# Ministry of I Gazette 

APRIL, 1954
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1 s .6 d . NET Annual subscription 19s. 6d. post free

CONTENTS
Special Articles :
Payment by Results
Review of Monthly Statistics
Economic Survey for 1954
Recruitment of Italian Workers
Film Laboratories : Committee of Investigation .. .. 120
Regional Boards for Industry .. .. .. .. 120
Digest of Scottish Statistics
Industry and Employment in Scotland in 1953
National Insurance: Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Act,
1954. Quinquennial Review of National Insurance
Scheme: Assessments of Disablement under Industrial
Injuries Scheme; National Insurance Funds, 1952-53;
Injuries Scheme; Narth Interim Report by Government Actuary

120
120
Page Hours. Canada, Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in 1952-53
EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. ..... 125
Wages, Disputes, Retail Prices ..... 137
Miscellaneous Statistics ..... 143
Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc ..... 144
Statutory Instruments ..... 147
121 Official Publications Received ..... 147

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

## Payment by Results

IN 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 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 $2 \frac{1}{4}$ 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 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 steel works).

Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-byresults systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. Wage incentive schemes such as good timements. Wage incentive schemes such as good and cokeeping bonuses, merit payments, profit sharing and copartnership, 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 (62884)
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 industries.

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


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 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 the corresponding figure for October, 1951 . There were no very marked movements. At both dates payment-byresults workers accounted for 32 per cent. of the total in all

114
the industries combined, and for 40 per cent. in the manufacturing
industries as a whole. In the
 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 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 | Industry Group | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Men } \\ \text { and ears } \\ \text { and over) }\end{array}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | \(\begin{gathered}Youths <br>

and <br>
and\end{gathered}\left|$$
\begin{array}{c}\text { Women } \\
\text { (18) }\end{array}
$$\right|\)


*The numbers returned $\frac{28}{78} / \frac{22}{22} / \frac{56}{44} \frac{{ }_{6}}{62} \frac{0}{38} / \frac{68}{32}$


Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954 Analysis by Size of Establishment : Manufacturing Industries Only
For manufacturing industries the general results of the enquiry For manufacturing industries the general results of the enquiry
have also been analysed according the the size of establishment
and to show the number of establishments and the number of and to show the number of estabishments and the number of
wage-earners engaged on payment-b-results systems in each size
grouu. The Table gagoup. The Trable which fayment-bys-results systems in each size semeral
grosults of
the October, 1953 , enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

| $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { estabizo of } \\ \text { wainent } \\ \text { wabeerearnor of } \\ \hline \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\left(000{ }^{(008)}\right.}{7}$ | $\left.{ }^{(000}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}\right)$ | 7,263 | (000's) |
| 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 manufacturing industries where systems of payment by result were in operation and the percentages of wage-earners so employedin the last pay-week in October, 1953, compared with October, 1951. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Percentage number ofwage-earners paid under wage-earners paid undersystems of payment by results in :- |  |
|  |  |  | 1951 |  |  |
| (1) |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| $\begin{gathered} 11-10 \\ 11-24 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{\text {ere cent. }}$ | $\underset{7}{\text { er cent. }}$ | Per cent. |
|  |  | 23 | 23 | , | 12 |
|  |  | 44 | 44 | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{24}$ |
| 100-499 |  | 68 | 69 | 38 | 39 |
| -100-49999 |  | 84 | 84 | 4 | 47 |
| 1,000 or more |  | 8 | , | 57 | 57 |
| All .. . |  | 9 | 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. represented nearly three-quarters of the total number of wageearners employed in the industries concerned. <br> 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 various industries were not equally represented in is prodably 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 case to 40 if all industries had been equally represented. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information about Separate Industries <br> Particulars for separate industries are given in the Tables on pages 115 to 117. pages 115 to 117 . 115 shows industry by industry the proportions of workers paid under systems of payment by results in the last 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 <br> 0 in 11 other industries. <br> establishments covered by the enquiry in which payment-by-results <br> for all or some of the wage-earners at work in that week, (b) the <br> number and (c) the percentage number of establishments with syage-earners employed on such systems. In three-fifths of the wat <br> Thastries III on page 117 gives for each industry and for each of the Table <br> earners at establishments covered by the returns received who were employed on payment-by-results systems in October, 1953. For all <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954
TABLE I-PROPORTIS SHE OF PAYMENT 115 TABLE I.-PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAD 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 aarrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements,
according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.


116
TABLE II.-NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH RETUBour Gazette. April, 1954 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.


[^0]Ministry of Labour Gazette. Apri, 1954
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-arrers paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The
"payment-by-results") includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other schemes of payment which vary term "payment-by-results", includes piecework arrangements, oo
according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.


## REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS



Employment
It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain fell during February by 1,5000 (4,000 males and
11,00 females), the number at the end of the 22,2,23,00. The basicindustries (mining, gas, lectricicty and water
supply, transport, asticulture and fishing gstowed an increase of
6,000 , manufacturing industries an increase of 4,000 , and other
 population, incluading H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and
women ron release evere who have not taken up emloyment is
estimated to have decreased by 33,000 from $23,496,000$ to to $23,463,000$.

Unemployment
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local Offices of the Ministryy of Labour and National Severice in
Great Britain fell from 365,076 to 326,519 between 15 th February
 stopped fell from 22,227 to 16,347 . In the tho col classes combinind
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
 workpoople 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 16 fih February and
 month was due mainly, io increases in the ite 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 stoppoges occurred,
though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 46,000 . The aggregate time lost during the to month disput the estababishments where the
stoppages occurred was nearly 170,000 working days. The number Stoppaages occurred was nearly 170,000 working days. The number
of stoppages which began in the
16 sontto was 14 , and, in addition 16 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the
begeining of the month. The stoppage involivg the greatest loss
of time during the month was that of colliery workers at South
Shields

## ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1954

The Charcellor of the Exchecuuer has prosented to Parliament the
Economic Survey for 1954 , which has been published by H.M.
Stationery ofrife as a a Command Paper (Cmd. 9108 ), price 1s. 6d.


 building, textiles and clothing, and agriculture. No detailed
forecasts for 11554 are given in the Survey, but the prospects for
the balance of payments and activity at home are discussed in Yorecasts for 1954 are given in the Su
the balanec of payments and activity
general terms.
Overseas Trade and Payments in 1953
The Survey states that in 1953 w
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 hof 1953 the volume of worrd exports, excluding United first half of 1953 the volume of world exports. exyluding United
States shipments of strategic goods., incrased to about 2 or 3 ,
per cent. above the level to which it had fallen in the second half per cent. above the level to which it had fallen in the second halr
of 1955 , but it remained lower than in 1951. During the second
half of 1952 and the first half of 1953 ind indstrial protuction 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 Western Europe. An increase in demand for primary procuccts which was
associated with the rise in industrial activity did not, however lead assonated wins the rise in industriar activity did not, however, lead
to any increase in commodity price, and the fall in prices of raw
materials ontinued in 195.
of ene result of this was that the terms
or the Unite materials continued in 1953. One eresult of this was that the e erms
of trade for the Unitd Kingdom and som other han
countries continued to improve. There was litte increase in the
 demand of primary producing countries for imports of manufactured
goods during the first half of 1953, and a number of these ountries
continued the severe restictions on imports which had been im-
posed in 1952 By the seccond half of 1953 some of these countries posed in 1952. By the second half of 1953 some of these countries
found it possibe to relax certaino of thes restricions.
For the sterling area as a whole 1953 was a favourable year and For the sterling area as a whole 1953 was a favourable year and
the gains made in the previous year were consolidated. T 隹
of the strplus he gains made in the previous year were consolicated. The surplus
of the sterling ara as anhole with the rest of the world increased
from $£ 50$ million in 1952 to
E320 fring 50 million in 1952 to $£ 320$ million in 1953 . The United
Kigdom accounted for over one-half of this improvement by
firning a surplus with nonsterlig



 countries increased by over $£ 200$ milion, considerable funds from
his country being provided during the y ear for long-term invest-
ment in other parts of the Commonwealith. ment in other parts of the Commonwealth.
The overall balance of pamments of the United Kingdom for the
vear 1953 sowed an estimated surplus of 225 million, including
102 million defence aid, compared with $£ 255$ million in 1952 when
 that earnings from exports and re-exports in 1953 were 1151 million
lower than in 1152. The Survey realls that eanning from exports
had been exceptionally high during the first half of 1952 when
 recovery in the first half of 1953, and a morecr rapid recoovery in the
second haff of 1953 An outtanding feature of the export trade
in 1953 was, the Survey states, the large increases in exports of n 1933 was, the Survey states, the large increases in exports of
aircraft, refine pertroleum, and arms and ammunition
exports were nearly 50 per cent. higher than in 1952. petroleum extports more than 35 per cent. higher and arms and ammunition
exports over 00 per cent. . ifher. 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 1 per cent. betwen 1953 and
but import prices were about 12 per cent. 1 ower over the year as a but import prices were about 11 per cer cent. boween over the year as a
whole. The volume of imports into this country in 1953 was
Q 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 for imports sease $\& 77$ millioion less than in in 1955 . Imports of of food,
drink and tobaco, and of raw materials rose substantially, mainly
drecuse drink and tobacco, and of raw materialas rose substantially, mainly
because of the increased industrial onsumption oil matrerias,
higher food and tobacco consumption, and the building up of higher food and tobeacce iconsumtrial consumption of materials,
stocks of food and feeding stuffist. Invisible earnings other than Government transactions increased
by nearly $£ 50$ millilion in 1953 mainly on account of oil transactions.
Although the serling by nearly $£ 50$ million in 1953 mainly on account of ioil transactions.
Althy
positiong the sterling area ended the than a year earlier, the United King 1953 in a stronger position than a year earlier, the United Kingomis batance of
payments surplus was lower than in 15s2, and, despite the revival of overseas demand towards the end of 1953, these were no so signs
that the United Rindom was wining back the ground lost to her
overseas competiors in recent years. Changes in 1953 in the United Kingdom
Changes in 1953 in the United Kingdom Economy
With the recovery of home demand in 1953 , to
and services rosery by ob home temat 4 per cent. in and 195 , totatal output of goods
6 per cent. compared with wroduction by 6 per cent. compared with 1952. The main factors vrich produce
this expansion were a 4 per cent. increase in consumers' expenditure
 a stocks, particularly in the textile and clothing trades, and
a rise in deferce production in the metal-sing industries
The recovery of exports contributed to the rise in industrial
production in the The reccovery of exports contributed to the rise in industrial
procuction in the seond half of 1953 when the rise in
personal personal consumption slowed down. There was an increase of
about 6 per cent. in the totat wage and salary bill in 1953 , about
two-thirds of which appeaars to have been due to higher rates of resulting mainly from awards made meen duat to higher rates of pay
and one the end of 1952 ployment and longer working hours. There was a a rise per en ent.
increase in the income of sole traders and partnershins and increase in the income of sole traders and partnerships and rathe
smaller increases in the income of farmers and professional persons.
The gross trading prot The eross 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 that Retail prices in 1953 were only about 3 per cent. higher than in
1952 and the relatively greater rise in personal incomes enable consumers to buy more goods and servicses than in incomes enabied ture were on the personal savings. The main increases in expendi-
cars, clothing and furchene of the goods, television sets, rose in total by ty per cean. The volume of food consumptio
Apart from the 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 ininestment in the basic industries, but nestment in private manuracturing
the same level as in the previous year.
The Survey describes the stens
The Survey describes the steps taken during 1953 to restore
greater freedom to the cconomy by relaxing restrictions on imports. greater freedom to the economy by relaxing restrictions on imports,
returning moret trade to private hands, and abolishing controls ove
production and consumption. By the end of the yeal production and consumption. By the end of the year considerable
propress had been made in restoring a more freely working economy progress had been made in restoring a more freely working economy
in which greater opportunities were offered for individual initiative
and enterprise. and enterprise.
roduction and Employment in 1953
About one-quarter of the 6 per cent. increase in industrial pro-
duction in 1953 was due to the rise in consumers' purchases of cars, television sets, household textiles, clothing and other home-pro
duced manufactures, and a further one-quarter to the rise in fixed

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954
investment. The remainder of the increase was accounted for
bout equally by increases in merchandise exports in defence expenditure and in investment in stocks of mañưac
semi-manufactured goods, mainly textiles and clothing.
The largest increases in industrial production were in textiles
and clothing, chemicals, paper and printing, venicles (including ircraft) and building., The rise in textites and chiclest (ing diduding
nore than restore output in 1953 to the levels reached in 1951, mot building output and the output of vehicles and chemicals
bincluding oi refining were all considerably higher than in either
(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
 ompared with 280000 at the beginning of the under construction
her record
output of 17.61 million tons of steel in 1953 ended the shortage of molt types of steel in the country and led to a valuable saving in
most
imports and a revival of exports .The production of coal in 1 Is3
 about the same as in 1952 but more was consumed by power
stations, engineering and other industry
the year total cone consumption oven over he year total consumption was rather less than one per cent. higher
Agricultural output in 1953 was high, due in part to the goo
weather. There were large crops of wheat barley oats, potatoes weather. There were large crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes
and sugar, and home productoon of meat mila 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 1933 employment rose muct less than had fallen in 1952 , but in 1953 employment rose much less than
production and outut per man recovered. Tables included in the
Survey show the distribution in the principal industry groups of

 was almost entirely due to the increase in manufacturing industries The main increases occurred in textiles, clothing, chocolate and
sugar confectioner, metals, engineering and vecicles, paper and
printing and in building and distribution. There were decreases in


 nthe North West, particularly in the cotton areas. The number on
short-time in the manufacturing industris decreased considerably during the year while the number on overtime increased. The highe
demand for labour was reffected in a stady increase during the firs hemand for abour was refected in a steady increase during tee irs
half of 1933 in the number of outstanding vacancies, which reache
326,000 in July, the usual seasonal peak, and 17,000 more than
 before. The demand for skille
be the most difficult to mect.

## 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 continu eto govern the pace of internal expansion.
The prospects for the balance of payments of the United Kingdom The prospectis for the balance of payments of the United Kingom
and the stering area as a whole in 1954 must depend very largely
on what happens to production in the United States and upon the repercusions. Which the lower level of American activity has on
world traded The position at perent 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
comerica have fallen in recent months, but there has been no violen America have eallen in recent months, ,utt there has been no violen
chang. Prices of most sterling area commodites have held up
well since the middle of 1953, and United Kindos the roserves of other non-dollar countries, have continued to rise.
More.
Moreover, the prospects are improved by the continued risin
United States military expenditure abroad. These are encouraging United States military expenditure abroad. These are encouraging
results , utt developments must continue to be wathed closely
both
sides of the Atlantic. So long as there is no further decline in 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
actent volume of United King ion present volume of United Kingdom exports, which is about 5 per
cent. above last year's averag. Sales araircart and arms and
ammunition may all be expected to show further increases, and ammunition may all be expected to show further increases, and
deliveries of military equipment agains off-shore orders placed in
this country by the United States should be considerably higher this
 should go on rising now that these countries have erelated opening
port restrictions. To toke full advantage of these and other ope however, British exports must be fully comperitive, especially as
there will be some makkets, such sa South Africa, where the United
Kingom Kinere will be some markets, such ons have the adva
Kingoon have previously operated in her favour.
have
No very large increase in the volume of imports in at presen
foreseen for 1955. Larger imports of raw materials will be needed
to support the higher levels of industrial activity now reached to support the higher levels of industrial activity yow reached, but
there will be further reduction in imports of steel and defnce
machinery. Larger quantities of imported food will probably be (62884)
neceded 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 invishible therefore remain fairly stable. No marked change in invisible
earnins is expected. In assessing the prospects for the balance of payments of the United Kingdom and the sterling area, the erratest
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 impovemt in the United Kingdoms's terms of which led to an improvement in the United Kingdom's terms of
trade might crate dificulties for the rest of the sering ara, , and
these are the sort of conditions which might arise alter this year if 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 areats balance of payactivily in through their effects on the sterling area's balance of pay-
maints that develoments in the United States would be likely to
affect the United Kingdo frect the United Kingdom.
Developments in the United States might also have repercussions
on activity and employment in the United Kingom through their
effects on our exports and on investment and stocks in this Con thy effects on oure exports and on investment and stocks in this country ;
but these repercussions should not be felt immediately on any large but these repercussions should not be felt immediately on any large
scale. Even if productionin the United States fell further, it should
be possible to avoid a serious fall in in United Kingdom exports this ye possible to avoid a serious fall in United Kingdom exports this
year so long as countries in the sterling area and Wester Europe
co-operate in pursuing policices designed to maintain their mutual oo-operate in pursuing policies designed to maintain their mutual
trade. The claims on pesource made by personal consumption
and by Government expenditure are both expected to be highter in and by Government expenditiure are both expected to be higher in
1954 than in ins3, the increase in Government expenditure en boods
and services being entirely for defence. Fixed investment should 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 a rising trend, and there will be an increase in expenditure on road
works, more building of shons and commercial premises, and
accelerated reconstruction of botited itite. In addition, there will accelerated reconstruction of bilize
be physical resources available to pron
ment in manufacturing industry.
Demand and activity should therefore be well maintained, and
production should be higher, in 1954 as a whole, than in 1933,
pIthoub the ncertain. Adequate supplies of raw materials should be available, incertan. Adequate supplies offrialites over supplies of steel plate,
but there may still be some idfor
and the balance between supply and demand for coal will remain
Keen competition must be expected by British exporters in over-
seas markets in both capital goods and consumer goods. With seas markets in both capital goods and consumer goods. With
better steel supplies and the leveling off of defene demands,
British delivery dates have shortened over almost the whole range capita equ, hat the real chatlenge will have to be met this year. The export
performance of the United Kingdo mstill fall short of what will be
feeded in the long run if an adecuate share of trade in increasingly perrormance or the United Kingcouate shar
needed in the long run if an and
competitive conditions is to be secured.
The return of buyers' markets abroad, the Survey states, has two
mplications 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
Iere to be
 must happen if increases in productivity are regularly outstrippec
by rises in money wages, salaries and profits. If, however, output yer man in mises substantantilly , an increase ir ir real wages can be achieved
per the same time as costs are reduced. Higher standards of technical raining and organisation, the progressive elimination of practice which impacte eeting industry, are all needed if we are to compete
in menufacturn
fffectivel manuacturing industry,
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 grea
improvement in the balance of payments in the last two years, the Survey concludes that the United Kingdom is still not selling
enough abroad both to pay for the increased volume of imports


FINGER-FIT KEYS

RECRUITMENT OF ITALIAN WORKERS
During the last few years the Ministry of Labour and National
Service have offered facilites, in certain circumstances for Souncic reave offrered facilites, in cerrain circumstances. foro the
bele
servicesuitment of trailan workers for essential industries and






 tion about the operation of thesese arrangements,
enquire at their nearest Local Office of the Ministry.

FILM LABORATORIES: COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION




REGIONAL BOARDS FOR INDUSTRY
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has annourced his acceptance
of a recommendation to maintain the Regeional Boards for Industry.


 in 1900 to secure the maximum effort for war production (see the Proved a fruitful means of co-operation botwen employers, trade

 valuabe contribution to the industrial ife of the country




 and the Recional Board chairmen. A number of Government Chate tents are alse opepresened on the Boaras and herms opartments both at Headduarters 1 to and in in the Ministers pon industrial conditions within their Resion and upon stens which
nay be necessary to bring their resourres in capacity or labour into
 Departents in the Regions, and the work of reeional official and
other commitites, in siof oras as such work deals
vith industrial


 refered to them and are suitable for Iocal treatment. Regional boars are ont entited toder with maturs which aro


DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS
The third isuu, No. 3, April, 1954, of the half-yearly Digest of




finance: Minstry of Lobour Gazerte. April, 1954





 The Digest of the United Kingdom as a whole.


INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1953
The eighth anuual review of the main developments and trend


 Tor April) 19535 , page 122 ) and some of the figures quoted for 1953
are estimates only In the general summary reference is made to the continued
expansion of the output of Scotish industry throughout 1953.





 nicteases were in ind
materias and venicles.
OUtput of coal, which in 1952 reached nearly 23.8 million tons,
fell
addititional
hol ilidus ouver
Good additional holidays. Good progress wass, however, mades enuring
the year in
nin mining industry. The sumply of raw materials for steel making





 In M
 Unemployment in 1953 was Sower than in in he previous vacar. The
The






 including 7.247 males (of whom 3,879 were so yearr of a age or over)
and 2,013 temales, had been unemployed for more than one year. In various industries there was a shortage of skilled men yuring
the year. The industrem maint afected was onginering, There





 Lat he beginning of January, 1953 3. was 85,845 , more than 3 mining
axcess of the target finure for 1952 Recelt


Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954

## IHM

Up to 20 carbon copies at one typing! THIS IS JUST ONE ADVANTAGE
ACTUALLY REPORTED BY USERS OF IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS


IBM UNITED KINGDOM ETD.

##  Showrooms and Oinces also ar Birmingham, Manchesser. Leeds and Glasgo

$\xrightarrow{\square}$ International Business Machine


 terms as hte Aill
The new Act empowers the Minister of Pensions and National







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
 Insurance scheme and how any person or orsene
to make representations about it thould proced.
as In reply the Minister stated that, as soon as possible after the
close of the current financial year, the Government Actuary, as close of the current financial year, the Government Actuary, as
fequired by Section 39 of the National Insurance Act, , 196, will
prepare his Report on the finances of the scheme for the period prepare his Report on the finances of the scheme for the period
July, 1948, to March, 1954. The Report will be presented to aly, 1948, to March,
ariament in due course and will be foplowed by areport by the
inister on rates of benefit under Section 40 of the Act. It was Minister on rates of benefit under Section 40 of the Act. It was
hoped that a Report would bereceived at the same time from the
the hoped that a Report would be received at the same tine frowlems
Committee which is examining the economic and financial problems
nvolved in providing for old age (see the issues of this GAZETTB nolved in providing for old age (see the issue
or July and August, 1953, pagese 233 and 270 ). The Minister added that the quinquennial review was the first o be made since the scheme started, and that it had always been
understood that the opportunity would be taken at the same time
of making a review of the provisions of the scheme as a whole.
Considerable progress was biein made. The Minister had already
been in consultaion with thate National been in consultation with the National Insistarnce Advisory
Committe and with ocal Avvisory Comittes. Some questions
had already been referred tro the Nation had already been referred to the National Insurance Adviosy
Committe efor 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 Comittee contre issuins of a
statement giving the terms of reference and indicating statement giving the terms of reference and indicating how
representations on these questions hhould be made. Any Member
or organisation wishing to make repres 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 Minisitry.
The should wrete inte as soon as possible
to which the Minate to wh statement by the National Insurance Advisory Committee,
"which the Minisiser referred, is reproduced bblow.
The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked "The Minister of Pensions and National insurance has asked
the Committe: (1) To review the present provisions (other than the contribution conditions and rates of benefit) governing wido constribution
benefits,
increases of benefit for wives and benefit for other adult
ind increases of benefit or orive and benefit for other adult dependants
and for children, under the National Insurance Act ; and to report.
(2) To (2) To review the contribution conditions for the various Natitoonal
Insurance benefits and the provisions for crediting contributions ; and to report.
(3) To revie
(3) To review the provisions of the National Insurance Act
governing the liaibility for contributions of persons with small
incomes; and to report. incomes ; and to repo
wThe Committee will 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 review the amounts of the benefits concerned. Reperesentations
should be in writing and should be sent before 19th June, 1954, shoud be in writing and should be sent before 19th June, 1954,
to tham Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John
Adreet, London, W.C.2." The National Insurance Advisory Committee is an independent
committee sset upi October, 1974, under the National Insurance
Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance the Minter Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister on matters
reatang to the operation of the sta (see the issue of this GAETTE
for November, 1947, page 373).

Assessments of Disablement under Industrial Injuries Scheme


National Insurance Funds, 1952-53
The Accounts of the National Insurance Fund 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 Praper. . the National Insurance
The Acounts were presented under
Acts, 1946 to 1952, the National Insurance (Industrial Iniuries) Acts, 1946 to 1952 , the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation)
Act, 11551, the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, Act, 1951, the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefift Act, 1951,
and the Superanuation Miscllaneos Provions) Act, 1948,
They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurane (Reserve) Foud , the Induastrial Ince Furies Fund, and the National
Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.

National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

 held was duu mainly to a transfer of $f 300$ million from the National
Insurance Fund to the National Insurance Reserve) Fund The
Comer Insurance Fund to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The
Comptriller and Auditot General comments that this is the first
transfer of assetts from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund. transfer of assets from the Insurance Fund to the Reserve Fund.
It followd a recommendation by the Government Actuary in his
Second Interim Report on the operation of the National Insurance


 resolution of the House of Commons.
Totar receips in the year $1952-53$ amounted to $£ 554,182,310$.
Contributions received



Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954
persons and $£ 65,326,000^{\circ}$ was from the Exchequer. A repayment of
$4,400,091$ was made by the Exchequer in respect of special payments

 tho the National Insurances Fund. (heserve) sumeld and transferred
amounting in all to 117,636 , included transfers from the Goveceipts,
anenment amounting in all tox17,636, included transfers from the Goverrment
of the Repubico of Iriand under reciprocal arrangenents and
repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under
reciprocal agreements.
Total payments



 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
 has been estimated. Other expenditisu e inciluted and death totaliling
ffoo,013,000 paid to the Ministry of Health and the Department
Health for pion $\mathrm{E40,013,000}$ paid to the Ministry of Health and the Department of
Health for s.ootland as a contribution to the National Health
Service, and adminitration Service, and administration expenses of the National Insurance
scheme, amounting to $£$ \&66,69,033, representing the aggregate o
amounts paid to all the Government Departments concerned
 The smaller items of expenditure amounted to $£ 2,986,800$ and
included $£ 252$,023 paid to he Ministy of Labour and National
Serrice towards the cost of authorised courses of training and Service towards the cost of authorised coursos of and training and
travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employmen travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employmen
and Training Act, 1948, and $d 25,000$ to the Ministry of Agricultur
and Fisheries and the Department of A A and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture of for Soctund
towards the cost of training under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous
Provisions) Act The Comptroller and Auditor General notes in his Report that,
in comparison with $1951-52$, the surplus of receints


 increasein payments was accounted for mainly by increased expendi-
true of $40,31,840$ on retirement pensions, of $£ 15,862,369$ on
 These additional charges sere due to the introduction of higher rates
of benefit by the Family Allownces and National Insurance Act
1952 (see the issue of this Giverte for 1952 (see the issue of this GAZBTTE for July, 1952, , page 239) an increase in the number of retirement pensioners, whose numbers
totaled about $4,200,000$ by the end of the year under review, and a
rather higher level of unemployment. Tather higher level of unemployment.
Thetional Insurace (Reserve) Fund had a balance of
C783,018,612 at 1st Ancil £783, 018,612 at 1 st April, 1952 , and during the yeal 1955 -53
received $£ 108,762$ from sale of property, and a net anount from
 of $£ 300$ million which were transferred to the Reserve Fund from
the National Insurance Fund were revalued at curent market
values on 11th September, 1952 , when the transter was made, and
there was a net lops of $£ 14721$,
 (Reserve) Fund. At 31 Its March, 1953 , the balance of the Reserve
Fund was $£ 1,068,406,047$.
Industrial Injuries Fund
The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during the year
otalled $£ 40,540,605$, which included $£ 31,532,496$ as contributions From employers and insured persons, , $56,50,0000$ from the Exchequer, $\pm 2,742,364$ from investments, $£ 3,004$ in respect of
fees for medical eexaminations corrico sout onder the National
Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations,
 and $£ 265$ from other sources. The assets and liabilities of
the Bysinosis Benentit Fund set up in 1941 became aissets and
liabilitises of the Industrial Injuries Fund on 13th March, 1952, liabilities of the Industrial Injuries Fund on 13th March, 1952,
under the yysinosis (Benefit Scheme (Revocation) Scheme, 1952.
Beneft payments Benefit payments from the Industriai I Injuries Fund during the
year amounted to $£ 21,268,669$, including $£ 10,158,839$ iniury henefit year amounted to $£ 21,268,669$, including $£ 10,158,839$ injury benefit,
£a, 754,830 disalement benchit,
allowances

 included $£ 15,000$ to the Ministry of Labour and National Service
as arants towards the cost of industrial rehailititation courses for
disabled persons,
paid
paid on behalis. paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements.
Total expenditure during the year anounted
balance of the Fund
Fis.0. balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1953,
with $£ 78,173,665$ at 31 st March, 1952.
The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund The National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund was set up
to carry the assets transferred from Superanuation Fund in in
which former employees of Aproved Soueter wa carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in
which former employes of Aproved Societies and kindred bodies
had pension rights, and to meer certain liabilitities of had pension rights, and to meetet certain lieabilitities of fundred bodidies
transferred. Receits of the Fund
f12,483, of which
 Superanuation Funds associated with Approved Societies, etc.,
and $£ 9,737$ was income from investments. Payments from the

Fund amounted tore. April, 1954
Other pay



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 ope Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. The Report relates
the the year ended 31st March, .933, and has been pubbished by
to t.
H. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 127, frice d. n. net (5İd. post free).
In the introduction to the Report the Government Actuar
refers to the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 refers to the Family Aloownces and National Insurance AAt, , 1952,
which came into operation at various dates from July to ctober
1952, and provided for increased rates of yariouss benefits increased contribution rates (see the issue of this GAzzrTre for
July, 1952, page 239). The finances of the National Insurance July, 1952, page 239.. The finances of the National Insurance
scheme dring the period under review were, therefore, based in
part on the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, and part on the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, and
in part on provisins now operative
Because of the quinquennial review of the National Insurance secause of the quinquennial review of the National Insurance
schene due to be made as at 31 Its March, 1954 , in accordance
with the National Insuranee Act, 1946 the Governent Actuary
has limited the scope of the present Report. It refers mainly to a 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 progrss of the
National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Reserve) National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve)
Fund. No Netailed statistics of the beneficiaries for 1952-53 are
given but such indications as are available from curent returns do given but such indications as are available from current returns do
not, it is stated, suggest any exceptional features to record for the year. The total The total number of insured persons in respect of whom
contributions were payabo increased by unde 100000 during
1952 , and was estimated to be about $23 \frac{1}{2}$ mill
 women. Approximately 21 Itilillion contributors were workkng
for employers. nearaly 1 million were selfe-employed and just over
one-half million were non-employed contributors. There was contianued drowth win the numbero of manriend women in employment
who ott not to pay contribution, and duri 1952 the number
wf
 of such optants increased by more than 100,000 . the numbers of
Therere were o important changes during 1952 in
shed and non-employed persons who were registered for

## 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 of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from
1 tth to 26th February 1954 (see the issu of this GARETE for
February, page 44). Thirty-two countries were represented at the
 of Governments and of employers and workers attended. Alts
in attendance at the session were representatives of the United
itations. Eight observers from international non-Governmenta in attendance at the esssion w
NNations. Eiight observers fron
organistions were also present.
organisations were also prese
The agenda comprised
1.
1.. General Report dealing particularly with: $(a)$ action taken
in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the
pervious sessions; (b) steps taken by the International Labour
Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by te te Committe; and
transport industry.
2. Conditions of employment in road transport.
Welfare facilities for dock workers.

The Cormittee set up threce wurkers.
Thittes, one dealing with
Thansport, one with dockers' welfare and the other with the road transport, one with dockers - welfare, and the other with the
effect given ot one concluions of previous sessions. The SubCommittee dealing with road transport set down its conclusions
in the form of a memorandum in which were suggested, for the in the form of a memorandum in which were suggested, for the
guidance of the governmental authorities and of the appopiate
employers' and workers' organisations, minimum standards for employers' and workers' organisations, minimum standards for
conditions of employment. The memorandum covered such
Thpects of conditions of employment in toad transport as minimul

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Basic Wages and Standard Hours in Australia
On 12 th September, 1953 , the Commonwealth Court of
Conciliation and Arbitration announced their decision on claims Conciliation and Arbitration announcect 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, for adult males and females, tn increase in standard hourt of work,
and the abandonment of the current system of quarterly wage addustenents in accordance with variations in the retail price index.
The Court had also considered a counter-claim submitted on behalf The Court had also considered a counter-claim submitted on behalr
of the workers by the Metal Trades Federation for an increase in
the basic wase for adult males and a proportionate increase in the the basic wage for adult males and a proportionate increase in the
basaic 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 basic wages, and for an extension of the existing standard hours
of work. Thy also ismissed afrther application byhe 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 mom had led to an appreciable e degree of unemployment among
momen and had noticeably added to the wage costs of those enterwormen and had noticeably added to the wage costs oc those enter-
prise that employ women. Female employment accunted for a
higher proportion today than pre-war of the total numbers in higher proporion today than pre-war of the total numbers in
employmont (excluding yural employment, housenold and domestic
occupations, and the Deferce Forcess . Finally the
 whe system by which whe employerss claim for the the abandonment of the reail price index.
the appropriate orders were made with effect from 1953. ${ }^{\text {In a }}$ a statement published in October 1953. In a statement published in October, 1953 , giving the reasons for
their judgments, the court emphasise that in connection with
earrier demands for increases in the basic wase, notably in 1930-31, carrier demands for increases in the basic wage, notably in $1930-31$,
1934 and $1999-50$ (when the basic wage was increased by 20 s . a week), the principel had been established that the level of wages
age, physical fitness, drivers', qualifications, hours of work and
rest periods, holidays, wages,
and safety, health and welfare. 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 trinted 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 The Sub-Committee on the effect given to the conclusions
adopted brevious sessions reviewed the conclusion previously
reached by the Committe. The Sub-Committee selectecta number reached by the Committee. The Sub-Committee selected a number
of these conclusions, on which it was suggested Governments
should of these conclusions, on which it was sugesested Governments
should be asked to supply further information.
Thereorts and conclusions of the Sub-Comittes were adopted
by the Committee in Plenary Session. The Committee also adopted of these conclusions, on which it was suggested Governments
should be asked to supply further informations
The reports and conclusions of the Sub-Committes were adopted
by the Committe in Plenary Session. The Committee also adopted
resolutions concerning the prevention of accidents in the coupling resolutions concerning the prevention of accidents in the coupling
of railway resolutions concerrning the prevention of accidents in the coupling
of railway vehices and related operations, incentives and rewards
for railwaymen, the employment of women on inland waterwys, conditions of work in inland transport in Assia and Africa, industrial healu and sarety India and Pakkistan, the protection of dockers againt dust resulting from handling grain, the limitation
of loads carried by ont man, the overoading of lifting appliances,
and inter-port competition. Suggestions were also put forward for dockers a gainst dust resulting from handding grain the limitation
of loads sarried by one man, the overload ding of lifting apppiances,
and inter-port competition. Suggestions were also put forward for
the agenda of the Committe's Sixth Session. the agenda of the Com
In accordance with the usual practice, the conclusions of the
Committe will be considered by the Governing Body of the
International Labour Office. periods, holidays, wages,
fety, health and welfare.
Sub-Committee on doct requested
ring welfare facilities for dock workers and formulated by
b-Commitee should be transmitted to Governments and to Hons of work in inland transport in Asial assitance on
trial haeatho and safery in transport, techical
transport between India and Pakistan, the protection of
insurance but excepted from payment of contributions for various
reasons. There were still 50,000 men excepted on grounds of 10 ow reasons. There were still 50,000 men excepted on tround of low
income but the enumbor of single women in this categro y inceased
by 10,000 to 150,00 , whilst the number of widow benefiairies
who elected not Who elected not to oontribute rose from about 100,000 to nearly
20,000 About 150,000 men and 130,0000 signgle women who had
隹 egistered were excepted from contributing because they were
students or unpaid apprentices.
The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial ear 1952 -53n have been published (see page 122). A s summany of
the transactions of the Funds, given as an appendix to the present Intrim Report, shows that the total balance in the National
Inter
Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Reserve). Fund
incrased during the year by $£ 8$ million from $1,1577.5$ million to
11,365:4 million. The figures shown in the published Accounts 1,365.4 million. The figures shown in the pubilished Account
have been adiusted to bring into their proper years certain
ransactions carried through in later years. In the previous yar
he he Funds increased by tlo1 million. This reduction in the rate
of increase is stated to be due to the changes introduced by he 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 comments, but for a continuance of the light unemployment and
sickness experience, payments from the Funds might for the first Une have exceeded income.
Uhempoyment averaged about 2 per cent. during $1952-53$.
This figure is higher than the corresponding averages of just over

 proportion, 1, per cent. varied little throughout the year but fo
women the rate was 3 per cent. in April, 1952 , and just over 2 per cent. in March, 1953.
Figurs. available for sickess benefit, the Report states, suggest
a definite cessation of the downward trend of sickness referred to in the previous Report (he average an page en. to sickness were 891,000 in $1952-53,851,000$ in $1951-52$
work owing
and 940,000 in $1950-51$ and 940,000 in $1950-51$. the number of widows receiving widows
benefits was 445,000, compared with 440,000 a year earier. Of the
 pensions, including pensions to incapacitated widows. In addition,
about 5 , 5,000 wido
followis) and thewances wisband's death.


























Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1952-53
The tweltht Annual Report of the Unempoyment Insurance
Commisision of C Canada a oovers the period of the fificaly year $1952-53$
 autoonomous body set up under the Unemploynent Insuranne eatt
1940, for the purpose of adminitering unemployment insurance
 National Employment Service
The Table below shows the numbers of applications for employ-

 enproement casarum whe
working days or less.

| - | Thous |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1992-53}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1951-52}$ |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Femals | Toal |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,885}$ | ${ }_{683}^{67}$ | 2,509 | ${ }^{1.603}$ | ${ }_{\substack{698 \\ 886}}^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,312}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 898 \\ 689 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 389 \\ & 346 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 817 \\ & 990 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

The Report states that employment was at a high level for the reduced or completely closed dow for some monthe of the yever
owing to the severity of the Canadian winter but most of those


 Idustries, particularly in construction work for defencenc purposes




this trend in changing the types of workers reequired, the areas in






 The exchange of farm workers inder standiocal aranausementis
between Canada and the United States was continued during the

 In the manufacturing industries, defence oriders made it ipssible
to basorb most of the labour surplus which exisised in some some
indusis)



 their demand for labour. The theneetestes shordustries and increased
in the metarers was
sheet trades ; general machinists, tool and die makers in the metal trades, general machinists, tool and die makers,
sheet metal workers, fitters, tec., were in continual demand.
Increased activity in house












## Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Act applies to persons employed









 The revenue of the Unemplomment Insurance Fuud during the










 $1952-53$ was $1,708,357$, includuing 45,762 which were pending a
31 st March, 1952, Of the total number of clams





EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.
Contents of this Section
Enployment in Great Britian in Fedruary 1984








## Employment in Great Britain in February

It is estimated that the total working population* decreased
by about 30,000 during Febrraary by about 30,000 during Febrruary.
The strength of $H . M$. Forces dereased by 3,000 to 844,000 . The number of persons registered as unemplosed at 1 Sth March
was 342,200 of of whom 16,300 were temporarily stopped. The total decreased by 44,400 from 1 1sth Fobruary. Of the total) 15 ,4,400
had been unemployed for more than 8 weeks. Unemployment
 employeses, , ocmpared
cent. in March, 1953 .
The number of operatives reported as working shor-time in manuracturing estabisisments rendering returns for the pay-week
ended 27 th
Febbruary, 1954, was nearly
to,0oo, comppared with

Duving Fobruary the number of persons in civil employment
(indurn,
-mainly womenc. and services of all kinds) decereased by 15,000 (industryy commerce

- mainly women.
Employment in the basic industries increased slighly during the
month
There
ean an month. There was an inctars.
In the manuracturing industries there was no significant change in any of the groups.
It is sestimated that in building and contracting employment
decilien by 11, oon during February, on account of the bad weather
conditions conditions.
Employment in the distributive trades fell seasonally by 8,000
during the month.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION
The braad changes in the man-power sitution between end-
January and end.February, 1954 , are shown in the following
 February, 1953.

|  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { cad } \\ \text { cos } \\ \text { ITS4 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { chang } \\ & \text { chand } \\ & \text { Sid } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Working Population*   <br> Men $\ldots$ $\ldots$ .. <br> Women .. .. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{38}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women' Weoneri |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{80 \\ \text { sid } \\ 24}}$ | ${ }^{\substack{887 \\ 883}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{841 \\ 823}}^{\substack{83}}$ |  |
|  taken up employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number in Civil Employment Men ... Men ... |  | $\substack{22588 \\ \text { LT, } 4,16}$ |  |  | -14 |
| Registered Unemployed $\ddagger$ : Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { che }}}_{\substack{345 \\ 315}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{-16}$ |

## 




## analysis of numbers in civil

An analysis of the that numbers in civil employment by broad An analysis of the total numberss in civil employment by broad
industrial froups is given in the Tabie below.
Thousands

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for
which comparabile figures are available, the numbers employed


 intervals for the individual industries.
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employeses and theiri industrial distritution a








 - Coton 300 ono.


NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

| 隹 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { rect } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Bot } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Sand } \\ \hline 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { ced } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { cris } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Inc. } \\ 19535 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { } 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Hed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End. } \\ & \text { ced } \\ & \hline 9535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Noct } \\ 19535 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { } 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { Red } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining, ete. Coal Mining | 779.7 | 768.5 | 770.7 | 772.2 | 15.0 | $15 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $794 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods Glass (other than containers). Glass Containers Cement $\because \because \because$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 81 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ 40: 7 \\ 10: 5 \\ 1: 5 \\ 10.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 84: 0 \\ \text { s5: } \\ \text { si: } \\ 51.7 \\ 1.3 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - $33 \cdot 5$ |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades Works $^{\text {Cod }}$ Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, et Pharmaceutical Preparations Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces . Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. <br> Iron Foundries ... Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes ........... Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. |  |  |  |  | $65 \cdot 3$ $6: 5$ $10: 3$ $10: 6$ 1.5 $1: 2$ $18: 0$ 18 | $6 \cdot 8$ 0.8 0.5 17.3 27 1.0 1.2 19.1 19.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. <br>  Agricultural Boilerhouse Plant, Boilers and Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Machine Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Äccessories Ordnance and Small Arms Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps. Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (e94.8. |
| Vehicles Manufacture of $\ddot{\text { Motor }} \ddot{\text { Vehicles and }} \ddot{\text { Cycles }}$ Motor Repairers and Garages <br> Manufacture of Parts and Accessories |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 164.7 \\ & \text { as.7. } \\ & 335 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c5:8:8} \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 33: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1,121 \cdot 9$ <br> 301 <br> $207 \cdot 7$ <br> 20 <br> 227.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,127 \cdot 5 \\ \text { and } \\ 2085 \\ 229 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $1,130 \cdot 5$ $305 \cdot 4$ <br> $267 \cdot 4$ $230 \cdot 3$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105 } \\ & 25: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112 \cdot 8 \\ \substack{53} \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 125 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 2 \\ & 253 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 5 \\ & 27: 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.3 \\ 20.4 \\ 2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.6 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \cdot 9 \\ & 285 \\ & 25.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \cdot 1 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}153 \\ 57 \\ 25: 9 \\ 5\end{gathered}$ |  |
| and Wagens and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. | ${ }_{5}^{75.9}$ | 77.5 5 | \% $\begin{gathered}77.4 \\ 5.5\end{gathered}$ | $\underset{5}{77.4}$ | 3.8 ${ }^{3}$ | 3.97 | 3:9 | 3:9 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 1-3 | . 3 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Wire and Wire Man Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | $313: 4$ <br> an: <br> an: <br> an: <br> an: <br> an: <br> 143.4 <br> 13.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 179.1 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 17.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 19.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 5 \\ & 54.4 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86 \cdot 0 \\ 56.1 \\ 13: 8 \\ 13.8 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 3 \\ & 56.3 \\ & \hline 9: 8 \\ & 13: 8 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 4 \\ & 56: 3 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 13: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 9.7 \\ & 11: 4 \\ & 11.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 3 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 7 \\ & 317 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52: 8 \\ & 377 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \cdot \\ & 77.1 \\ & 77.0 \\ & 25.4 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $133 \cdot 0$ <br> 57 <br> 17 <br> 25 <br> 25 <br> 8.5 <br> .5 | 139.2 |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Rope, Twine and Net <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Other Textile Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmonger Leather Goods | $\begin{gathered} 43: 4 \\ \substack{38: 5 \\ 9 \\ 5: 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \cdot 7 \\ 29: 1 \\ 9.9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { as:8} \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 10.0 \\ & 4: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \cdot 7 \\ 29.1 \\ 10: 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{7.7 \\ 15.7 \\ 5 \cdot 1} \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.0 .0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29 \cdot 1 \\ \text { an } \\ 16.4 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 9.9 \\ 16.5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 72 \cdot 7 \\ 37.1 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ 37.2 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | 9.3 |
| Clothing Tailoring <br> Dressmaking <br> Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1879.9 \\ & 18: 6 \\ & 18: 8 \\ & 7: 7 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 16: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits <br> Biscuits M Meat Products Meat and Milk Products <br> Milk Products, <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables <br> Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables <br> Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling <br> Other Drink Industries <br> Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End. } \\ & \text { Red } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { Do } 19030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Inc } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Endd } \\ & 1959 \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Hed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { } 195 c^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Bas } \\ 1954 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Heg } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { End } \\ \text { Pobs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { Daci } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ 1904 \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \substack{0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Manuractures of Wood and Cork <br>  <br> Wooden Containers and <br> and Cork Manufactures |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 5: 4 \end{aligned}$ | : | $\begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 3: 8 \\ 5: 8 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | :4 |  |  |  | 8.5 |
| Papare and Printing Warropoard Boxese, Carions <br>  <br>  | 320:4 | 330.5 | ${ }^{332} 510$ | 332.5 | 181.3 | 192:0 | 192:9 | 192:8 | 5017.7 | ${ }_{5}^{52} 8.5$ | 584 | ${ }_{554}^{52}$ |
|  |  |  | 4.1 |  | 1. | 2.7. |  |  |  | 6: 6 |  |  |
|  | 84 | - $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \\ & 85 \\ & 85\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {17.9. }}^{17}$ |  | 21.2 | cole |  | \% 7.4 | -4: 4 |  | ${ }_{5}^{50}$ |  |
|  | 188:7 | ${ }^{859} 9$ | ${ }^{189} 18$ |  |  | ${ }^{22} 8$ | 2.0 | 21 |  | ${ }_{\text {228-8 }}^{107}$ |  | ${ }_{229} 10.9$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Procuction, etc., of Cinematograph Fimm Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | ${ }^{147} 69.4$ | 154:6 | ${ }_{7}^{154.7}$ | 156:2 | 106:6 | 115:1 | 116:2 | ${ }_{117}^{117} 4$ | 254.0 | 209.7 | 271:9 | ${ }_{2}^{273}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36.2 | 67.28 | 37.8 | 38.1 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2.0. } \\ 33\end{array}$ | crite |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries Buiiding and Contracting Electric Wiring Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting | 5,710.9 | 5,824.4 | 5,838.1 | 5,840-2 | 2,799.7 | 2,907.6 | 2,916.9 | 2,918.6 | $8.510 \cdot 6$ | 8,732.0 | 8,755.0 | 8,75 |
|  | , 1,227.2 1 | 迷124.4 | 1,217.6 | 1,206:8 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,62.5 |  | 1,62.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Electricity Water | ${ }^{335} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{337.7}$ | $\xrightarrow{338.6}$132.9 | $\xrightarrow{339 \cdot 2} \begin{aligned} & 133.3 \\ & 13\end{aligned}$ | 38.3 | 38.1 14.2 | 38.4 <br> 14.4 <br> 1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{377} 17$. | ${ }_{177}^{377}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3} 3$. | ${ }_{31}^{172} \mathbf{1 7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{127.5 \\ 33 \cdot 2}}$ | ${ }_{33}^{172}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{22.1 \\ 1.8}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {22: }}^{1} \mathrm{~L}$ | 22:1 |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and CommunicationTramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 159.5 | 210.4 | 19.9 156.2 | 2190:8 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $12.7$ | 13.7 |  | 262:4 | 22:0 | 268.7 |
|  | 1,098.5 | 1,107.7 | 1.108 .7 | 1,109.5 | 1,067.5 | 1,123.2 | ,105 4 | 1,996.1 | 2,166.0 | 2,230.9 | $214 \cdot 1$ | 2,205 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 299.0 | 29, $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 297 \\ & 297\end{aligned}$ | 120.7 207 297 | 172:8 | 530.3 | 288.4 | 288.6 | 284.5 | 99.6 | 885.5 | cint |  |
|  |  |  | cicticte | licter |  |  | (ex |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.4 | ${ }^{321} 9$ | ${ }_{19}^{32 \cdot 6}$ |  | ${ }_{30}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 173:4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13. |  |
|  | 11 | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | 10.8 | 10.9 | 30.4 | (10.2 |  | ${ }_{31}$ | 411:4 | 150.9 40 | (13920 |  |

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment A summary of the information thus obtained in February, 1954 ,
returns are collected by the Minisistry of Labour and National is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each o Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment
returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National
Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manu-
 facturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures
for all manufacturng industries, other than shipbuilding and ship-
repairing, are supplementer by particulars about shor-t-ime and
overtime These additional particulars relate to operatives only

 deails being as follows: (a) the number stood ofturns rot the whele
week; (b) the number who were on shor-time, but worked part
of the week and the approximate total number of man-hours lost week; (b) the number who were on short-time, but worked part
of the week and the approximate total number of man-hours lost,
and (c) the number who worked overime during the week and the
approximate total number of man-hours of overtime actually worked is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of
the orders, of the Standard Industrial Classicication which together, cover the manưacturing group of industries, and also for
anumber of industries within the orders. For the purpose of the
Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the
Table the numbers stoo off for the whole week are deemed to tave
been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of been on short-time to the extent of 45 hourse each. The figures of
short-time an- overtime relate ony to those estabishents which
gave this information on
 with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport
to show the total numbers on soort-time overtime in the week
in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the
total umbers of oparives at all stablisments from which returns
were received including those which reported no short-time or
overtime workking. approximate total numberor man-ho overtime 2 27h
Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 27th February, 1954 (at establishments which rendered returns)

| Industry |  <br> (0000s) | Operatives on Shor-time |  |  | Operative on Overtime |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000s) | Aggregate numer of hours oft owirs shortiot shortime <br> short-tio | Average number of hours lost | Number (000s) |  |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Clina and Earthenware (including glazed tiles) Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. <br> Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes <br> Non-Ferrous Metalas Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods <br> Non-Electrical Engineering <br> Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicless and Cycles <br> Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts and Accessories for Motors a Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified and Aircraft <br> Precision Instruments, Jeweliery, etc. <br> Textiles <br> Cotton Sinining, Doubling, ëtc. <br> Woollen and Worsted <br> Textile Finishing, etc. <br> Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Manufactures of Wood and Corik <br> Paper and Printiog <br> Paper and Board Other Manufacturing Industries <br> Rubber. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 5,773.1 | 39.5 | $435 \cdot 4$ | 11 | 1,439.0 | 11,404-8 | 8 |

Unemployment at 15th March, 1954

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN The numbers of persons registered as unimplay
February and 15th March, 1954, were as follows:-

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


The following Table eives the numbers of persons registered as
unemployed at 15th March, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployed at 1 th March, 193,
unemployment in each Region :-


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, Employment Exchanges in the United Kind om at 15 th March
1954, was 381,537, of whom 17,929 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each
Region at 15th March, 1954, are shown below.

| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men Men } \\ \text { and ours } \\ \text { and ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 18yder } \\ \text { unjars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { yomen } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { noters } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Hider } \\ \text { unyears } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London and South <br> Eastern <br> Southern <br> South-Western Midland <br> North-Midland <br> E. and W. Ridings <br> Northern .. <br> Scotland Wales | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,233 <br> 250 <br> 304 <br> 306 <br> 206 <br> 1245 <br> 1,255 <br> 1.527 <br> 1.528 <br> 1.482 |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 206,83 | 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 | 363,60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London and South- <br> Eastern <br> Southern <br> South-W Midland <br> North-Midland <br> E. and W. Ridings <br> Northern <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat Britain | 217,410 | 6,728 | 111,030 | 7,698 | 342,866 |
| Northern Ireland | 27,334 | 1,699 | 8,642 | 996 | 38,671 |
| United Kingdom | 244,74 | 8,427 | 119,672 | 8,694 | 381,537 |

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following Tablet gives an analysis, according to the length of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges
and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 15th March,
1954 .and Y
1954 :
 ot The for fit
stopect.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. Aprii, 1954
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 persons on the registers of the Employmment Exchanges and Youth
Emploument oftices in each administrative Region of England,
and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15 th March
and and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15 th March,
1954, and the numbers of persons on the eresisters of he Exchanges
1ad and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region,
together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th February,

1954. | togeth |
| :--- |
| 1954. |

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers persons suspended from work on the understanding that they
of persons wo were registered as unemployed in Great Britain
were shortly to return to their former employment).




## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 10th



|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four weeks ended } \\ \text { 10th Fobbruary, } \\ \text { 1954 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Four weeks ended 10th March1954 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Vacancies | Placings |  |  |
| Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 | $\underset{\substack{132,086 \\ 15,50}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{102,266}$ | $\underset{\text { 14, } 11,537}{127}$ | ${ }_{\substack{15,777 \\ 38,212}}$ | \%,639 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Oirer } \\ \text { Girlser under } 18^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | ¢7,999 | 77,903 | cis,68,203 <br> 12,186 | 84,420 <br> 49,60 | $\underset{\substack{188,754 \\ 61,294}}{ }$ |
| Total | 232,246 | 257,645 | 236,49 | 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" percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover""
Tauble on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds
during the period in question. The figures of vacancies
The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of
vacancies notififed by employers to Employment Exchanges and
remaining unfilled at the specifed reacies notined by employers to employment Exhanges and
remaing unfiled at the specified dates. They do not purport to
represent the total lumber of 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 and they probababy fall short of the total number for several reasons,
In the frirt place, vacancies in employments which are excepted
from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 195 from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952
(which came into operation on 25 fth Febraary, 1952$)$, may be filled
by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employ-

 reauire large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labu
of the kind they require is carce), have a standing Order $\begin{aligned} & \text { owith } \\ & \text { the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to the }\end{aligned}$
 vacancies remaining unfiled in such cases will not be included in the
figures. Neverthesess compariso 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 Induatstrial Classification and in certain
selected industres within the Orders, together ith the number of
vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th March, 1954 .

| Industry Group | Placings durins four weeks |  |  |  |  | Number of Vacancies remaining unfiled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { undider } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 18 \text { and }}}{\substack{\text {. } \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { curder } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Tot |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Tomand } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { undider } \end{gathered}$ | Tota |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Ouarrying Mining and Qual Coal Mining | $1,575$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 312 \\ 412 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295 \\ & 18 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,325 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.35 \\ & 3,490 \\ & 3,49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,061 \\ & 1,095 \\ & \hline 955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 221 \\ 41 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 223 \\ 34 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Chemicals and Allied Trades . <br> Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering ... Electrical Goods |  | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 137 \\ & 1,1347 \\ & 1,147 \\ & 965 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,886 \\ & \hline, 885 \\ & \hline, .158 \\ & \hline 2,193 \\ & \hline, 385 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 1,9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,398 \\ \hline, 824 \\ 2,071 \\ 2,071 \\ 1,350 \\ 1,310 \end{array}$ |  |
| Vebicles Metal Gods nöt Elsewhibre Sipecifed Preision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool | $\begin{aligned} & 9,800 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 183$ | $\begin{aligned} & 581 \\ & 5816 \\ & 514 \\ & \hline 295 \\ & \hline 84 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,870,890 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 786$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,943 \\ & 1,375 \\ & \hline, .654 \\ & \hline .857 \\ & 753 \\ & 753 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Mapur and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Paper, P Printing | 346 <br> ant <br> and <br> lis5 <br> 1,354 <br> 1,356 <br> 318 <br> 318 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 460 \\ \substack{8,762 \\ 2,230 \\ 2,275 \\ 1 \\ 1,054 \\ 1,221} \\ 1,21 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting .. Building .. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1.166 \\ & 3,595090 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,489 \\ \hline 285 \\ 169 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 440 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,30 \\ & \hline, 200 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 432 \\ \substack{4.888 \\ 2,285} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,639 \\ & \hline 1222 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 942 \\ \hline 284 \\ 198 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,996 \\ & \hline, 996 \\ & 17,196 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,39 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 572$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 118 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 576$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 10,587 \\ \hline 580 \\ 590 \\ 590 \\ 290 \\ 290 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,357 \\ & 4.509 \\ & 2,790 \\ & \hline 691 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1750 \\ & 530 \\ & 175 \\ & 1206 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,360 \\ & 1,7,760 \\ & 11,980 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,973 \\ & 2,989 \\ & 1,490 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,107 \\ & 1,293 \\ & 293 \\ & 2934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,874 \\ & 2,2,25 \\ & \hline, 5.57 \\ & 2,0727 \\ & 2,072 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,133 \\ & 4,798 \\ & 1,197 \\ & 1,068 \\ & 1,288 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Grand Total | 144,533 | 11,527 | 68,203 | 12,186 | 236,49 | 115,777 | 38,212 | 84,420 | 49,670 | 288,079 |

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the
of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 10th March, 1954, end of the period:-

| Region | ${ }_{18}^{\text {Men }}$ Men over |  | ( Boys |  | (18 amen over |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Giris } \\ \text { under } 18}}{ }$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | \| Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies | Placings | Vacancies |
| London and South-Eastern Southern South-W Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Wales |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3.410 \\ 597 \\ 529 \\ 897 \\ 801 \\ 450 \\ 1,822 \\ 1,812 \\ 1,460 \\ 1.661 \\ \hline 60\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \hline 1 \text { P/ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Great Britain | 144,533 | 115,777 | 11,527 | 38,212 | 68,203 | 84,420 | 12,186 | 49,670 | 236,49 | 288,079 |

Labour Turnover

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or
otherrive left their employment before the end of the same period,
ond the percentage rates both of engat otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period,
and the percentage rates both of engagenents and of ischarges, etc.
in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total
 howeever, the figures enabie comparisons to be made between the
turnover rate of different industries and also between the figures
for conseccutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after

 charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some
the persons who were idscharged or left theiemperporents during
the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry) the persons who were discharged or left their employments during
tha eperiod were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry
and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry
considered aome uni, will be less in every case than the sum
the figures for the indiviviual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks* ended 30th January, 1954


## Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

 Unemployment BenefitFor the period of thirteen weeks ended 27 th March, 1954,
expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration, amounted to approximately $66,2626,000$.
During the thirteen weeks ended 26 th December, 1953 , the corresponding figure was $55,224,000$ and duccember, 193 , the corre-
sended 28 th March, 1953 , it was $£ 7,580,000$.

National Assistance
Local Offices or the Ministry of Labour and National servic undertake payment of national assistance to persons who are required
assistace. The amount of thational a ssistancent thus paid during
the thirteen weeks ended 27 th March, 1954 , was $£ 2,544,000$. The thirreen weeks ended 27 th March, 1944, was $£ 2,54$, ende
The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended
26 th December, 1953 , was $£ 2,062,000$, and during the thirte 26th December, 1953, was $£ 2,062,000$, and during
weeks ended 28 th March, 1953 , it was $£ 2,246,000$.

## Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

| The Table below sh various Regions of B Britain as a whole, wh industrial injury on figures for 16th Feb National Insurance benefit under the N Insurance (ndustrial of benefit, but, becau such claims are includ respect of both indu diseases. |  |  |  |  | Pens |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | mbers | Work | Persons |  |  |
| egion |  | ickn |  |  | strial In |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{tan} \\ \text { Hast } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cotab } \\ \text { Hep } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \mathrm{tan}, \\ \text { Has } \\ \hline 9533 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \tan \\ \text { chas } \\ \hline 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { lethe } \\ \text { Hebi } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Great Britia | 007.0 | 1,106.9 | 3.5 | 63.3 | 67.5 |  |



| Region | Numbers Absent from Work owing o Sicknes |  | Numbers Absentfrom Worroto Industrial Ining |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males* | Females* | Males | Females |
| London and South Eastern : London and Middlese |  |  |  |  |
| Easterand.er | ${ }^{35}$ | 14 | ${ }_{1}^{1.7}$ | 0.4 |
| Southern ${ }_{\text {Southersern }}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | 17 | 4.1 | -0.6 |
| Midand North-Midiand $\% .: \%$ | ${ }_{4}^{61}$ | 遃 28 | 5.0 | \% |
| Eastand West Ridings | 保 65 | ${ }_{69}^{29}$ | 7.8 6.2 | \% 8 |
| North-western ${ }^{\text {Nata }}$ | ${ }_{54}$ | 19 | 7.4 | 0.5 |
|  |  | 43 18 | 6.4 | ${ }^{1.1}$ |
| Tota, 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 efmales absent owing to sickness The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury he corresponding figures for absences owing to industria.
were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for females.

Winstry of Labour Gazette. April, 195

## Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-
ments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.
Technical and Scientific Registe
The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on
national basis from Almack House a national basis from Almack Revister operates centrally
James's Square, London, S.W. 1 (Teleophone number, Stret,
Thafal Jamess's Square, London, S.W. 1 (Telephone number, Trafalga
7o20), but it also has a rerpesentative at the Scontish Appointment
Ofice Offic, 450 Sauchies all Street, Glasgow, C. 2 (Telephone number,
Glasgow Douglas 7161 ). The Register, which is as of members of the e professions concerned, provides a placing and
advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemist advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (othe
than pharmacists), metallurgists agriaculturists, biologists and
other scientists, professional envineers. other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, , own
planners, estate agens and valuers. The qualification for enroment
is in general a university degree or membershi of planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualitication for enrolment
is in general a univerity degree or membersip of the appoppriate
professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained 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 anc
Scientific Register at 15 th March was $4,597^{*}$; this figure included Scientitic Register at 15 th March was $4,597^{* *}$ this figure include
3,475 registrants who were already in work but desired a change
of employment, and 1,122 registrants who were of employment, and 1,122 registrants who were unemployed. The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etce., , between 16th
February and 15th March (4 weeks) are shown below. Vacancies outstanding at 16th February
notified during period
filled during period
ancelled or withdrawn
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 Appointment
Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Oofice in Mandhester borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Waress aund the
Soctish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole
of Scotland.
The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments
offices at 1 Sth March Mas $15,094+$ consisisg of 13,68 men and
1,414 women. The registrants included 6,045 men 1,414 women. The registrants included 6,045 men and 687 women
who were whilly unemployed. The remaining 7,635 men and
727 women were, at the time of their 727 women were, anthp time of their regisisration, in employment
but seeking other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unnsuitable hasing regard to their
qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each

| Appointments | Wholly Unemployd |  | In Employment |  | Totalt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women |  |
| London | $\begin{aligned} \hline, 639 \\ \hline, 697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 545 \\ & 825 \\ & 82 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,582 \\ 2,162 \\ \hline 192 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 483 \\ & \hline 34 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{10,299 \\ \text { and } 2,55}}{1,550}$ |
| Total | ${ }_{6}^{6} 045$ | 687 | 7,63 | 727 | 15,094 |

During the period 16 th February to 15 th March, 1954, there
were new registrations by 1,153 men and 180 women, and in the were new registrations by 1,153 men and 180 women, and in the
same priood the registrations of 1,388 men and 273 women were
withdrawn. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than
those for nurses and midwwives), notified, filled, etco., between
16th February and 15th March. 16th February and 15th March.
Vacancies outstanding at 16th February
outstanding at 16th February
notified during period.
cancelled or withrawn during period
filled during period $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Men } \ddagger \\ 1,868 & \text { Women } \\ 175\end{array}$ filled during period
unfilled at 15 th March $\begin{array}{cc} & \\ \text { Menf } & \text { Women } \\ 1,868 & 175 \\ 666 & 83 \\ 370 & 37 \\ 198 & 38 \\ & 38\end{array}$ Figures of vacancies outstanding and of registrants at 15 th March
for certain selected professions and occupations are given on the next page.
*This figure includese 43 reristrants who were alo registered at Appointments
Ofices and 202 unemployed degistrants who were also regesisered at Employment
 $\stackrel{+}{\ddagger} \ddagger$

Ministry of Labour Gazette, April, 1954
FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
 number of pe
March, 1954 .
These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general These figures do not indicate any material changes in the general
 occupation the number
number of registrants.

The existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the
same time of unfliled vacancies and vaialiabe applicantsin het same same time of uniiled vacancies and avaliable applicants in the same
occuaptional group is to expecte. Some of the vacancies will
have been notified and some of the applicants will have become
 also, within most of the occuuational groups there is room for some
difference between the qualificitions and experience an employe
is looking for and those possessed by the applicants. 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 applicants are often in different part.
and a proportion of the registrants are immobile.

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



## 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
COMMERCIAL TREATIES
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS
EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS
OPENINGS FOR TRADE
TARIFFS
Information on these subjects is regularly supplied by the world-wide organisation of the British Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Service.
Other regular features include statistical tables analysed to show the trends of production, trade and commerce
Special sections of industry and commerce are regularly the subject of up-to-date informative articles, and valuable special supplements (such as those containing the preliminary analysis of the Census of Production) are supplied free to subscribers.

> 9d. weekly
> (By post 11d.)

Annual Subscription 45s. 0d. net.
Specimen number free
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses shown on p. 147

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February



 books. Figures for output per man-shift and percentage absenteeism
have, in seneral, been only slighty affected. To fo facilitate compari-


 Tanuary, and 76,800 for the four weeks ended 28 th February 1953 .
Th Febtar numbers who were effectively employed* were 68,900
in February, 639,40 (revised figure) in January, and 643,100 in in February, 639,400 (revised figure) in January, and 643,100 in
February
absent for any
, these absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any
week. The Tabele below show the numbers of wagearners on
the colliery books in the various Divisions in February together


| Divisiont |  |  | Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$compared with the average for |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | g. g , 4 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { weeks ended } \\ \text { 28th Februarry, } \\ 1953 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  & 800 \\ \hline & \begin{aligned} & 8,100 \\ & \hline 900 \\ & \hline 900 \\ & \hline \cdots, 00 \\ & \hline 1,400 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 100 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 625,20 | + 1,400 | 7,100 |
|  |  | 83,800 | + 200 |  |
|  |  | 09,000 | 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 while the total number of persons whe left the industry wed abo 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 . <br> The average nom. <br> The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face 竍 in January, and 5.04 in February, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were $5 \cdot 48,5 \cdot 47$ and -39. <br> 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 <br>  reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of nonmappearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances. |  |  |  |  |
| bsence Percentage (five-day week) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ry, 1954 | aary, 1954 | bbua |
|  |  | 9.08 9.67 | ${ }_{9}^{4.92}$ | ¢. ${ }_{\text {6. }}^{\text {106 }}$ |
| Yountary |  | 9.969 ${ }^{3.95}$ | c. 3.86 | 4.77 9.38 |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 26$
tons in February, compared with 3.24 tons in the previous month 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 ,


## Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA
According to information received by the Commonwealth
Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employ Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed
in factories in December, 1953 , was 0.4 per cent. higher than in the in factories in December, 1935 , was 0.4 per cent. higher than in the
previous month and $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. higher than in December, 1952 . CANADA
Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from service indicicate that the total number of workpeople in employmen
at ist January, in the establishments covered by the return wa at ist January, in the establishments covered by the returns, wa
$3 \cdot 2$ per cent. lowe than at the beginning of the previous month
and $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. lower than at 1 st Janyary and 2.5 per cent. Iower than at 1st January, 1953 . The number
of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1 st January was 2.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous
month and 2.8 per cent. lower than at ist January, 1953 .

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show
that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industrie (including railway worrshoms) were 328,273 in October, 1953
compared with 326,691 Octobere, with2. Correspondine previous comonth and 321,636 in
ment of Mines for emporment in oepart
matrof mines ment of Mines for enmloyment in the mining industry, excluding
quarries, were $495,375,490$, ,954 and 505,769 . The numbers of
persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment
Exxhanges as unemployed were 12,142 at the end of October
compared with 12138 at 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 The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners
in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in
January is estimated by te teparment of Labor to have been
aproxinatly January is estimated by the Department of Lator to have been
approximatly $47,76,000$ The the 4.0 per cent. lower than
the (revised) ifigure for the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. lower the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. lower
than for January, 1935. The index figure of wageeanners
temployment in manuacturing industries (revised series, bas employment in manufacturing industries (revised seriess, base
$1147-9=100$ ) showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in January,

1. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6.4 per cent. 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. The
estimated numbers derived from the old sample were $2,359,000$ compared with h $1,850,000$ 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
 In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Empolyment Exchanges at 27 th March was 73,83 , compared
with 77,655 at 20ath February and 85,541 at 28 th 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 unemploy with a previous history of employment and the remainder wer young persons, etc., registering for f
persons seeking other employment.

NETHERLANDS
The number of persons wholly unemployed at 28 th February,
including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 111,312 , compared with 132,29 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number
of persons included in the total who were employed on relief worl was 22,401 at 28 th February, compared with 22,511 (revised figure) at 31st January.

SPAIN The number of persons registered as unemployed was 19,052 at
the end of December, 1953 , compared with 1188885 at he hend of the
previous month and 105,907 at the end of December, 1952 .

## SWITZERLAND

 The number of registered applicants for employment at the endof January who were wholly unemployed was 15,8900 or 10.6 pe
thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices thousan of the employed popuation (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

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES
Changes in March
In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the
changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation changes in the rates or wages reported to have come into operation
in the United Kindom during March resulted in a a agreage
increase estimated at approximately $£ 180$, ooo in the weekly full-
 motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, operating staft in municipal
tramway, tronleybus and omibus undertakings and company
owned motor omnibus undertakings and workers in the retail tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and company
owned motor omnibus undertatains, and workers in the retail
multiple grocery and provions trade others reciving increses
included workers employed in the electrical contracting industry, a incluced workers employed in the electrical contracting industry, a
section of the heavy chemical industry, arriculure in Northern
Ireland, the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, and the fire
 rates were increased by 2 d . an hour for men and 1 d. f. for women.
There was an increase of 3s. a week for the operating staf employed
outside the London area by municipal tramway, trolleybus and outside the London area by municipal tramway, trolleybus and
ommiubs undertakings and company onned motor omnibus under-
takings. In the retail multiple grocery takings. In the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade there
were increases in the minimum rates of 3s. to 65 a a week, according were increases ile her mirs and of s. s. to 4s. for female workers.
to age, for male
In the electrical cons In the electrical contracting industry there were increases in
basic or standard
far ates of 2 d an hour for ourneymen and of tid.
In for adult mates. In a section of the heavy chemicals industry
there was an increase in basic time rates of 1 d. an hour for men there was an increase in basic time rates of 1 dd. an hour for men
and women, other than crattsmen and semi-skiled men on main-
tenance work. Men employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland and women, other than crattsmen and semi-skilled men on main-
tenance work, Men employed in argiciluture in Northenn Ireland
had an increase in the minimum time rates of 7 S . a week. In the
 than lorry drivers. In the fire services there were increases of
7. 6 a . week for friremen, leading firemen and sub-officers or
section leaders, of $£ 25$ a year for other male officers, section leaders, of $£ 25$ a year for other male officers, ond of $£ 20$
for firewomen 20 years or over, leading firewomen and senior
leading firewomen. leading firewomen. Of the total increase of $£ 180,000$, about $£ 66,000$ resulted from Of the total increase of $£ 180,000$, about $£ 66,000$ resulted from
arbitration awards, about t 57,000 was the eresult 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 thei direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their
representative sand the remiander 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 Unite 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. and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

| Industry Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculure, Forestry, Fising | ${ }_{\text {395,000 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,00 \\ 118,5000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Treatment of Non-metalilierous Mining Pro. | 20,500 | 2,800 |
| Chemicals and Alilied Trades | 103,000 | 24,900 |
| (enteat | $\stackrel{6}{6,000}$ | 1, 1,100 |
| Metales Goods not eisiswhere specififed | 48,000 | come |
| Iexater, Leàther G̈oods äd Für | 28,500 | cisi, |
| ${ }_{\text {coind }}$ Fooding Drink and Tiobacaio | 91,000 | 19,5 |
| Manuractures of Wood and Cori | 4,00 | 6.8000 |
| her Manuacturng Indus | , 30,5 | 14,3020 |
|  |  | 214,500 |
| Stioutive Iraseas |  |  |
| Total | 3,401,000 | 821,100 |


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 Or LABOUR, 1sT OCTOBRR, 1952," on which details for that date are given.)

| Industry |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chirb } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { fofiok } \\ \text { fifer } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | Northern Ireland.. | 1 Mar. | Male. workers employed in arriculturee (other than those agriculure (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills) | Increases of 7 s. a week in minimum time rates for workers 2 y years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workerss. Minimum time rates anter change for men 21 years and over 106s. to 113s, a week, according to district.f. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Mining and } \\ \text { Quarrying }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cleveland } \\ \text { C7 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Surface workers and employed inground about ironstone mines |  |
|  | Cheshire | 8 Mar. | Men, youths, boys, women and giris employed in salt works |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Asbestos Cement } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { ctict }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (32) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { weenk } \\ \text { coming } \\ 7 \text { Mar. }}}{\substack{\text { Mar }}}$ | Male workers | Increases in differential rates of $\frac{7 d}{}$ an hour for men employed in Grade 1 occupations, of 1d. for those in Grade 2 , and of 1 dd. 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 <br>  3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 3d. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Glass Container } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pasp forid } \\ & \text { oflowing } \\ & 10 \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | Shift workers | Increase of td. an hour in shift allowances. Shift allowances after change <br>  other shif systems 4 setis of workers 3 d . |
| $\pm \substack{\text { Chemicals, etcr, } \\ \text { Manufacture }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\ \text { (certain ifms) } \\ \text { (35) }}}{\text { ir }}$ | 22 Mar. |  | Increases of $1 \frac{1}{d}$ d. an hour in basic time rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of cer. for younger workers; existing piecework prices cent. for female workers. 21 and over, with appropriate additions for 5 per juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers: male labourers 21 <br>  at 20 ; women 21 and over (emple 1 s . at 15 , rising to 2 s . 1 d . at 20 . |

[^1]



DISPUTES IN MARCH
The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial
disputes in the United Kingom, reported to
 began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that
month. The approximate number of workers involved during
March in these e23 stopapases. including workers thrown out or
Mork it the establishment where the sto work at the establishments where the stoppases occurred, though
not themelves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about
46,000 The agregate number of working dys lost during March 46,000 . The aggregate number of working days los
at the establishments concerned was nearly 170,000 .
The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries
stoppages of work in March due to industrial disputes :-
Index of Rates of Wages

| month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in month to month, in the level or full-time weekiy rass on |  | Men | Wome | Juvenies | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken a 100 . The industries |  | 103 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| 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 | Dece | 107 | 109 | 110 | 107 |
| dilective agreements between organisations of employers and | ${ }^{1949}$ Decen | 109 | 112 | 113 | 109 |
| increases in the various industries are combined in accordanc | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1950}$ De | 113 | 116 | 118 |  |
| with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the |  |  |  |  |  |
| (tatel wages bill in 1946. The index does not reffect changes in |  | 125 | 130 | ${ }^{32}$ |  |
| piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction | ${ }^{1952}$ December | 132 | 138 | 143 | 134 |
| of new machinery, etc.* | 1933 |  |  |  |  |
| Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion | June | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ +136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1414 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 149 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| in the current figures. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The figures, on the basis of 30 th June, $1947=100$, are shown in the next column. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jubuary } \\ & \text { Fabryary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1433 \\ & 144 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | (139 |




## PUMPS <br> HAND \& POWER

for
THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS

"LANGDEX"

"ROTAN" PORTABLE


ADVIICE Frealy given on any
PUMPING Pro
PLEM

JOBSON \& BECKWITH LT?.
ngineers and Manufacturers
62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.I

- $\star$

Phones: WATerloo
Telegrams : " JOBECLIM, SEDIST, LONDON
especting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 500 workers, on quenstions of tradte ; anion priniciecte. One stiveppage,
directly involving 700 workers, was in support of workers involved directly involving ${ }^{\text {in another dispute. }}$

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF -
The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
all stoppages of work through industrial disuites in the United all stoppages of work throunh induststial disupses in in the Unitries of
Kingdom in the first three months of 1954 and 1953 :-


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

Of the 214 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in
Oarch, 13 directly involving 4.400 workers, arose out of demands March, 13 , directly invol adv 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 respectin the emple empoymecty of particular classes or
persons : 86 , directly involving 15,100 workers, on other questions

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MARCH


[^2]U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 16th MARCH, 1954 ALL ITEMS ( 17 th June, $1947=100$ ) ... 141 At 16th March, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at
17th June, $1947=100$, compared with 140 at 16 th February and
with 140 at 17 th March, 1953. with 140 at 17 th March, 1953 .
The rise th the ind during month was due mainl to
increases in the prices of butter, cheese, eggs, tea, potatoes, tomatoes and cooking apples.
The interim index 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 services entering intorage the exee of pritices of the commodities and
households in the United Kinditere of the reat majority
this kind o households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices or
this kind it based on the price movements of a arge and
representative selection of goods and services. The index is representative selection of goods and services. The index is a
measurement of priec changs only and doos not reflet change in
expenditure resting from variations in the nature and quantities
of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price expenditure resulting from variations in the nat rurfect chand quangsitites
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 inven quantities, although certain changes
in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1955. Step are
taken to ensure that, so for as possible, the index figures reflect taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figgres reffect
real changes in price levels but not changes in the prics quoted
which ane atributable solely to variations in the quality of the
items on sale. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage
form, the average elevel of prices at the base date being represented Yorm, the average level of prices at the base date being represented
by 100. Some goods and services are relatively tuch
than othere eimportant
and
 as index numbers with prices at 15 th 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
(19s0) valued at at valued at the prices ruling in January,

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 16 th March, items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 16 th March,
1954, on the basis 15 Ith January, $1952=10$, together with the
relative weights which have been used in combining the group relative weights which have been, used in
indices into a single "all items" index.

Grour Index Figurb for


PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH
The maximum permitted prices of butter and cheese were raised
by 4d. and 2 d . a 1 th., respectively, a from 21 st Ferbuary and the
maximum permitted prices of potatoes were raised by betwee td and $1 \frac{1}{2 d .}$ for 7 lbs., according to district and variety, on list March.
ast As a result the average price of butter rose by about 10 per cent. of cheese by about 8 per cent,. and of potatos by about 7 per cen
There evere also increases betwen 16 th
thebruary and
the average prices of egks, tomatoes, tea, cooking apples and the average prices of egse, tomatoses, tea, cooking apples and gree
vegetables.
offset by a reduction in in the avent the era e pricece of of thasese increases wa of rabbits. As a result of these the prices of many kinds of fish and
or the food group as a whole rose by almost 2 per level of of rices.
ond the adex figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at
Fuel and Light
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 increasess 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 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
16 th March, compared with 1II at 16 th. February.

Other Groups
In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing,
household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholit household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic prices during the month under review. The indee figures for these
groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 110, 96,96 , groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 110, 96,96
$100,110,101$ and 100 , respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54 ( 17 th June, $1947=100$ )
The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are
index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with
the level at 15 th January, 1952 , these later being taken as 100 .
Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated Before January, 1952 , the indox figures were calculuated on a diffirent
weighting basis and they showed the changes it the level of prices
compared with a level of 100 at 17 th Cune, 1947 , the date when the compared with a level of 100 at 17 th June, 1947, the edete or prices the
Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The all items
index numbers in the two series can be linked together however Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items"
index numbers in the two series cal ob linked together, however,
in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in order to produce a continuuus series of figures showing the change
in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of
the index, viz, 17 th Jume, 1947. Thus, at 16 th March, 1954, the " all items" figure in the new
series, with prices ar 1 Sth January, 1952 , taken as 100 , was 106.6 .
Tis sigure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15 th January
 for 1 16th March, 1954, comparable with all the indices published
for dates up 10 and including January, 1152, i.e., on the basis
17 th June, 1947 , taken as 100 . The calculation is as follows :-

All items index at 15 th January, 1952 ( 17 th
June, $1947=100)$
June, $1947=100$ )
All items index at 16 th
January, $1952=100$ )
$\therefore$ All items index at 16 th March, $195 \ddot{4}$ 132.5
106.6 $132.5 \times \frac{106 \cdot 6}{100}$ $=141 \cdot 2$ taken as 141 The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June,
1947, onvards with prices at 17 Jhune June, 1947 , taken as 100 . The
figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of each
month.


Retail Prices Overseas The Table below gives a summary of the latest information

| Conuty |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { nidx } \\ \text { Hext }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Meome | Yeat |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ |  |
| come |  |  | $\pm$ | =2.t |
|  |  | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | $\pm$ | $\ddagger$ |
| cosem | cisise | ${ }_{20}^{245}$ | =24 | - 6 |
|  | Auytiligis 100 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{10}$ | $=0.8$ |  |
| Comeme |  | ${ }_{1115}^{115}$ | ${ }_{+}^{\text {Novil }}$ | $\pm 0.2$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{39} 9$ | -2 |  |
|  |  |  | + + | +124 |
|  |  | 191: | -17 | + ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  |  | (12.1 | -4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Ministry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS
Contents of this Section
Fatal Industrial Accide
Industrial Diseases
Pase
143
143
Further Education and Trainin

Fatal Industrial Accidents The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United
Kingdom whoose deaths from accidents in the course of their
employment were reported in March was 118 , compared with Remployment were reported in March wwas 1188. compared wirth
114 in the previous month and 122 (revised figure), in March, 114 in the previous month and 122 (revised rigure), in Narch,
1953. In the case of samen employed in ships registered in the
United Kingdom, 38 fatal accidents were reported in March, United Kingdom, 38 fatal accidents were reported in March,
compared with 9 in the previous month and 54 in March, 1533 .
Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March,

Mines and Quarries* Mines and Quaa
Under Coal Mines Act
Underground .. Sudfaceround
Metalliferous Mines Metallife total, mines \& quarries
$\qquad$ Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot
tery and Glass Cery and Glass
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.
Metal Extracting
and Retal Conversion and Foundingersion and $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { Rolling Mills and Tube }\end{aligned}$ Rouking
Maninering, Locomotive
Enilding
Boilermaking, ett.
Railway and
Cartiages, Motor anway
Mor Othhar Vehicles and Air-
cratt Mantacture craft Manufacture
Shipbuilding
Other Shipbuiliaing
Other Metal Trade
Cotton Cotton
WOor, , Worsted, Shoddy
Other Textile Other Textile Manufacture
Textile Printing, Bleaching Textiud Pyining,
Tanning Cur Tanning, Currying, etc. .
Food and Drivk,
General Woodwork an General Woodwork
Faurniture
Paper, Printing, etc. Paper, Printing,
Ruber rades
Gas Works 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. |
| :---: | :---: |
| I. Coses | I. Cases-continued |
| Lead Poisoning | Epitheliomatous Uceration |
| (Skin Cancer) |  |

Operatives engaged in :
Operatives engaged in:
Electrric
Werct

## Pitch and Tar Mineral Oil

## Smelt Paint Other



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Toxic Anaemia } \begin{array}{c}
\text { Other Poison }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Toxic Anemema } \\
\text { Aniline Poisoning }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chromium Plating } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Dyeing and Finishing } \\
\text { Other Industries }
\end{array} \\
& \text { total } \\
& \text { Total, Cases } \\
& \text { II. Deaths } \\
& \text { Epitheliomatous Ulceration } \\
& \text { Mineral Oil } \\
& \text { total }
\end{aligned}
$$



Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progess made under the Further
Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended



Industrial Rehabilitation







## AU FEU!

 NU-SWIFT?Serving mankind in more than 50
Countries, Nu-Swift are the World's countries, Nu-Swift are the World's
fastest and most reliable Fire NU-SWIFT LTD. ELLAND. YORKS
Every Ship of the Royin


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 awards, Nos. 501 to 51 n $^{*}$ Seven of the awards are
below; the others related to individual employers.
Award No Award No. 501, (2nd March).-Parties : Employers represented
by the Employers Sise of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood
Box, Packing Case and Wooden Continer Inder Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England
and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the
隹 Trade Union Side of the Council in their mployment. Claim. For certain increased national minimum wage rates in respect of
adult male workers other than labourer. $A$ ward
found that the clain the Tribunal adult male workers other than labourers,
found that the claim had not been estalished.
Award No. 5044 (12th March).-Parties : Members of the North
East Coast Fishing Vessel Owners Association Limitited, and
nembers of the Transport and General mployment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a
emple application by the employers for a revision of the arrangements for
payment to crews when vessels are in harbour Avard: 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 Limitited, and
members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their
employment. Matter in dispute : The dispute arose employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of an
application by the torrers concerned that the employers should be
responsible for victualling the fishing vessels as against the method responsible for victualling the fishing vessels as against the method
by which the crews supply their
awarded with effect from the beginning of. Awerr the first full pay puanal perio in Apdil, 1954 , that the the employenning should the fre fusponsible for
victualling victualling the fishing vessels and that the present basic rates of paa
of the workers concerned should be reduced by 3s. a day. Award No. 507 ( 16 th March).-Parties. Members of the British
Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation, and members of the Society of Lithographic Artrists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers
in their employment. Claim? That the diferential in their employment. Claim. That the differential for lithographic
artists in tin printing should be increased from 7s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. artists in tin printing should be increased from 7. F . Cd. to 13 s . 6 d . a
week above mhe minimum rates for litho graphhic artists in the paper
printing industry. Award : The Tribunal printing industry. Award. The Tribunal awarded the paper
minimum rates of wages for lithographic artists in tin printing
should he tos should be ins. 6 d a week above the appraphic artatists in in tin printing
wages for lith wages for lithographic artists agreed upon between the Brestish Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers.
Award No. 512 (23rd March)- Parties : Members of the Motor Award No. 512 (23rd March).-Parties: Members of the Motor
Agents Association Liinited which forms the Employers Side of
the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail 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 Claim. For a substantial of increase in wagei in rates. Ampory. The
Tribunal awarded increases in Tribunal awarded increases in the minimum rates of wages of 2 d .
an hour for men and 1d. an hour for women, with proportionate
increases for junior workers.
 Employers' Side of the West of England Joint Industrial Council
for the Woollen and Worsted Thates and for the Woollen and Worsted Trades, and members of the trade
unions represented on the rrade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 10 os a week for all aduilt time rates and the group minimum averatae piecer rates of of 4 s . a
wwek
wfor men and 3 s . a week for women, with proportionate increases Award No. 514 (29th March).-Parties : Employers represented
by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the
Whitley Councils for the Health Servics (Great Rritain), and
members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Side members of the trade unions represented by the Trade Union Sind Side
of the Council in theeir employment.
worker should be defined as being a worker sould 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 1080, a summary of which is given in the next column.
*See footnote* in sccond column on page 147,

Award No. 1080 (23rd March).-Parties: Certain members
represented on the Employers' Side Cinema and. Theatre Industry (Northern Ireland) and certa members of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine
Employees. Claim. On behalf of all employees covered by the
Wages and Conditions. Wages and Conditions Agreement and including cinem by tafe
workers., that (1) the weekly wage of all cmployees ith wage rates
of $£ 6$ and under be increased by 20 per cent
 wage of all employeses with wage rates of over $£ 6$ be increased by
15 per cent., the wages of part-time employes. includig. cleaness,
to be increased in proportion ; (2) the hours of the working week, Monday to Saturday inctlion ; (2) the hours of the working week,
employees and 44 hours a week for all mours a week for all female
endoyes : (3) all full employees and 44 hours a week for all male employees; ; (3) all full-
time employees shall have one full day of each working week
(4) the hours of the working day from starting time ito 4) the hours of the working day, from starting time to finishing
ime, including meal breaks, shall not be spread over a longe
period than 10 hours. time, including meal breaks, shall not be spread over a longer
periot than 10 hours.
established and hile

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 it indivial employers.
Award No. 2499 (4th March).-Parties : The Trade Union Side
Award No. 2499 (4th March).-Parties: The Trade Union Side
and the Oficial Side or the Shipuuiligng Trades' Joint Council
Claim: That craftsmen employed Claim: That craftsmen employed on Survey of Stores duties should
receive a responsibility allowance in addition to the basic dated rate of their trade, the allowance to be in accordance with the
dollowing scale ollowing scale: :-On appointment 30s. a week, then by annual
increments of 6 a a week to a maximum of 6 s. a week. Award
 he 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 (se the
issuo
follows this GAzTrTf for January, 1945, page 17 ) should be revised as

 first full pay perion following to the datato of the amard. The The remuinera
tion of mechanics at present on Survey of Stores to be adiuste ion of mechanics at present on Survey of Stores to be adjusted
it acordance with the provisions of the foregoing award as though in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing award as though
it had been in operation at the date of ther appointents to the
staft, but otherwise the award should not have retrospective effect. Award No. 2500 (26th March).-Parties: The Employeess Side
and the Employers Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional For an increase in the rate of pay of Pilot Officers emple Claim British Aircways Corporations. Award. .The Court awarded the thet
(a) the annual salary scales for the following five ranks or grades of
.

 to be assimilated to the new salary scales on the "corresponding
points principle, "ce co the operation of the scales warded is not
in any circumstances to result in reducing the salary of any officer in any circumstances to result in reducing the salary of any onficer
in post $;$ (d) ferect to bo eviven to the award from the first full pay
period following the date of the award. It was agreed between the parties at of daily overreeseas and daily partien at the hearing that the question
is allowances for was no longer an issue for the Court in these proceedings and the Court made no
award thereon.

## 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 appointed under the Industrial
related to an individual undertaking.
Following an award in a difference between the two Sides of
the Joint Industrial Council for Slaughterhouses the Joint Industrial Council for Slaughterhouses in the Meat
Trade (see the issue of this GAzETTE for February, 1954, page 68), Trade (see the issue of this GAAETTE for February, 1954, page 68),
no setliement was reache on the second part of the claim dealing
with head and piece rates. During March the A with hear and piece rates. During March the Arbitrator awarded
that the rate of fs. .10... paid to slaughermen for killing and dressing
beasts and removing
 the adjustment of other rates in the schedule of piece rates in the
Agreement of 4th August, 1952, to conform with this award. The

Minstry of Labour Gazette. April, 1954
award was to have effect from the first full pay period following
21st December, 1953 .
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal
During March the Civili Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three
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 incresed salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The
Tribunal awarded :-(a) that the salary scales (London, male) Tribunal awaraed:- (a) Enaineer sand Allied Classes shall be :-
ot the Technical Works. Engining and
Grade IV $£ 430$ by $£ 15$ to $£ 460$ by $£ 20$ to $£ 855$ the minimum is
 linked to age 25 minus $\pm 20$ for each year below that age, star
who are recruited dirrect at ages above 25 , and who are qualified for
the full range of duties of the grade, will stat one increment above
the minimum for each year of age above 25 on entry but not




 provincial difierentation shanury, 1953 ; ; (d) that the " correspond-
shal have ffect from st st and
ing points ing 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
Professional Civil Servants, the Society of Technical Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with
retrospective effect. Avard. The Tribunal awarded $\begin{aligned} & \text { (a) that } \\ & \text { the salary scales (London, male) of the linked departmental classes }\end{aligned}$ retrospective effect. Award. The Tribunal awarded: (a) that
the salary scales (London, , Tale) of the linked departmental classes
of Draughtsmen (Architectural and Enginering) shall be

 e30 te 11,$180 ;$ (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial
differentiation shall apply $;($ ch that the above scales for the Leading
Draughtsman, Senior Draughtsman and Chief Draughtman grades Draughtsman, Senior Draughtsman and Chief Draughtsman grad fos
shall have effect rrom 1st tanuary, 1935 , and that the above cale for
the Draughtsman grade shall have effect from 1st Feruary, 153 ; the Draughtsman grade shall have effect from 1 st February, 1 lis3
(d) that the corresponding points." principle shall be applied is
the assimilation to the neww scoles of oftcers in post. (d) that the "corresponding points" " principle shall
the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 246 ( 13 th March). - Parties: The Institution of
Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Cliam: For
inceased salary scales with retrospective effect. Award: The

 normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply
(c) that the abve scales shall have effet from 11st Januar, 1ps3
(d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in解

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 proposals to the Minister oges 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
dand piecework basis time rates for mer Boot and Floor Polish (Great Britain). Proposal B.P.(40), dated
23r March, for fixing revised generai minimum time rates and
piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.
 Council (England and Wales).- Proposal R.N.T. (1) add ditional
26th March, for fixing minimum overime rates and and
payment for Sunday work for shop managers and shop manageresses payment for Sunday work for shop managers and shop manageresses
and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday
red and for amend
remuneration.
Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal P. (55),
dated 26th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers a nd piecework basis time rates for
female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays fenale workers and for am.
Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at
Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

## Wages Regulation Order

During March the Minister of Labour and National Service made -See footrote * in second column on page 147.
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)),
 prescribes revised general minimum thime rates, and rates on
pieceeork and systens of payment by results for male and female
workers.-See page 138. workers.-See page 138 .
The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages
Regulation Amendment) Order, 1954. S.I. 1994 No. 357 (M.(T7)),
 rescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages


Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

> 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
he proposals made by the Wages Council concerned The Baking Wages Council (Northern Irland) Wages Regulation
(No. 1) Order, 1954 (N.I. Bk. (N.178)), dated 30th March, and effective from 12 th April. This Order prescribes revised general
ninimum time rates for female workers employed in Area The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation
(No. 2) Order, 1954 (N.I. Bk.. (N.179)), dated 30th March, and effective from 12 th April. This Order prescribes revised general
minimum time rates for female workers employed in Area B.

* See footnote * in second column on page 147 .


NEW WAGES CONTROL METHOD


Saves Time and Clerical Labourwith 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 wages, with the same scap is ready for use with the recorded with the same accurate figures permanently 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.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
The Comissioner is a judicial authority independent of the
Ministry of Pensions and NAtional Insurance and appointed by


 of maintaining consistency of decisions. Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
may be made by In Insurance Officer, or by an association of whic he claimant is a member, or by ther claimanan anssociation of which
of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such the leave if the of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or wil
decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.
Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by In Insurance Officer, or by a person whose righ
to benefit is or may be under Aa be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose righ
to benefit is or may be, under the forth Schedule to the 1946 Act
affected by the decision, or by an association of which the affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant
or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No
appeal mea be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the
Commissioner. Remmissioner
Recent decis

## Decision No. R(U) 44/53 (24th November)

##  

Decision of the Commissioner
"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit for the
period from 28th harche
included, is disallowed. included, is disallowed.
The claimant's claim for unemployment benefit for the period the ground that she was dis ollowed availaby the local insurance officer on
tork and his decision was
nheld by the local tribunal "In my opinion that decision was clearly right. The claimant is 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 kent open during the holiday to pprovevide
neals for school children who otherwise would not obtain a midday meals for school children who otherwise would not obtain a midday
though she is notet und be ready for duty during holiday period
thy contractual oligigaion to though she is not under any contractual obligation too doay so. The The
period for which she llaimed benefit was a school Easter holiday.
She was paid no retainin fee for this perin
 at the labour exchange she stated on form U.I. 672 (Rev.) that the
type of employment he was prepard to accet was . Clerical.
meaals supervision or shop work. type o supployment she was prepared to accept was. Clerical
meal sume
available for work shop work She Saturday and that thated 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 Saturdays). She said that hper liminited were fouilaibitity wours (except
doe 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 offier was exceedingly remote and the chances of any employer
wishing to employ her on the conditions for which she stipulated wishing to emplo
were negligible.
"I 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 offered employment and refused it. This was a mitilstaken view.
While the refusal of evidence that the claimant is not available for employmment, it is by
no $m$ of no means necessary that such an offer should be be made in order to to
show that the claim to of the time of the officers of the employment exchange and possibly
of pros of prospective employers to to go throymught the forme of of posting a
claimant a situation which it is known she would not accent becaus it does not comply with the conditions for which not accept because has stipulated.
The claimant doe Weurdaimant does not produce any evidence that any employer
whild avail himself of her services for the limited period for which
 phe school holidiays but this occasional employsupent by a s sining
the
employer is no evidence of her availability within the meaning of employer is no evidence of her avaiability within the meaning of
section 11(2) of the National Insurance Act, , 946 . A A was stated
in Decision R(U) $12 / 52$, in order to prove that he is available for in Decision R(U) $12 / 52$, in order to prove, that he is avaiiable for
employment in an employed contributor's employment the claimant empst show that he in abbe and willing to work in such employment
mun conditions and for hours simir to 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 efficer's se that this condition is not fuifilled in her case. I I must
exchange exchange that this condition
dismiss the claimant's appeal.




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

Decision of the Commissioner
"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving
unemployment benefit from 28th July to 16 h August, 1953 . he appeal of the claimant' association is whether the claimant had good cause for not making
claim for unemployment benefit between 28 th July and 16 th Augist, 1953
.The undisputed reason why the claimant did not make her national insurance prearcribed from time was employer she had that not receeived her claiming
hree weets' salary in lieu of notice. When before the local 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 thatshe made her claim for unemployment benefit as soon and she found that it
was unlikely that she would receive the three weeks' salary in lieu was unikely that she would receive the three weeks salary in ileu
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 wrong for her to have made a claim when she was expecting to
receive a payment of salary in lieu of notice. I a aree with the
claimant's association for it is evident that the claimant had a recive a paysechation sar it is evident that the claimant had a
claimants associan
reasonaboe expectation that she would recive wages in lieu of
notice or cor reasonable expectation that she would receive wages in lieu of
notice,or compensation for losso of remuneration, and the fact that
she did not succeed in getting it from her late employer affords no notice, or compensation fort loss of remuneration, ano dhe fact tid no
she did not suceeced in geting it from her Iate employer afford not
reaso for doubting that the claimant believed that she was not
ruempoted reason for doubting that the claimant believed that she was not
unemployed in respect of the three weeks following the ermination
of her employment. As soon as the claimant realised that she of her employment. As soon as the claimant reeilised that she
could not hope to obtain anything from the employer she lost no "The insurance officer who beist.
time in makin her clain
"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 amployed contributor's employment (See
paragraph (1) of Part II of the second Schemule to the
 National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I.
1944 No. 1041 , hhich Schedule was added to the said Regulations
by regulation 3 of the Nationa Insurane (Claims and Payment) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [Is.I. 1 1952 No. 1207].) That she
was unemployed during the relevant period is now not open to doubt as is evident from the factevant that seriod was is iven notice and has
received no wages in lieu thereof. Further, I am satisfied that she received no wages in lieu thereof. Further, I am satisficd that she
was available for employment throughout he period. I allow the
appeal of the claimant's association."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAzErTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments, relating o omaters with whibch
the Minitry mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters, with which
the Ministry of tabur and National sevvice are concraned. either
directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory
 Instruments. The list also includes certain reguations, etc.,
putbilihed in the series of Statutory Rules and orders of Northern
Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in
previous issues of the GAzETTE. The price of each Instrument,
etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2 d. net ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ d. post free).



 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 389 ; price 4 d . net, 5 thd. post free), dated
25th March. These Orders were made by thin Minister of Labour
and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.-See page 145.
 (Farm Institutes) Order, iss4 (S.S. 1954 No. 301 .. These Orders
were made on 1 tht March by the Minister of Education under the
Education Act 1944 The the were made on Sth 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 the remumeration paid to teachers employed in primary and
secondary shools and in Farm Institutes by Local Eucation
Authorities as from 1st April, 1954, is in accordance with the secondary schools and in Farm Institutes by Local Education
Authorites as from Ist Apri, 1954, is in accordance with the
recommendations submitted to the Minister by the Burnham 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,

 Regulations were made on 117th March by (i) the Secretary of State
for Home Afrir aid (ii) the Secretary of State for Scotland,
under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They came into operation on under the Fire Services Act 1 . 1977 . They came into operation on
19th March and amend the Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of
Strves Service) Regulations, 1948, and the Fire Services (Conditions of
Service (SSorand Regalations, 194 . They provide for increases
in the pay of specified members of the Fire Services.- See page 139. in the pay of specified members of the Fire Services.- See page 139.
The Probation Rules, 1954 (.S.I. 1544 No. 333 ( (..3); ; price 3d.
net 4 . The Probation Rules, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 333 (L.3); price 3d.
net, 4to post free), made on 17h March by the secretary of State
for Home Affairs under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The Rules, Torich came itairs underartion on Int At Aprili, amend the Probation Rules,
1949, to 1952, by increasing the salaries of probation officers by 1949 to 1952, by increasing the salaries of probation officers by
E 25 a year.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of
Claims and Ouestions) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1 ost (S.I. 1954
No. S52, ( made on 22nd March by the Minister Pensions and
National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial National Insue on 22 nd March by the Minister the National Insurance (Industrial
Injuries) Acts, 1946 and le953.-See page 122 . The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation
(Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1554 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Ireland


 These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and Nationai
Insuranee under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),
1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZFTIE, page 108).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net ; those in brackets include postage. - $A$. $\mathrm{Acidents.-How} \mathrm{They} \mathrm{Happen} \mathrm{and} \mathrm{How} \mathrm{to} \mathrm{Prevent} \mathrm{Them} \mathrm{at}$
Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering


 Civil Service.- Staffs employed in Government Departments. ments on ist April, 1954. Cmd. 9096. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d.
(4d.).
Economic Economic Survey. EConomic Survey, 1954. Cmd. 9108. H.M.
Trasury. Price 1s. 6 . (1s. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d.).- See page 118.
National

 National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund,
the Industral Inuiris Fund and the Notional Insurance (EEisting
Pensioners) Fund, for the vear ended 31 31t March, 1953; together
 Insurance Act, 194. Fourth Interim Report by the Goverrmant
Atcuary for the year ended 31st March, 1953. H.C. 127. Price 4d.
(5zd.).-See page 123. Scotand-(i) Reports of the Department of Health for Scotland
and the Scottish Health Services Council,, 1953. Com. 9107 .
and
 page 120. Security-(i) European Interim Agreement on Social
Security
Sether than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors
(with Protocol) Paris Dermer 11 th, 1953 Cmd 9098 . Price
 Security Schemes relating to old Aere, Invalidity and Survivars
(with Protocol), Paris, December 11th, 1953. Cmd. 9099. Price 1s.
(1s. 1td) (11. 1 $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.)


## NOTICE <br> SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 19s. 6 d .
All communinations concerning subscriptions and sales
of this GAzFTE should be addressed to H.M Stationery of this GAZETrTe should be addressed to H.M. Stationery
office at any of the following addresses : York House, Ofice at any of the following addresses: York House
Kinsway, London, W.C.2; ${ }^{43}$ Oxford
Otreet
 $3 ; 1$ St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
Bristol, $1 ; 80$ Chichester Street, Belfast. Communications with regrard, to the contents of the
GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, GAZETTR should be addressed to the Director of Statistics,
Ministry of Labour and National Servic, Orhanage
Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.$)$ DVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements
in the GAzFTE should be addressed to the Director of
Publication Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertiserent
Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Vladuct, London,
E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876 , extensions 147 and 148.) The Government accept no responsibility for any of
the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion
of any particular advertisment is no guaranteo that
the goods or services avvertised therein have received official approval.
Printed and $\begin{gathered}\text { Cruwn Copyright Reserved } \\ \text { Printed in Great Britain }\end{gathered}$ STATIONERY Office

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CKOTRE, EYC.
RED BRIDEE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD. BOLTON (LANCS) \& LONDON Manufacturers of High-class
BOOK CLOTHS \& TRACING CLOTHS London : Holb. 3268

Bolton 279
CHERNMNG CLOTRS

## CLEANING CLOTHS

Cleaning Cloths of various kinds, Sponge Cloths,
Dorset Scourers, Universals, All White Dish
Cloths, Twill Scourer-Cloths in gross or on
Rolls. Yarn Spun and Cloths manufactured entirely on our own premises.
WILD \& CO.,
MOSS MILLS, HEYWOOD, LANCS.
Telephone No. 6207.
Telegraphic Address: " SPINNERS "

## PRP胃蕅

CALDWELL'S PAPER MBLL CO. Ltd. Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. Telephone No. : 1 Inverkeithing. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing." Tub-sized: Air-dried Telephone No.: 1 Extra Strong Ledgerke. Writhing. Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized : Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings,
Printings,
Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers Glated Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parch-
ment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.


## EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd. RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS Telo and ENAMELLING PAPERS
Telophone
Radcliffe $2284-2285$ "Telegrams SULPHTE RADCLIFFE."
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEENDON STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS. Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 \& 7 . Telegrams : TURNERS BELMONT LANCS. M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed
Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges. London Agents : Johnston Horsburgh \& Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C. 4 Phone: Central 3636

SMEES, FTC.
SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES
 WEST BROMWICH
Telegrams : "SAFES, WEst Bromwich," Telephone : 122 W.B.


## TOWEIS RND DUSTERS

## TURKISH TOWELS

(whitr, grey \& fancy)
BATH BLANKETS, TERRY, CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS, HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING

WM. R. REE LTD.
Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

SURGEARE DRESSINGS

## CARUS of DARWEN

manufacturers of
SURGICAL DRESSINGS


## All Kinds of SURGICAL DRESSINGS

 Established 1839ROBINSON \& SONS Ltd.,
Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD and King's Bourne House,
229-231 High Holborn, LO ND O N, w.c.I
Telephone No. 2105. Telegraphic Address "Staglint, Chesterfield."

EYEIETS


## PRINTRING TNES

PRINTING INKS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, MATERIALS and GRAINING MACHINES
RRANK HORSELL \& CO. Ltd. 33 Victoria Road, LEEDS II

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

 required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3
[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    
    under review are provisinal and

    + Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

