,800	+	200	-	700			
Great Britain	709,000	+	1,600		7,800			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of February, about 5,680 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,130; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,550. During the four weeks of January there was a net increase of 2,030.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.05 in February, 5.06 in January, and 5.04 in February, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.48, 5.47 and

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February and in January, 1954, and February, 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 sight pass). The former property the mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of nonappearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

2000	February, 1954	January, 1954	February, 1953
Coal Face Workers:	bellments	na facilor	ho19.30
Voluntary	5·08	4·92	6·14
	9·67	9·52	10·06
Voluntary Involuntary	3·96	3·86	4·77
	9·15	8·84	9·38

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.26 tons in February, compared with 3.24 tons in the previous month and 3.26 tons in February, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers

was 1.25 tons in February; for each of the months January, 1954, and February, 1953, the figure was 1.24 tons.

* Excluding from January, 1953, wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,000.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in December, 1953, was 0.4 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.1 per cent. higher than in December, 1952.

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 January, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.5 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st January was $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and $2 \cdot 8$ per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1953.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 328,273 in October, 1953, compared with 326,691 in the previous month and 321,636 in October, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 495,375, 490,954 and 505,769. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 12,142 at the end of October, compared with 12,138 at the end of the previous month and 11,832 at the end of October, 1952.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,736,000. This was 4.0 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. lower than for January, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in January, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6.4 per cent. compared with January, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods now being tested, that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 3,087,000. estimated numbers derived from the old sample were 2,359,000. compared with 1,850,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,892,000 at the middle of January, 1953.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of February was 2,042,107, compared with 1,989,550 at the end of the previous month and 1,810,695 at the end of February, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 233,240, 227,693 and 249,956.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th March was 73,853, compared with 77,655 at 20th February and 85,541 at 28th March, 1953.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December, 1953, was 2,312,407, of whom 1,383,237 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 wholly unemployed at 28th February, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 131,312, compared with 132,294 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 22,401 at 28th February, compared with 22,511 (revised figure) at 31st January

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 119,052 at the end of December, 1953, compared with 118,885 at the end of the previous month and 105,907 at the end of December, 1952.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January who were wholly unemployed was 15,890 or 10.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 7,113 or 4.7 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 19,335 or 12.9 per thousand at the end of January, 1953.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £180,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 690,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, operating staff in municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and company owned motor omnibus undertakings, and workers in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the electrical contracting industry, a section of the heavy chemicals industry, agriculture in Northern Iroland, the iron steel and non-formus scrap industry, and the fire Ireland, the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, and the fire

In the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade the minimum rates were increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. There was an increase of 3s. a week for the operating staff employed outside the London area by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and company owned motor omnibus undertakings. In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there were increases in the minimum rates of 3s. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male workers and of 2s. to 4s. for female workers.

In the electrical contracting industry there were increases in basic or standard rates of 2d. an hour for journeymen and of 1½d. for adult mates. In a section of the heavy chemicals industry there was an increase in basic time rates of 11d. an hour for men and women, other than craftsmen and semi-skilled men on main-tenance work. Men employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland had an increase in the minimum time rates of 7s. a week. In the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry there was an increase of 2d. an hour in the minimum rates for adult male workers other than lorry drivers. In the fire services there were increases of 7s. 6d. a week for firemen, leading firemen and sub-officers or section leaders, of £25 a year for other male officers, and of £20 for firewomen 20 years or over, leading firewomen and senior

Of the total increase of £180,000, about £66,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £57,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies

established by voluntary agreement; about £34,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Agricultural Wages Acts.

Changes in January-March, 1954

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

Industry Group		Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
a manifestation of the second			£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		55,000	18,000
Mining and Quarrying		395,000	154,500
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining	Pro-	00.500	0.000
ducts other than Coal		20,500	2,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades		103,000	24,900
Metal Manufacture		6,000	1 100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical C		6,000 189,000	1,100 65,200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	107.30	48,000	13,500
Toutiles		58,500	13,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		20,000	3,700
Clathing	A CONTRACT	11,000	2,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	300	91,000	19,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork		4,000	700
Paper and Printing		27,000	6,800
Other Manufacturing Industries		3,000	800
Building and Contracting		1,180,500	214,300
Gas, Electricity and Water		29,500	7,200
Transport and Communication		873,000	214,600
Distributive Trades	91110000	101,500	23,200
Public Administration		75,000	18,600
Miscellaneous Services		110,500	15,700
Total		3,401,000	821,100
	A DESCRIPTION OF		STATE OF THE PARTY

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £873,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,921,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH

(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 October, 1952," 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	Northern Ireland	1 Mar.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum time rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over 106s. to 113s. a week, according to district.‡
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	As from 12 noon on 20 Mar.	Surface and underground workers employed in and about ironstone mines	Further flat-rate additions granted of 7d. a shift or 3s. 6d. a week for datal workers 18 years of age and over, and of 3·5d. a shift or 1s. 9d. a week for younger workers, making the total flat-rate additions to wages not subject to sliding-scale arrangements 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 course of the control of the cont	Cheshire	8 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in salt works	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men 3s. 1d. an hour, women on women's work 2s. 0½d., women on men's work 1½d. above the appropriate female rate, youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 10d. at 20, girls 1s. 5d. to 2s. 0½d.§
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (32)	Week com- mencing 7 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in differential rates of \(\frac{1}{2}d \), an hour for men employed in Grade 1 occupations, of 1d. for those in Grade 2, and of 1\(\frac{1}{2}d \), for those in Grade 3; the minimum rates for men in Grade 0 occupations remain unchanged. Minimum rates after change for men, 21 years and over, other than non-able-bodied men doing light work: Grade 0 occupations, Group 1 areas 3s, 0\(\frac{1}{2}d \), an hour, Group 2 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}d \), Group 3 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}d \), Grade 1 occupations 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., 3s., Grade 2 3s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}d \), 3s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d \), 3s. 3d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (29)	First full pay period following 10 Mar.	Shift workers	Increase of ½d. an hour in shift allowances. Shift allowances after change: two-shift or double day-shift system 1½d. an hour above daywork rates; other shift systems—3 sets of workers 2d. an hour, 3½ sets of workers 2½d., 4 sets of workers 3½d.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (35)	22 Mar.	Workpeople, other than engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers, employed in the heavy chemicals industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers; existing piecework prices increased by 3·5 per cent. for male workers 21 years and over, and by 5 per cent. for female workers 21 and over, with appropriate additions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers: male labourers 21 and over 3s. 1d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20; women 21 and over (employed on women's work) 2s. 1½d., girls 1s. 5d. at 15, rising to 2s. 1d. at 20.

^{*} 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 weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

† Workpeople who receive two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland).

§ These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain (34)	First full pay week on or after 1 Jan.	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemicals industry and in Class 1 firms in the fertiliser industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for men: London district 3s. 10¼d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 9d.*
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing	United Kingdom (54)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 5½d. an hour or 152s. 2d. a week, Provinces 3s. 4½d. or 148s. 6d., semi-skilled men 3s. 2d. or 139s. 4d., 3s. 1d. or 135s. 8d., other adult male workers 2s. 11d. or 128s. 4d., 2s. 10d. or 124s. 8d.; outside the workshop—men, London area 2s. 10½d. or 126s. 6d., Provinces 2s. 9½d. or 122s. 10d.; (Northern Ireland, outside the City of Belfast—men, inside the workshop 2s. 8d. or 117s. 4d., outside the workshop 2s. 7½d. or 115s. 6d.); youths and boys—London area 38s. a week at 15 years (previously the lowest rate was at 14 years), rising to 114s. 2d. at 20, Provinces 37s. 1d. to 111s. 5d.; women 21 years and over—London area 2s. 3d. an hour or 99s. a week, Provinces 2s. 2d. or 95s. 4d.; girls—London area 39s. 5d. at 15 years (previously the lowest rate was at 14 years), rising to 94s. 5d. at 20, Provinces 38s. 6d. to 91s. 8d.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain	Pay day in week commenc- ing 29 Mar.	Workpeople, other than transport workers	Increase of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week in the national minimum rate for adult male workers, with proportional increases for younger workers. National minimum rate after change for adult male workers 21 years and over 2s. 11½d. an hour or 130s. 2d. a week of 44 hours (burner cutters to receive 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week above the national minimum rate); in the London Metropolitan Police district the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week above the national minimum rate.
Chemical Engineering	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Chemical plumbers (excluding those engaged on homogeneous lead lining)	New standard rate of 4s. an hour adopted (i.e., 4½d. an hour above the building trade Grade A rate).
Wool Textile	West of England (77)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—head overlookers and head tuners 147s. 9d. a week, loom tuners 135s. or 140s. 6d., according to experience, overlookers 135s., fully qualified maintenance workers 134s. 9d., Class A occupations 127s. 9d., Class B 124s. 6d., Class C 121s. 3d., Class D (non-textile workers) 118s.; women 18 and over—Class A 84s. 6d., Class B 80s. 9d.
	000,103 000,27 007,07 000,106,12		Pieceworkers	Increases in group average minimum piece rates of 4s. a week for male workers, and of 3s. for female workers. Group average minimum rates after change: men Class A 142s. 3d. a week, Class B 138s. 6d., Class C 133s. 6d., weavers Group A 143s. 4d., Group B 138s. 6d., Group C 133s. 6d.; women Class A 95s. 3d., Class B 92s., two-loom weavers Group A 107s. 6d., Group B 102s. 3d., Group C 92s.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	8 Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 6s. a week for adult male dayworkers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 125s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 94s. 5d., cutting and stitching 85s. 9d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire,Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases† of 11d. a week (23s. 10d. to 22s. 11d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 8d. (17s. 4d. to 16s. 8d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions for pieceworkers include: timeworkers—adult males 122s. 11d. a week, adult females 85s. 2d.: pieceworkers—adult males 135s. 5d., adult females 92s. 11d.
20 00 1 Table 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Scotland	do.	do.	do.'
	Macclesfield	do.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	15 Mar.	Electricians	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 170s. 10d. a week, Class B 162s. 4d., Class C 158s. 4d.
Sawmilling	Bo'ness and Grange- mouth (124)	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in pit- wood yards	Increases of 1d. an hour for male workers 19 and over, and of ½d. for women and juveniles. Rates after change include: men 19 years and over—single-bench sawyers 3s. 3d. an hour, double-bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 3s. 2½d., drawers off and mill and motor crosscutters 3s. 0½d., mill loaders, talleymen and men selecting from stacks 3s. 0½d., labourers 3s. 0½d.; women 19 and over 1s. 10½d.
Printing	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 16 Mar.	Lithographic artists employed in the tin printing industry	Differential increased by 3s. a week (from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week above the appropriate minimum rates for lithographic artists in the paper printing industry).
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (205)	24 Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for women 21 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or ½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 9½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20; women 21 or over 2s. 0½d., girls 1s. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 20.‡
country to an action of the country to a cou	Europe of the second of the se	to the personal to the term of term of term of the term of the term of term of term of term of term of term of ter	Pieceworkers and workers on systems of payment by results	Increases of 2.625d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1.875d. for women 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum aggregate remuneration after change: men 21 years or over 3s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20: women 21 or over 2s. 5d., girls 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20‡.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	South of England, Lancashire and Scotland	First full pay week following 22 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 or 21 years and over 122s. 3d. a week, women 18 and over—South of England 86s. 3d., Lancashire 84s. 6d., Scotland 86s. 9d.
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week following 1 Mar.	Craftsmen, labourers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 3s. 6½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 1d. The cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d. a week remains unchanged.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland (149)	15 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen, of 1½d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—Grade A (London) area 4s. 2d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 10d., Grade B (other) areas 3s. 9d.; adult mates—London 3s. 5¾d., Bristol 3s. 1¾d., Mersey district 3s. 0¾d., all other areas 3s.

^{*} These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

all other areas 3s.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electrical Contracting (continued)	Scotland (149)	15 Mar.	Charge-hands, journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 2d. an hour in standard rates for charge-hands, journeymen an armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change: charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or more other employees 3s. 11d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 4s. journeymen electricians 3s. 9d., armature winders 3s. 10d., apprentices 9d. as hour in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 2s. 4d. in fifth year.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) (162)	First full pay period after 5 Mar.	Operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolley- bus and omnibus under- takings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs, except skilled main- tenance workers)	Increases of 3s, a week in national standard rates of wages for adults, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: drivers commencing rate 137s, a week, rising by two equal increments to a maximum of 140s, after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 132s, to 135s, semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—Grade A1 worker 143s, 4d., Grade 1 136s., Grade 2 131s, 6d., Grade 3, cleaners an labourers 126s, 6d.
and the second	Great Britain (163)	First full pay period following 7 Dec., 1953*	Operating staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings (driv- ers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs)	Increase of 4s. a week in basic rates.
70)		First full pay period following 5 Mar.	do.	Further increase of 3s, a week in basic rates. Basic rates after change drivers—Group 1 undertakings, commencing rate 133s, a week, maximum rate (to be reached after 12 months) 137s., Group II undertakings 131s 135s.; conductors—Group I 129s., 133s., Group II 127s., 131s.; sem skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on day work)—Grade I 135s. 6d., Grade II 131s., Grade III workers, cleaners and laboure 126s.; skilled maintenance workers 149s. 6d.
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	1 Mar.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male worker and of 4s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: branch sho managers, London area 148s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, 234s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210, Provincial A area 141s. to 227s., Provincial B area 138s. to 224s.; branch shop manageresse London 120s. 6d. to 206s. 6d., Provincial A 116s. 6d. to 202s. 6d., Provincial B 114s. 6d. to 200s. 6d.†
		in the	All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 3s. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. for female worker Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—man workers, London 145s. a week, Provincial A area 138s., Provincial B are 135s, female workers 103s., 99s., 97s.; grade 1 clerks under 25 year grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, vasalesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, Londo 52s. at under 16, rising to 139s. at 24 or over, A 47s. 6d. to 132s., B 45s. 6to 129s., female workers 44s. to 98s. 6d., 41s. to 94s. 6d., 39s. to 92s. 6d. all other workers—male workers, London 51s. at under 16, rising to 134 at 24 or over, A 46s. 6d. to 127s., B 44s. 6d. to 124s., female workers 43 to 93s. 6d., 40s. to 89s. 6d., 38s. to 87s. 6d.†
		Alternative states	Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 year or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 3s. or 4s., according to as for those under 21, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicle Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicle of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicle London area 88s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 139s. at 21 or own Provincial A area 81s. to 132s., Provincial B area 78s. to 129s.; driver all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 to carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 142 all Provinces 135s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 147s., 141s., of over 5 to 150s., 143s.†
	Scotland	Pay day in week commenc- ing 15 Mar.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male worker and of 4s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers 143s, a week where weekly trade is under £80, to 227s, when weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210; branch shop manageress 114s. 6d. where weekly trade is under £70 to 204s. 6d.‡
	LOUDING AND		Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 3s. to 6s. a week, according age, for male workers, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s. for female workers. Minimu rates after change: grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, Area 138s. a week, Area 2 135s., female workers 99s., 96s.; grade 1 clerks und 25 years, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, and other workers not otherwise specified—male workers, Area 1 45s. at 15 yearsing to 132s. at 24 and over, Area 2 42s. to 129s., female workers, Area 43s. to 94s. 6d., Area 2 40s. to 91s. 6d.‡
Government Industrial Establishments	London	Beginning of the pay week containing 1 Jan.§	Non-skilled workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. a week for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimurates after change include: adult male workers 133s. a week, adult female workers 111s. 10d.
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Dec., 1953§	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers, chief paperkeepers, non-industrial cardrivers and non-industrial male cleaners employed in H.M. Civil Service, in departments other than the Post Office	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men, and of 6s. for women. Rates after chan include: London—messengers, men 130s. a week on entry, rising 134s. 6d. after 1 year's service, women 104s. 6d. to 108s. 6d.; seni messengers, men 140s. rising to 157s. 6d. after 4 years, women 116s. 6d. 134s. 6d.; paperkeepers, men 134s. 6d. rising to 144s. 6d. after 3 year women 108s, 6d. to 116s. 6d.; senior paperkeepers, men 146s. 6d. risi to 164s. 6d. after 4 years; chief paperkeepers, men 163s. rising to 178s. 6d after 4 years; non-industrial car drivers, men 140s., women 115s. 6d non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 130s. on entry, rising to 134s. 6d after 1 year's service.
Fire Services	Great Britain (189)	19 Mar.	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades	Increase of £25 a year for divisional officers, grades 1, 2 and 3 assistant division officers and station officers in England and Wales, divisional, column, seni company and company officers in Scotland, and for all group and assistate group officers; increase of 7s. 6d. a week for sub-officers or section leade leading firemen and firemen; increase of £20 a year for senior leading firewomen, leading firewomen and firewomen 20 years or over. Rates affichange include: males—firemen (19 years of age or over in England at Wales and 20 years or over in Scotland) 170s. a week during the first two years of service, then rising by yearly increments of 3s. a week to 191s. after 8 years.
	THE STATE OF THE S	TIN	SON & BECK	service, and by two further long service increments of 4s. a week after 10 a 15 years' service to a maximum of 199s.; leading firemen 189s. duri first year of service after promotion, rising to 207s. after 6 years' service sub-officers or section leaders 212s. a week during first year of service aft promotion, rising to 227s. after 5 years' service; females—firewomen 20 year or over £320 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising yearly increments of £15 after the first year and £10 thereafter to £365 aft 4 years' service; leading firewomen £380; senior leading firewomen £420. All these rates are increased by 10s. a week or £26 a year for members brigades stationed in the Metropolitan Police district or the City of London

^{*} This increase became operative in February, 1954, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These rates are applicable to the employees of firms which are parties to the agreement of the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in England and Wales.

‡ These rates are applicable to employees of firms which are parties to the agreement of the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade in Scotland.

§ These increases were authorised in March, 1954, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.

¶ These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.

¶ These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 147 of this GAZETTE.

[†] These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 145. The minimum rates quoted above have been in operation since December, 1953, under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	house of Voluments	Particulars of Change	wrone the same
Cemeteries	London	First pay day in week commenc- ing 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in non- municipal cemeteries (Metro- politan)	of proportional amount 143s. 8d. a week, as propagating gardeners gardeners 137s. 8d., 131s. 10d., youths and	or adult male workers, of 3s. for womints for juveniles. Rates after changesistant gravediggers 137s. 4d., fores 141s., deputy foremen or assistant becond class gardeners 135s. 6d., boys 63s. 1d. a week at 15 years, risis—three-fourths of the appropriate a	ge: gravediggers men or head or heads or first class general labourers ing to 126s, 7d, at

Index of Rates of Wages

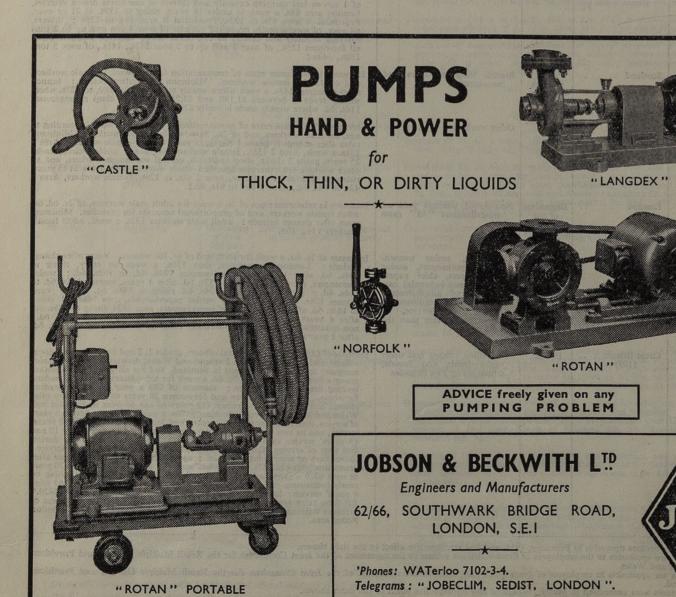
The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and 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 corranisations, of employers and collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.*

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

The figures, on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, are shown in the next column.

Date (end of n)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947			A Shear C			
December			103	103	106	103
1948						
December			107	109	110	107
1949					ALCOHOLD STATE OF	200 300
December		69.00	109	112	113	109
1950		18000		100 Sept. 100 Se	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	The Room B.
December		4	113	116	118	114
1951				250000000000000000000000000000000000000	500	T anolinos
December			125	130	132	126
1952		100 000 100				
December			132	138	143	134
1953						
March			134	139	145	135
June			134	139	145	135
September			135	141	148	137
December			136	143	149	138
1954		41000	407			
January February			137	143	150	139
March	::		137 138	143	150 150	139

*As indicated on page 75 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1953, the latest available, was 155 for all workers combined as compared with 138 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 137 in all the principal industries and services).



Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 214. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during March in these 230 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 46,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during March at the establishments concerned was nearly 170,000.

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

To stab Shirt 25 36	Number	of Stoppa ress in Mo	iges in	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning 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	2	155	157	27,300	89,000	
Building and Con- tracting Transport, etc.	3	6 7	9 7	4,000 1,300	24,000 9,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	11	46	57	13,400	48,000	
Total, March, 1954	16	214	230	46,000	170,000	
Total, February, 1954	8	175	183	44,700	129,000	
Total, March, 1953	12	170	182	40,500	249,000	

Of the total of 170,000 days lost in March, 106,000 were lost by 38,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 35,400 were directly involved and 3,400 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 March also included 64,000 days lost by 7,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 209 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during March, 85, directly involving 8,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 47, directly involving 6,700 workers, lasted two days; 19, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted three days; 36, directly involving 8,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 22, directly involving 31,700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 214 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 13, directly involving 4,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 81, directly involving 8,600 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 6,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 86, directly involving 15,100 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 700 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1954 and 1953:—

in attack of	Januar	y to March	1, 1954	January to March, 1953				
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress		
Agriculture, For-					suic.	no and		
estry, Fishing	_			353	51,000	148,000		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	398	66,600	170,000	333	31,000	140,000		
Ouarrying	1	+	+	1	t	about town		
Treatment of	The second second	Sin Property		The said her	1900	200000		
Non-metalli-	AFERINAS I	Control of the contro	1		6077 15	and or year		
ferous Mining Products	5	400	1,000	5	600	1,000		
Chemicals and				and the same	e preference	melt by		
Allied Trades	1	+	+	-	-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
Metal Manufac-	13	1,400	3,000	8	1,700	13,000		
ture Shipbuilding and	13	1,400	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	1			
Ship Repairing	16	3,000	15,000	16	3,700	36,000		
Engineering	15	2,400	11,000	12	1,800	27,000 222,000		
Vehicles Other Metal In-	19	8,100	10,000	10	13,000	222,000		
dustries	4	400	3,000	3	500	7,000		
Textiles	3	200	+	1	700	9,000		
Leather, etc	7	1,800	6,000	5	7,600	5,000		
Clothing Food, Drink and		1,000	0,000	(DOMESTICAL	I I I SOL	DEED SON		
Tobacco	1	1	1	2	and their	1,000		
Manufactures of		400	2,000	7	300	2,000		
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing		200	1,000		-	2,000		
Other Manufac-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000							
turingIndustries	5	4,100	23,000	4	200	1,000		
Building and	23	26,800	153,000	20	1,500	5,000		
Contracting Gas, Electricity	23	100000000		-	1,000			
and Water	2	300	3,000	1	2,400	1 2 000		
Transport, etc	24	10,400	18,000	14	2,400	3,000		
Distributive Trades	2	100	+	2	+	+		
Other Services	2 2	100	+	2 3	100	1,000		
Total	547	126,700	427,000	467	85,900	481,000		

The number of days lost in the period January to March, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 410,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 124,400. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approx Number of invol	Workers	Date when	Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result
	Directly In-		Began Ended		which and farety, on his March burks rose by Book 16 per card	As a result the average price of
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers—South Shields (various collieries)	2,950	210	26 Feb.	19 Mar.	Objection to the attitude of an official	Work resumed pending an enquiry.
Colliery workers—Stainforth, Don- caster (one colliery)	1,260	650	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	Objection to working extra yardage	Work resumed pending negotiations,
FILM PRODUCTION:— Laboratory workers—London and Home Counties (various firms)	2,500		20 Mar.	31 Mar.	Rejection of demands for an increase in wages and improvements in working conditions	Work resumed following appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a Committee of Investigation to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute (see page 120 of this GAZETTE).
GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD:— Drivers and warehousemen— Southall and various districts in London (one firm)	460	-	16 Mar.	31 Mar.	Employment of a non-unionist	Work resumed.

^{*} The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

[†] Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. ‡ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

INDEX FOR 16th MARCH, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 141

At 16th March, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 140 at 16th February and with 140 at 17th March, 1953.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of butter, cheese, eggs, tea, potatoes, tomatoes

and cooking apples.

The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the

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 16th MARCH, 1954

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 16th March, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	16	TH N	Figure F March, 19 Try, 1952	954	Weigh
I. Food	1000001	109,00	111.6	3.2	399
II. Rent and rates			110.3	990	72
III. Clothing	Gallery S. C.	20.20	96.3		98
IV. Fuel and light			112.0		66
V. Household durable	goods		95.6	2018/20	62
VI. Miscellaneous good	ls	6	100.0	130.71	44
VII. Services		0.75%	109.7	0.75	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink			101.5		78
IX. Tobacco			100.3		90
	All items		106.6		1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

The maximum permitted prices of butter and cheese were raised he maximum permitted prices of butter and cheese were raised by 4d. and 2d. a lb., respectively, as from 21st February and the maximum permitted prices of potatoes were raised by between ½d. and 1½d. for 7 lbs., according to district and variety, on 1st March. As a result the average price of butter rose by about 10 per cent., of cheese by about 8 per cent., and of potatoes by about 7 per cent. There were also increases between 16th February and 16th March in the average prices of eggs tomatoes the cooking apples and green. There were also increases between 16th February and 16th March in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes, tea, cooking apples and green vegetables. To a small extent the effect of these increases was offset by a reduction in the average prices of many kinds of fish and of rabbits. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by almost 2 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 16th March, compared with 109 at 16th February.

The principal change, during the month under review, in the prices of items included in the fuel and light group was a rise of between 1 and 2 per cent. in the average level of the retail prices of household coal and coke. This rise followed increases, which varied according to the distance from the pit-head, made necessary by recent increases in freight rates. There were also increases in the charges for gas in some areas and in electricity charges in a few areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 1 per cent. and the index figure for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 16th March, compared with 111 at 16th February.

Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 110, 96, 96, 100, 110, 101 and 100, respectively.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, April, 1954

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 16th March, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new

Thus, at 16th March, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 106.6. 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 16th March, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

	ao Tollows .
All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 16th March, 1954 (15th	
January, 1952 = 100)	106.6
(17th June, 1947 = 100)	132·5 × ——
	100

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	PRODU	OF LEASE	MINE TO	BAUTE T	SHEELDE	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141		140		171	140	140	140	140	140

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation", is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 147 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information

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 France (Paris) All Items Food Germany(Federal Area) All Items Food Sweden All Items Food Switzerland All Items Food Suitzerland All Items Food Other Countries Canada All Items Food India (Bombay) All Items Food India (Bombay) All Items Food South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items Food	1936–38 = 100 Dec., 1953 1949 = 100 Jan., 1954 1950 = 100 Feb., 1954 1935 = 100 Dec., 1953 Aug., 1939 = 100 Jan., 1954 " 1949 = 100 Feb., 1954 July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100 Dec., 1953 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000 Dec., 1953 " 1938 = 100 Dec., 1953 1947–49 = 100	420 404 143·2 135·5 108 113 224† 245 169·8 185·1 115·7 111·7 359 442 1366 1585	+ 2 + 4 + 1·1 + 1·6 + 1 + 1 - 2‡ - 4‡ - 0·3 - 0·8 NiI + 0·1 - 2 - 3 + 29‡ + 73‡	+ 4 + 7 - 2·4 - 5·7 - 1 + 1 - 6 - 6 - 0·1 + 0·8 + 0·2 - 1 + 13 + 11 + 72 + 124 + 1·3 - 0·8			
All Items Food	Jan., 1954	115·2 113·1	+ 0.8	+ 1·3 Nil			

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, othing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in e case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items). † Including direct taxation. Excluding direct taxation, the figure was 212. † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in March was 118, compared with 114 in the previous month and 122 (revised figure), in March, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 38 fatal accidents were reported in March, compared with 9 in the previous month and 54 in March, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 1954.

1954.			
Mines and Quarries*	Oh T	Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:	02	Electrical Stations	3
Underground	31	Other Industries	
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES UN SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	DER
Surface	SECTION 1	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	RIES
Quarries	5	Аст, 1937	
Quarries	1	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	39	and Ships	1
TOTAL, MINUS CO QUILLE	_	and Ships	20
	B 55	Works of Engineering	
Factories		Construction	3
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	ON 100	Warehouses	
tery and Glass	1		
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	64
Metal Extracting and	PERSONAL PROPERTY.		-
	1	Railway Service	
Refining Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Rolling Mills and Tube	Marie Control	men	1
Making)	5	Eiroman	1
Engineering Locomotive		Guards (Passenger) Labourers	
Building, Boilermaking,		Labourers	1
etc	7	Mechanics	1
Railway and Tramway	9333	Permanent Way Men	3
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-	100000	Porters	•:
Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	2
craft Manufacture	5	Other Grades	4
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	5	Contractors' Servants	1
Other Metal Trades	1		15
Cotton	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		T + 1 (I-di Common)	118
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	110
Textile Printing, Bleaching		Common	
and Dyeing	1000000	Seamen	15
Tanning, Currying, etc	1	Trading Vessels	23
Food and Drink	2	Fishing Vessels	23
General Woodwork and	2	TOTAL SEAMEN	38
Furniture Paper, Printing, etc	3 2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	30
Paper, Printing, etc	453 850 1100	Total (including Seamen)	156
Rubber Trades	en faller	Total (including Seamen)	130
Gas Works			

Industrial Diseases

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

Nil

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th March, 1954.

I. Cases

Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:

Smelting of Metals ... Paint and Colour Works

Other Poisoning

Anthrax

Other Industries

TOTAL

Toxic Anaemia . . Aniline Poisoning

TOTAL

Hides and Skins Other Industries ...

TOTAL

Accumulator

Electric Works

I. Cases—continued

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)

Chrome Ulceration

TOTAL

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)

Total, Cases ...

12

27

1

Pitch and Tar

Manuf. of Bichromates ... Chromium Plating

TOTAL

Dyeing and Finishing Other Industries . .

Mineral Oil

Mineral Oil

TOTAL

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 31st March, 1954, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st March, 1954.

Property Control of the Section 1	Men	Women	Total		
AND THE COURT OF THE PARTY OF T	Quarter ended 31st March, 1954				
Number of applications for assistance made	17		17		
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments			12		
Total awards	12	-	12		
Number of applications rejected	7	1	8		
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	5	Section 1987	5		
	Cumulative totals, April, 19 31st March, 1954				
Number of applications for assistance made	203,578	15,351	218,929		
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	44,322 79,330 18,278	1,332 6,202 1,843	45,654 85,532 20,121		
Total awards	141,930	9,377	151,307		
Number of applications rejected	38,703	3,219	41,922		
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,931 14	2,755	25,686 14		

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 1st March, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

A Sept on the property of the september of the September of	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	695	83	778
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,257	169	1,426
Persons who completed courses during period	446	66	512

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 1st March, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 48,804.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During March the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fourteen awards, Nos. 501 to 514*. Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 501 (2nd March).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For certain increased national minimum wage rates in respect of adult male workers other than labourers. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 504 (12th March).—Parties: Members of the North East Coast Fishing Vessel Owners' Association Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of an application by the employers for a revision of the arrangements for payment to crews when vessels are in harbour. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 505 (12th March).—Parties: Members of the North East Coast Fishing Vessel Owners' Association Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of an application by the workers concerned that the employers should be responsible for victualling the fishing vessels as against the method by which the crews supply their own food. Award: The Tribunal awarded with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period in April, 1954, that the employers should be responsible for victualling the fishing vessels and that the present basic rates of pay of the workers concerned should be reduced by 3, a day. of the workers concerned should be reduced by 3s. a day.

of the workers concerned should be reduced by 3s. a day.

Award No. 507 (16th March).—Parties: Members of the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation, and members of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers in their employment. Claim: That the differential for lithographic artists in tin printing should be increased from 7s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week above the minimum rates for lithographic artists in the paper printing industry. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages for lithographic artists in tin printing should be 10s. 6d. a week above the appropriate minimum rates of wages for lithographic artists agreed upon between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers. Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers.

Award No. 512 (23rd March).—Parties: Members of the Motor Agents' Association Limited which forms the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wage rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded increases in the minimum rates of wages of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women, with proportionate increases for increases.

Award No. 513 (26th March).—Parties: Members of the West of England Wool Textile Employers' Association which forms the Employers' Side of the West of England Joint Industrial Council for the Woollen and Worsted Trades, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 10s, a week for all adult workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded increases in the minimum time rates and the group minimum average piece rates of 4s, a week for men and 3s, a week for women, with proportionate increases for iunior workers. Award No. 513 (26th March).—Parties: Members of the West

Award No. 514 (29th March).—Parties: Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That a part-time worker should be defined as being a worker normally required to work for less than 36 hours in a week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued one award, No. 1080, a summary of which is given in the next column.

See footnote in second column on page 147,

Award No. 1080 (23rd March).—Parties: Certain members represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Council for the Cinema and Theatre Industry (Northern Ireland) and certain members of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees. Claim: On behalf of all employees covered by the Wages and Conditions Agreement and including cinema cafe workers, that (1) the weekly wage of all employees with wage rates of £6 and under be increased by 20 per cent., and that the weekly wage of all employees with wage rates of over £6 be increased by 15 per cent., the wages of part-time employees, including cleaners, to be increased in proportion; (2) the hours of the working week, Monday to Saturday inclusive, be 40 hours a week for all female employees and 44 hours a week for all male employees; (3) all full-time employees shall have one full day off each working week; (4) the hours of the working day, from starting time to finishing (4) the hours of the working day, from starting time to finishing time, including meal breaks, shall not be spread over a longer period than 10 hours. *Award*: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2498 to 2501. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 2499 (4th March).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades' Joint Council. Claim: That craftsmen employed on Survey of Stores duties should receive a responsibility allowance in addition to the basic consolidated rate of their trade, the allowance to be in accordance with the following scale:—On appointment 30s, a week, then by annual dated rate of their trade, the allowance to be in accordance with the following scale:—On appointment 30s. a week, then by annual increments of 6s. a week to a maximum of 60s. a week. Award: The Court found against the claim as presented but awarded that the composition of the remuneration of the craftsmen employed on Survey of Stores duties should remain as at present save that the responsibility allowances granted under Award No. 1993 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945, page 17) should be revised as follows:—For the first 12 months' service on the duty 15s., for the 2nd year of service 17s., for the 3rd year of service 19s., for the 4th year 21s., for the 5th year 23s., for the 6th year 25s., and thereafter 27s. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. The remuneration of mechanics at present on Survey of Stores to be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing award as though it had been in operation at the date of their appointments to the staff, but otherwise the award should not have retrospective effect.

Award No. 2500 (26th March).—Parties: The Employees' Side

staff, but otherwise the award should not have retrospective effect.

Award No. 2500 (26th March).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: For an increase in the rate of pay of Pilot Officers employed by the British Airways Corporations. Award: The Court awarded that (a) the annual salary scales for the following five ranks or grades of officers should be as follows:—Second Officer £955 by £30 to £1,075, First Officer £1,205 by £30 to £1,475, Captain £1,545 by £50 to £1,745, Senior Captain (Second Class) £1,800 by £55 to £2,130, Senior Captain (First Class) £2,395; (b) officers at present in post to be assimilated to the new salary scales on the "corresponding points principle"; (c) the operation of the scales awarded is not in any circumstances to result in reducing the salary of any officer in post; (d) effect to be given to the award from the first full pay period following the date of the award.

It was agreed between the parties at the hearing that the question

It was agreed between the parties at the hearing that the question of daily overseas and daily travelling allowances was no longer an issue for the Court in these proceedings and the Court made no

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Following an award in a difference between the two Sides of the Joint Industrial Council for Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1954, page 68), no settlement was reached on the second part of the claim dealing with head and piece rates. During March the Arbitrator awarded that the rate of 5s. 10d., paid to slaughtermen for killing and dressing beasts and removing on continuous rail, should be increased to 6s., the adjustment of other rates in the schedule of piece rates in the Agreement of 4th August, 1952, to conform with this award. The

award was to have effect from the first full pay period following 21st December, 1953.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 244 to 246*, which are summarised below.

awards, Nos. 244 to 246*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 244 (6th March).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the Technical Works, Engineering and Allied Classes shall be:—Grade IV £430 by £15 to £460 by £20 to £585 (the minimum is linked to age 25 minus £20 for each year below that age; staff who are recruited direct at ages above 25, and who are qualified for the full range of duties of the grade, will start one increment above the minimum for each year of age above 25 on entry but not exceeding age 28); Grade III £540 by £20 to £580 by £25 to £670 (the minimum is linked to age 26 plus or minus £20 for each year above or below that age but not exceeding age 28); Grade II £665 by £20 to £725 by £25 to £780 (the minimum is linked to age 30 minus £20 for each year below that age); Grade I £780 by £25 to £830 by £30 to £950; Grade B £950 by £30 to £1,065; Grade A £1,000 by £30 to £1,180; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales 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.

Award No. 245 (6th March).—Parties: The Institution of

scales of officers in post.

Award No. 245 (6th March).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Society of Technical Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the linked departmental classes of Draughtsmen (Architectural and Engineering) shall be:—Draughtsman, age 21 £420, age 22 £440, age 23 £460, age 24 £480, age 25 £505, age 26 £530, age 27 £555, age 28 (highest age point) £580, then by £25 to £655 and by £15 to £670; Leading Draughtsman, £665 by £20 to £725 by £25 to £780; Senior Draughtsman, £780 by £25 to £830 by £30 to £950; Chief Draughtsman, £1,000 by £30 to £1,180; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales for the Leading Draughtsman, Senior Draughtsman and Chief Draughtsman grades shall have effect from 1st January, 1953, and that the above scales for the Draughtsman grade shall have effect from 1st February, 1953; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 246 (13th March).—Parties: The Institution of

the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 246 (13th March).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the following grades in the Professional Accountant Class shall be:—Accountant, age 25 £650, age 26 £675, age 27 £700, age 28 £725, age 29 £750, age 30 £780, age 31 £810, age 32 £840, age 33 £870, age 34 £900; Senior Accountant, £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,220; Chief Accountant, £1,270 by £50 to £1,500; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales 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.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.U. (13), dated 9th March, for fixing revised general minimum overtime rates and guaranteed weekly remuneration for male and female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(53), dated 16th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Floor Polish (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P.(40), dated 23rd March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T. (15), dated 26th March, for fixing minimum overtime rates and additional payment for Sunday work for shop managers and shop manageresses and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P. (55), dated 26th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for ale workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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 March the Minister of Labour and National Service made

the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 250 (R.U.(40)), dated 8th March and effective from 24th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, and rates on piecework and systems of payment by results for male and female weekers. See page 138.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 357 (M.(77)), dated 22nd March and effective from 7th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 389 (H.B.(43)), dated 25th March and effective from 12th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during March.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (N.I. Bk. (N.178)), dated 30th March, and effective from 12th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for female workers employed in Area A.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (N.I. Bk. (N.179)), dated 30th March, and effective from 12th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for female workers employed in Area B.

* See footnote * in second column on page 147.

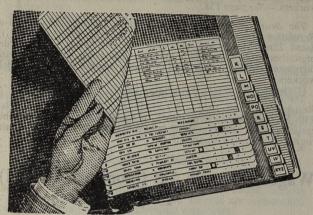


For over 50 years we have studied and supplied the specialised First Aid requirements of Industry. We believe our efforts have been of advantage to those we are privileged to serve, as on many occasions we have been able to meet the particular needs of various industries and conditions. May we help you? Our wide experience is at your service, and we should be pleased to quote you for your specific requirements.



*See footnote * in second column on page 147.

NEW WAGES CONTROL METHOD



Saves Time and Clerical Labour with Increased Accuracy

A new simple method has been evolved in conjunction with Accountants and Personnel Officers for the quick and efficient entering and checking of wages, combined with the personal information of the worker.

The pay envelope slip, pay-roll, tax details and personal record are completed AT ONLY ONE WRITING, reducing errors by $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. and enabling one clerk to save 40 minutes in every hour spent on wages. A quick cross check of column totals proves the figures and the perforated pay-slip is ready for use with the wages, with the same accurate figures permanently recorded on the personal record, ready for posting to the Nominal ledger.

And all without complicated mechanisms.

Not only have you a time and labour saving method of dealing with wages but it is combined with a visible personnel record. Important information such as staff away sick, entries to pension scheme, etc., can all be pin-pointed. And there are standard forms specially prepared for Engineers, Local Government, Builders, etc. Special forms can be designed if required.

A strong slim binder houses up to 800 personnel records with ever-visible edges giving name, department and personal details. The time saved in thumbing through book leaves more than justifies its use. And the personal record is permanently visible and permanently held, with a simple lever action enabling insertion or extraction of records in correct alphabetical order.

Hundreds of records, complete with wages control, can be handled by one clerk in a straightforward system housed in slim loose leaf binders which slide into use in a second.

Just write "Shannoleaf for Wages" on your letterheading and full details will be sent by return.

SPECIAL NOTE: If you require special detailed information in a portable visible form regarding Pension Schemes, please add "Pensions" on your letterheading and details of these special records will be sent also.



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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts 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) 44/53 (24th November)

A school meals supervisor with a limited field of employment during the school holidays contended that she could not be held not to be available until she had been offered and had refused employment. Held that the claimant was not available for employment. It would have been a waste of time to offer the claimant employment which it was known she would refuse. Decision R(U) 12/52 referred to.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit for the period from 28th March, 1953, to 13th April, 1953, both days included, is disallowed.

"The claimant's claim for unemployment benefit for the period mentioned above was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that she was not available for work and his decision was upheld by the local tribunal.

"In my opinion that decision was clearly right. The claimant is employed as a school meals supervisor five days weekly for four hours a day during the school terms. She is not employed on Saturday. During the school holidays she is usually unemployed but as some schools are kept open during the holiday to provide meals for school children who otherwise would not obtain a midday meal she is expected to be ready for duty during holiday periods though she is not under any contractual obligation to do so. The period for which she claimed benefit was a school Easter holiday. She was paid no retaining fee for this period and when registering at the labour exchange she stated on form U.I.672 (Rev.) that the the labour exchange she stated on form 0.1.672 (Rev.) that the type of employment she was prepared to accept was 'Clerical, meals supervision or shop work'. She also stated that she was not available for work on Saturday and that the hours each day for which she was available for employment were 'four hours (except Saturdays)'. She said that her limited availability was due to domestic reasons and that the domestic reasons were 'housekeeping. Brother comes in to meals '.

"The local insurance officer stated that the prospect of her obtaining any employment when the education committee had none to offer was exceedingly remote and the chances of any employer wishing to employ her on the conditions for which she stipulated

"In evidence before the local tribunal the claimant said she could In evidence before the local tribunal the claimant said she could not be held not to be available for employment until she had been offered employment and refused it. This was a mistaken view. While the refusal of an offer of suitable employment is strong evidence that the claimant is not available for employment, it is by no means necessary that such an offer should be made in order to show that the claimant is not available. It would clearly be a waste of the time of the officers of the employment exchange and possibly of prospective employers to go through the force of efficience. of prospective employers to go through the form of offering a claimant a situation which it is known she would not accept because claimant a situation which it is known she would not accept because it does not comply with the conditions for which she has stipulated. The claimant does not produce any evidence that any employer would avail himself of her services for the limited period for which she offered them. It appears that she has occasionally been employed in her usual employment of school meals supervisor during the school holidays but this occasional employment by a single employer is no evidence of her availability within the meaning of section 11(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. As was stated in Decision R(U) 12/52, in order to prove that he is available for employment in an employed contributor's employment the claimant employment in an employed contributor's employment the claimant must show that he is able and willing to work in such employment on conditions and for hours similar to those for which persons are employed in the area within which the claimant is prepared to work.

'The claimant offers no evidence to contradict the insurance officer's submission which is based on the report of the employment exchange that this condition is not fulfilled in her case. I must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 147.

Decision No. R(U) 1/54 (13th January)

A claimant, although unemployed and available for work, failed to claim unemployent benefit timeously because she expected to receive three weeks' wages in lieu notice. As soon as she realised the true position she claimed benefit. Held that od cause for delay was shown.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 28th July to 16th August, 1953.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the claimant's association is whether the claimant had good cause for not making claims for unemployment benefit between 28th July and 16th

The undisputed reason why the claimant did not make her "The undisputed reason why the claimant did not make her claim within the prescribed time was that she had not received her national insurance card from her employer and that she was claiming three weeks' salary in lieu of notice. When before the local tribunal in support of her appeal she stated that the company for which she had been working was in liquidation and that-she made her claim for unemployment benefit as soon as she found that it was unlikely that she would receive the three weeks' salary in lieu of notice

In their appeal her association observe that it would have been wrong for her to have made a claim when she was expecting to receive a payment of salary in lieu of notice. I agree with the claimant's association for it is evident that the claimant had a reasonable expectation that she would receive wages in lieu of notice, or compensation for loss of remuneration, and the fact that she did not succeed in getting it from her late employer affords no reason for doubting that the claimant believed that she was not unemployed in respect of the three weeks following the termination of her employment. As soon as the claimant realised that she could not hope to obtain anything from the employer she lost no

or her employment. As soon as the claimant teatset that she could not hope to obtain anything from the employer she lost no time in making her claim for benefit.

"The insurance officer who is now concerned with this case correctly points out that in addition to showing good cause for delay in claiming the claimant must prove that she was entitled to the benefit, namely, that she was unemployed and available for employment in an employed contributor's employment. (See paragraph 1(2) of Part II of the Second Schedule to the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1041], which Schedule was added to the said Regulations by regulation 3 of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1207].) That she was unemployed during the relevant period is now not open to doubt as is evident from the fact that she was given notice and has received no wages in lieu thereof. Further, I am satisfied that she was available for employment throughout the period. I allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

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 the Contract. The price of each Instrument previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 250), dated 8th March; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 357; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 22nd March; The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 389; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 25th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act 1945—See and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See

page 145.

(i) The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 300); (ii) The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 301). These Orders were made on 15th March by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The purpose of the Orders is to secure that the remuneration paid to teachers employed in primary and secondary schools and in Farm Institutes by Local Education Authorities as from 1st April, 1954, is in accordance with the recommendations submitted to the Minister by the Burnham Committee in their Reports dated (i) 24th February, 1954, and (ii) 11th February, 1954, and approved by her.

11th February, 1954, and approved by her.

(i) The Fire Service (Ranks and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 310; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (ii) The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 329 (S.35); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free). These Regulations were made on 17th March by (i) the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and (ii) the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They came into operation on 19th March and amend the Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, and the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948. They provide for increases in the pay of specified members of the Fire Services.—See page 139.

The Probation Rules, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 333 (L.3); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 17th March by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The Rules, which came into operation on 1st April, amend the Probation Rules, 1949 to 1952, by increasing the salaries of probation officers by 1953 a year.

* See footnote * in next column.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 352), made on 22nd March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953.—See page 122.

Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953.—See page 122.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 19; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 4th February; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 20; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 4th February; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 31), dated 26th February. 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 108).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

postage).

Accidents.—How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Vol. 19 (New Series). April, 1954. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 26: Journalism and Publishing. A detailed description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities. (Revised, November, 1953). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Civil Service.—Staffs employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1954. Cmd. 9096. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1954. Cmd. 9108. H.M. Treasury. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 118.

National Income and Expenditure.—Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Expenditure 1948 to 1953. Cmd. 9118.

H.M. Treasury. Price 6d. (7½d.).

National Incurrence (i) Accounts 1952.53

National Insurance.—(i) Accounts 1952–53. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March, 1953; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 103 of 1952–53). H.C. 121. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).—See page 122. (ii) National Insurance Act, 1946. Fourth Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1953. H.C. 127. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 123.

Scotland.—(i) Reports of the Department of Health for Scotland and the Scottish Health Services Council, 1953. Cmd. 9107. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.). (ii) Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1953. Cmd. 9102. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 120. (iii) Digest of Scottish Statistics No. 3. April, 1954. Price 4s. (4s. 2d.).—See

page 120.

Social Security.—(i) European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol). Paris, December 11th, 1953. Cmd. 9098. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol), Paris, December 11th, 1953. Cmd. 9099. Price 1s.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

NOTICE

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