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### Age and Regional Analysis of Employed Persons

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed by industry, are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of national insurance cards. The figures for end-May, 1953, were published in the February, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups (under and over 18) for which there are different rates of contributions. The insurance cards of persons aged 18 and over do not contain particulars of date of birth and it is, therefore, impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are recorded in the record sheets in the Records Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and arrangements have been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the record sheets in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed

The method of selecting the sample, which is designed to represent 1 per cent. of the total number of employees, was described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223). The estimates based on the sample are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in all statistics based on sampling procedures. For instance, the number of male employees aged 30 at May, 1953, is shown in the Table in the next column as 323,000, this being the estimate (to the nearest thousand) resulting from the sampling procedure used. The true figure, which could be found only by a complete count, might not be exactly 323,000, but calculations show that the chance of the true figure being outside the range 312,000 to 334,000 is only one in twenty. The corresponding range for the estimate of 150,000 female employees aged 44 would be 142,000 to 158,000, and for the estimate of 20,000 female employees aged 66, 17,000 to 23,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, i.e., employers and workers on their own account ages at the signal of the result of the count o

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and workers on their own account are not included. The figures cover all classes of employees, with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services, and they include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

### General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services (excluding the Armed Forces and Women's Services) in Great Britain at end-May, 1953.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain, End-May, 1953 (Thousa

		Little 1714	,, 1,00	(11	iousands)
Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1953	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End- May, 1953	Males	Females
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	180 243 261 164 124 196 226 237 272 292 306 311 316 324 322 323 346 370 359 252 246 272 292 303 318 319 301 325	173 241 278 275 258 240 237 222 201 185 168 152 144 134 135 126 136 140 157 102 101 118 130 140 139 148 138 148 148	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 and over Total, Aged 15 and over	323 319 312 303 304 297 292 281 268 257 233 223 214 205 194 185 187 179 163 146 146 97 82 65 54 49 190 190 113,720	150 149 145 148 135 138 133 120 118 117 109 100 96 90 84 84 60 45 37 34 33 22 20 15 12 43

Reference has been made in previous articles in this series to various factors which account for differences between the numbers in the various age-groups. Call-up for service in H.M. Forces, for example, accounts for the relatively low number of men in the 18, 19 and 20 classes, while the wide variations in the age-range 31 to 36 in the preceding Table are due mainly to changes in the birth-rate during and after the 1914–18 war.

Age-analyses have now been obtained for four consecutive years and it is, therefore, possible to examine in detail the growth or decline of the numbers in particular age-classes. For example, it is of interest to note the growth of the employee population between the ages of 15 and 18. The following figures show the progressive additions to the numbers of employees from the young persons who were aged 15 and under 16 at May, 1950, and May, 1951, respectively: respectively :-

							Boys	Girls	
Number	aged	15	at	May,	1950		177,000	174,000	
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	1951		250,000	244,000	
•,	,,	17	,,	,,	1952	active.	270,000	279,000	
Number	aged	15	at	May,	1951		171,000	166,000	
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	1952	2.	235,000	245,000	
,,	,,	17	,,	,,	1953		261,000	278,000	

The figures provide an indication of the extent to which entry into employment was delayed after the minimum age for leaving school. Among boys, the number of employees aged 17, both in 1952 and in 1953, was about 90,000 higher than the number aged 15 two years earlier, while among girls the corresponding excess was well over 100,000 in both years.

The effect of normal call-up of men for the Forces at 18 and their return to civil employment at 20, together with the corresponding movements at a later age of men who had been given deferment to complete apprenticeships, etc., can be seen by comparing the numbers in the same age-classes in the four consecutive years (i.e., the number aged 20 in one year with the number aged 19 a year earlier and the number aged 18 two years earlier, etc.).

A similar comparison shows the depletion of the numbers of employees in the middle and upper age-groups during the three years 1950–1953. The figures for men who were aged 45 and over in 1950 and 48 and over in 1953 are as follows:—

Age-group (At May,	Number aged 45 and over	Number aged 48 and over			
1950)	in 1950	in 1953	Number	Per cent.	
45-49	 1,478,000	1,442,000	- 36,000	21/2	
50-54	 1,181,000	1,132,000	- 49,000	4	
55-59	 994,000	908,000	- 86,000	81/2	
60-61	 343,000	292,000	- 51,000	15	
62–64	 434,000	247,000	-187,000	43	
65 and over	 486,000	293,000	-193,000	391	

In the age-groups under 62 the bulk of the reduction during the three years was due to deaths, the remainder being due to transfers to the self-employed class and retirements under pension schemes or owing to illness or other causes. The death rate rises steeply with advancing age, and the three-year rate of depletion, therefore, shows a rise from 2½ per cent. for the 45–49 age-group to 15 per cent. in the 60–61 class. The heavy additional depletion of the 62–64 class was due to the fact that these groups reached 65 years of age during the period and considerable numbers retired. (Comparison of the number aged 64 in each year with the number aged 65 in the following year suggests that the number who retired on reaching 65 during the three years was not far short of 100,000). The figures suggest that among men who were aged 65 and over in 1950 and had not retired, 60 per cent. were still working as employees three years later. three years was due to deaths, the remainder being due to transfers

between 1950 and 1953 and it is clear from a comparison of the annual figures that there was heavy additional recruitment of women from the middle and higher age-groups. The 1950 and 1953 figures for broad age-groups were as follows:—

Age-gro	pup		1950	1953	Increase or decrease
Under 20			1,245,000	1,225,000	- 20,000
20–29		1.0	1,909,000	1,818,000	- 91,000
30–39			1,258,000	1,289,000	+ 31,000
40–49			1,345,000	1,444,000	+ 99,000
50-59			918,000	1,051,000	+133,000
60 and ove	er	100	275,000	333,000	+ 58,000

The number of female employees aged 40 and over in 1953 was 290,000 greater than the corresponding figure in 1950, and nearly 60,000 of the increase was among women aged 60 and over. This

expansion was offset by a decrease of 91,000 in the age-group 20-29, which was the result of the decline in the birth-rate between

Comparison of the figures for 1950 and 1953 provides some indication of the numbers of women leaving industry on marriage. In the following Table the numbers aged 17 to 29 in 1950 are shown side-by-side with the numbers aged 20 to 32 still in employment

The same of	Age i 1950			Number aged 17 to 29 in 1950	Number aged 20 to 32 in 1953	Reduction in number employed 1950–1953
	17			 268,000	240,000	- 28,000
	18	1.	3.3	 275,000	237,000	- 38,000
	19	000	on litera	 280,000	222,000	- 58,000
	20		•	 266,000	201,000	- 65,000
	21			 244,000	185,000	- 59,000
	22	· .		 225,000	168,000	- 57,000
	23			 208,000	152,000	- 56,000
	24			 191,000	144,000	- 47,000
	25			 167,000	134,000	- 33,000
	26			 160,000	135,000	- 25,000
	27			 148,000	126,000	- 22,000
	28		NY SEL-SIG	 148,000	136,000	- 12,000
	29		Ball of	 152,000	140,000	- 12,000
	Tota	ıl		 2,732,000	2,220,000	-512,000

During the three years there was a net reduction of over 500,000 in the numbers employed among women who were aged 17 to 29 in 1950 and there can be no doubt that the great bulk of this reduction was due to retirement from employment on marriage (the total number of marriages of women of these ages during the three years was in the region of 1,000,000). The greatest depletion was among women who were aged 20 in 1950, but the depletion from among those who were aged 19, 21, 22 and 23 in that year was not very much less. The reduction of 65,000 among those who were aged 20 in 1950 consisted of a drop of 19,000 in 1950–51, 28,000 in 1951–52 (i.e., when the women in question were between 21 and 22 years of age) and 18,000 in 1952–53.

### **Industry and Age**

The Tables on pages 187 to 189 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries

In all industries and services combined the proportions in broad age-groups in 1953, with the corresponding figures for 1950, were as follows:—

			t. of Total	
Age-Group	M	ales	Fen	nales
	1950	1953	1950	1953
Under 20	 7.5	7.1	17.9	17.1
20 and under 40	 45.0	43 · 1	45.6	43-4
40 and under 60/65*	 43.9	45.9	32.5	(34.8
60/65 and over*	 3.6	3.9	4.0	4.7
Total	 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of male employees aged 40 and over rose from 47·5 per cent. in 1950 to 49·8 per cent. in 1953, and among females there was a corresponding increase from 36·5 per cent. to 39·5 per cent. In the case of males the increase was due partly to a change in the age-distribution of the total population (there was a decrease in the number aged 15-39 and an increase in the number aged 40 and over) and partly to an increase in the number of young men serving in the Forces as a result of the extension of National Service from 18 months to two years. The increase in the over-40 proportion among females was likewise due in part to the change in the age distribution of the population, but some part of it was also due to the additional recruitment of older women to which reference has already been made. which reference has already been made.

It will be seen that the proportion between the ages of 20 and 40 was almost the same for females as for males, the differences between the sexes being a much higher proportion of females under 20 and a much smaller proportion between 40 and the minimum age for receiving the national insurance pension.

As in previous years there were considerable differences in age-distribution between the various industry groups. In the following Table an analysis is given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification, showing the numbers of males in each of four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the "Order":—

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

#### Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

		Under 20	20 to 39	40 to	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		11	43	40	6
Mining and Quarrying		8	40	49	3
Non-metalliferous Mining Products		7	48	42	3
Chemicals, etc		4	45	48	3
Metal Manufacture		5	43	48	4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Elec	tri-		Lens II		804.50
cal Goods		8	46	42	4
Vehicles		8	46	43	3
Metal Goods		7	46	42	5
Precision Instruments, etc		10	47	38	5
Textiles		6	35	53	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		7	34	52	7
Clothing		9	38	47	6
Food, Drink and Tobacco		7	42	47	4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork		13	43	40	4
Paper and Printing		9	42	46	3
Other Manufacturing Industries		6	44	44	6
Building and Contracting		10	50	37	3
Gas, Electricity and Water		4	42	52	2
Transport and Communication		. 5	42	50	3
Distributive Trades		. 9	44	43	4
Insurance, Banking and Finance		4	41	51	4
Public Administration		. 2	36	58	4
Professional Services		. 4	46	45	5
Miscellaneous Services	111,1	. 7	35	50	8
Total, All Industries		. 7	43	46	4

The woodworking industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing, the precision instruments, etc., industries, and building and contracting, continued to have the highest proportions of men under 20, the percentage proportions in that age-group being 13, 11, 10 and 10, respectively. The woodworking industries have in recent years had a high rate of recruitment of boys just leaving school. Thus in 1953 the number of boys entering employment in those industries at 15 years of age represented over 4 per cent. of the total number of males in the industries, whereas in all industries and services combined the corresponding proportion was 1·7 per cent. The National and Local Government Services, in which the age of recruitment for most grades is higher than in other industries, had the lowest proportion under 20 years of age (2 per cent.), and the proportion was also well below the average in the chemicals, etc., industry, professional services, insurance, banking and finance, gas, electricity and water, and transport and communication. electricity and water, and transport and commun

The industry group with the highest proportion in the pensionable age-class (65 and over) was "miscellaneous services" with 8 per cent. in that age-class. Within that group the proportion of pensionable age was abnormally high in sport, other recreations and betting (10 per cent.) and in catering (8·4 per cent.). The numbers aged 65 and over continued to be a very low proportion of the total in gas, water and electricity supply.

Taking the proportions under and over 40 years of age as criteria, the youngest industry group was building and contracting with 60 per cent. under 40, and the oldest was public administration

The broad changes between 1950 and 1953 in the age-distribution of male employees, to which reference has already been made, are reflected in the figures for the majority of the industry groups in the Table above. There was a decrease in most cases in the proportion under 20 years of age and an increase in the proportion aged 40 or over. The most notable exception was the mining and the proportion was the minin quarrying group, in which the proportion under 20 increased from 6½ per cent. to 8 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the 20–39 group.

. The corresponding broad age-analysis for females is given in the first Table in the next column.

The proportion of females under 20 years of age varied widely from industry to industry. In the "miscellaneous services" (which include catering and private domestic service) it was only 9 per cent., compared with the average of 17 per cent. for all industries. The proportion under 20 was 9 per cent. also in public administration. At the other extreme, 28 per cent. of the total number in the paper and printing industries were under 20 years of age, and 70 per cent. were under 40. The proportion aged 60 and over (i.e., of pensionable age) was 5 per cent, or less in all industry groups with the exception of the miscellaneous services group, in which the proportion was 9 per cent. Well over one-half of the total number of female employees in that group were aged 40 or over.

#### Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

		20	39	59	over over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		17	50	30	3
Mining and Quarrying		16	56	25	3
Non-metalliferous Mining Products		17	49	31	3
Chemicals, etc		20	51	27	2
Metal Manufacture		19	51	28	2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Elec	tri-			20	
cal Goods	100	16	52	30	2
Vehicles		17	51	29	3
Metal Goods		17	48	32	3
Precision Instruments, etc		16	49	31	4
Textiles		18	39	39	4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		21	48	28	3
Clothing		24	42	31	3
Food, Drink and Tobacco		23	43	31	3
Manufactures of Wood and Cork		. 18	47	30	5
Paper and Printing	201	. 28	42	26	4
Other Manufacturing Industries		. 19	46	32	3
Building and Contracting	N.	. 21	51	-26	2
Gas, Electricity and Water		. 18	45	32	5
Transport and Communication		. 16	53	27	4
Distributive Trades	4.	. 26	44	27	3
Insurance, Banking and Finance		. 25	44	26	5
Public Administration		. 9	44	42	5
Professional Services	11.	. 10	45	40	5
Miscellaneous Services		. 9	36	46	9
Total, All Industries		. 17	43	35	5

#### **Married Women**

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women in the employee class (excluding widows) was about 3,250,000, or about 45 per cent. of the total number of female employees. It is important to bear in mind, in this connection, that the figures relate to persons for whom national insurance cards are held for the purpose of paying contributions under the national insurance scheme; even when the employment is "inconsiderable" (not more than eight hours a week with an employer in domestic service or not more than four hours a week in other work) an insurance card must be held for the purpose of paying the "industrial injuries" contribution, and it is possible, therefore, that the figures include a considerable number of women who work only a small number of hours in the week. work only a small number of hours in the week.

Compared with 1952, the figure of married women employees shows an increase of 110,000. This was no doubt due partly to an increasing tendency to continue working after marriage, but an examination of the detailed age-analyses suggests that there must have been considerable additional recruitment of married women over 30 years of age. women over 30 years of age.

The following Table shows the percentage that the number of married women employees in 1953 represented of the total number of female employees in each age-group together with the corresponding figures for 1952:-

-	Age-grou	p.		Number of married women employees as percentage of total number of female employees in the age-group			
				1953	1952		
1	Under 20	0		3	3		
1	20-24		. 200 000	32	30		
2	25-29			55	53		
	30-34			66	62		
	35-39			68	68		
	40-44			68	66		
	45-49		1.1	64	62		
	50-54			58	57		
	55-59			46	45		
	60-64		1.2	37	35		
	65 and c	over		19	17		
		Total		45	44		
		Total		43	44		

In the age-group 30-49 two out of every three female employees were married, and in the middle of that age-range the proportion was even higher (68 per cent.). The smaller percentage of married women employees in the higher age-groups was partly due to married women giving up employment with advancing age and partly to the increasing number becoming widowed, many of the latter no doubt remaining in employment.

In seven of the 24 Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 50 per cent, or more of the total number of female employees were

<sup>\* 60</sup> for women; 65 for men.

married, in four of the Orders (paper and printing, transport, insurance, banking and finance and professional services) the proportion was under 40 per cent., and in the remaining 13 Orders it was between 40 and 50 per cent. The Order with the highest percentage of married women was "non-metalliferous mining products" (58 per cent.), and within that Order the china and earthenware industry had a proportion of 64 per cent. married.

The age-distribution of married women differed widely between

The age-distribution of married women differed widely between the various industry groups. In the metal manufacture, engineering and vehicles group of industries one-third of the total number of married women were under 30 years of age, and that age-group also accounted for nearly one-third of the total in the distributive trades. In public administration, the professional services and miscellaneous services (including domestic service), on the other hand, the proportion in the younger age-group was much smaller—about 16 per cent., and more than one-quarter of the total were aged 50 or over.

### Analysis by Region

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1953.

There was very little difference between the Regions in the age-distribution of men. In the country as a whole the age-group 30-49 accounted for 45 per cent. of the total and the age-group 50-64 for 23 per cent. The proportions for the Regions varied between 43 per cent. in Scotland and 47 per cent. in Eastern Region for the former age-group and between 22 per cent. in Midland Region and Scotland and 24 per cent. in several Regions for the latter. The most marked deviation from the average was that in Scotland 31 per cent. of the total were under 30 years of age, compared with 28 per cent. in the country as a whole. (There is a similar difference in the age-distribution of the respective total populations).

Reference has already been made to the change in the age-pattern in 1953, compared with 1950. There were similar changes in every Region, viz., a reduction in the number under 30 years and an increase in the number aged 50 and over, with little change in the age-group 30 to 49. In 1950 the proportion under 30 was 30 per cent. or more in every Region except London and South-Eastern, whereas in 1953 it was under 30 per cent. in every Region except Scotland.

There were much bigger differences between Regions in the age-distribution of female employees. In the Northern Region 52 per cent. of the total were under 30 years of age and in Wales the proportion was 50 per cent., compared with the average of 42 per cent. in the country as a whole. In the London and South-Eastern and the North-Western Regions, on the other hand, that age-group accounted for only 39 per cent. of the total. The proportion aged 50 and over varied between 16 per cent. in the Northern Region and Wales and 21 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region.

Among females, as among males, there was a reduction between 1950 and 1953 in the proportion under 30 years of age in every Region and an increase in the proportion aged 50 and over.

In Scotland and Wales a little over one-third of the total number of female employees were married. In England the proportion of married women varied between 37 per cent. in the Northern Region and 52 per cent. in the Midland Region.

### **Inter-Regional Migration**

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1953 and also that of the Region in which it was exchanged in 1952. Where the former differs from the latter the inference is, in general, that the person concerned had moved from one region to another between mid-1952 and mid-1953, although, in some cases, it may mean no

more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to other premises, without involving any change of abode for the person concerned. This is likely to be particularly true in the case of the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions, and for this reason these Regions have been treated as one Region for the purpose of the statistics set out below.

It is important also to bear in mind that the Regions are very large areas and the migrations which may have taken place within them are not included in the figures. Furthermore, the figures exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time between May, 1952, and May, 1953 (e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming up to London to take their first jobs).

The Table shows that there were very considerable migrations into and out of every Region. The largest movement continued to be towards the South-Eastern group of Regions (i.e., London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern), which had a net gain by migration during the year of 16,000 males and 10,000 females.

4 5 5	100	Mal	es	Fe		
Region	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by Migration
London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern South-Western . Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	79,000 23,000 30,000 25,000 26,000 30,000 23,000 12,000 17,000	63,000 22,000 29,000 25,000 30,000 36,000 20,000 18,000 22,000	+ 16,000 + 1,000 + 1,000 - 4,000 - 6,000 + 3,000 - 6,000 - 5,000	36,000 9,000 11,000 8,000 10,000 13,000 5,000 7,000 7,000	26,000 9,000 13,000 8,000 12,000 17,000 7,000 8,000 6,000	+ 10,000 - 2,000 - 2,000 - 4,000 - 2,000 - 1,000 + 1,000

The Regions which had the largest net losses by migration were North-Western (-6,000 males and -4,000 females), East and West Ridings (-4,000 males and -2,000 females), Scotland (-6,000 males and -1,000 females) and Wales (-5,000 males but +1,000 females).

The total numbers of persons whose cards were exchanged in different Regions in 1953 compared with 1952 were 265,000 males and 106,000 females (it should be borne in mind, however, that these figures do not include movements between the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions). The following Table gives a broad age-analysis of these totals:—

Age-Group		Males	Females
Under 20	9.30	11,000	19,000
20-44		199,000	71,000
45 and over		55,000	16,000
Total		265,000	106,000

The proportions in the three age-groups were almost identical with the corresponding proportions for 1951–52. The number of young women under 20 years of age who migrated during the year was again much greater than the corresponding number of young men (19,000 compared with 11,000), but it must be borne in mind that large numbers of young men of those ages were serving in the Forces. As in 1951–52, about 20 per cent. of the migrants were aged 45 and over and the remainder—about three-quarters of the total—were between the ages of 20 and 45.

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1953: Analysis by Region and Age

(Th	ousan	ds)
10000		

Region	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	over	Total
ingeless St. 30			66.0		Males	3G13=7154		300 30	100	063.000	2 urgā	ord ris	01001
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	138 39 31 36 68 48 60 93 52 86 33	47 14 13 16 23 20 24 44 24 44 19	286 63 57 61 127 87 100 165 82 132 63	383 79 72 85 154 114 136 205 103 165 83	394 93 81 88 165 119 144 212 115 158 81	361 82 67 75 150 104 124 192 95 144 71	402 88 83 87 153 108 132 209 100 154 70	391 83 76 82 139 104 132 216 91 146 75	337 71 62 73 123 92 120 182 85 124 62	251 52 51 55 91 67 94 141 66 99 54	203 46 40 47 74 57 69 116 50 78 41	142 30 29 27 57 38 45 63 25 57 24	3,335 740 662 732 1,324 958 1,180 1,838 888 1,387 676
Total—Males	684	288	1,223	1,579	1,650	1,465	1,586	1,535	1,331	1,021	821	537	13,720
1					Female	S							SHEET STATE
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	143 38 33 36 67 50 63 97 49 86 30	130 28 25 27 47 37 46 72 38 59 24	276 56 48 55 101 71 95 150 62 128 43	202 38 34 31 71 44 60 111 36 79 27	183 32 29 32 68 41 52 109 31 62 22	180 32 28 25 66 37 52 101 27 59 21	211 38 32 34 71 44 60 124 29 65 21	207 33 31 36 65 47 62 116 31 64 23	175 26 25 32 57 40 50 95 25 55 17	134 23 19 20 41 29 41 72 19 42 14	65 11 10 10 21 13 14 34 8 18	43 6 5 6 12 7 10 16 4 12 3	1,949 361 319 344 687 460 605 1,097 359 729 250
Total—Females	692	533	1,085	733	661	628	729	715	597	454	209	124	7,160

### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1953 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

Note.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

which the total number of female e	трюуее	3 EXCEEU	20,00	·								(Tho	usands)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60-64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
							Males	1	1 55	1 27	33	39	642
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	52 50 1 1	19 18 1	75 72 1 2	78 71 3 4	64 58 2 4	60 55 2 3	64 57 4 3	66 60 1 5	55 50 2 3	37 33 2 2	31 1 1	37	592 21 29
Mining and Quarrying	44 42 1	27 26 —	65 60 2	91 81 5	98 87 4	92 85 4	98 89 6	102 91 4	86	69 63 2	50	23	783
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)*	12 5 2 2	5 1 1 1 1	22 7 3 3 6	32 10 4 4	36 11 5 4	32 11 4 4 10		25 7 3 4	6 3 2	5 2 2	3 2		3 254 78 1 34 1 31 3 77
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. (FDZ)* Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces. Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	9 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 19 9 5	2	3	13	6	3 3 6 2 59 2 24 14	59 2 3 4 23 4 14	6.	17 33 44 45 33 33 4 4 2 4 4 5 3 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	33	2 4 2 3 3 8 8 2 2 7 7 7 7 7	2	9 350 3 162 24 31 21 1 21 1 21 1 22 8 49 2 28 8 20 1 10 1 3 3 3 3 49 3 3 3 49 3 3 3 49 3 3 3 3 49 3 3 3 8
ngineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools.	90 13 6 3	1 40 7 4 2 1	130 17 5 3 2	9 201 23 7 5 5	208 23 7 4	158	159 3 22 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	15 27 44 3	3 14 1 2: 7 7 3 1	10 2 8 3 3	2 8 8 1 1 2 6 1	3 1 5 5 5 6 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 1,52 9 4 2 1 3
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	329	$\begin{array}{c c}  & 1 \\  & 1 \\  & 12 \\  & 4 \\  & 1 \\  & \hline  & 1 \end{array}$	4 3 7 45	7 4 11 6 69 2 2 2 3 3	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50 50 11	8   50 3   11 4   5 7	6	9 4 2 1	6 6 4 2 4 3 7 7	9 3 2 3 5	7 3 2 2 2 3	19 5 4 1 1 1 1 2
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc.	54	) 5	5 19 3 22 3 11	33 3 3 3 24 6 3 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	5 3 2 2 8 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1 5 4	8 2	4 9	15	51 14 11 9 4 5 2 6	29 7 9 4 1 1 1 3
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified . Tools and Cutlery		2   - 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1	2 3 2 3 2 3 2	3 2 3 4 3 4	3 3 4 5 3 3	3 3 4 4 3 4	34 3 2 4 2 3 3 3 17	32 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 13	28 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 12	21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 8	17 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 8	16 1 3 2 1 2 1 6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	:		3 2		13 9	8	7 4	8 5	7 4	7 5	6 3	3	4 2
Cotton Weaving, etc		3 1 -	5 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2	38 4 3 10 4 2 3 6	39 4 3 7 3 2 5 6	5 2 8 4 2 3 6	46 6 5 10 3 2 4 7	51 8 5 12 5 3 4 6	49 7 5 13 3 2 4 9	38 6 6 10 3 2 3 6	32 5 4 7 1 2 2 6 3	25 5 4 1 1 1 3
11		2 1	1 1	3 2	4 3	3 2	5 3	8 5	5 4	4 3	15	16	1 11
		13 5 5	2	7 4	19 7 7	20 8 6	18 8 4	21 8 7	20 8 6	17 6 6	35	5 6 27	18
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Meat and Meat Products		26 1 8 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 3	7 1 2 1 — 1 1 1	42 2 9 2 4 4 2 3 5 3 2	57 4 11 4 6 4 3 3 5 8 4 3	56 3 12 2 6 4 3 6 8 3 3	51 3 13 13 5 4 2 4 7 3 2	60 4 15 3 5 3 4 6 9 4 2	58 4 13 3 5 4 3 5 8 3 3 3	46 4 9 3 4 3 2 6 7 2 2	3 8 1 3 2 1 1 3 8 1 2	2 5 1 2 3 1 3 5 1	1 6 1 1 1 1 1 4 1
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Wooden Containers and Baskets		23 8 10 3	8 3 3	27 11 11 3	23 8 10 2	25 8 12 2	25 8 11 2	29 8 14 3	27 11 11 2	16 7 5 2	12 5 4 1	11 4 4 1 1	10 4 3 1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.		22 3 5 12	7 1 1 5	31 4 7 15	31 5 7 14	40 9 10 16	35 7 10 15	40 7 11 18	36 8 9 13	26 5 8 10	25 6 7 10	20 4 6 8	11 2 5 3
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber . Misc. Manufacturing Industries		6 2 2	2 1 1	11 5 3	18 9 4	19 11 3	18 8 4	19 9 5	16 8 4	13 6 3	10 4 2	8 4 1	9 3 5

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

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### Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1953: Analysis

export to present the control of the		t	y Indi	ustry a	nd Ag	e—con	itinued					(Thou	san ds)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
James Committee					errebarja Sistem	N	Aales (cont	:)					
Building and Contracting	78 · 62 11 5	49 39 7 3	162 127 10 25	172 125 7 40	170 131 7 32	140 102 6 32	145 114 5 26	133 104 4 25	. 89 69 2 18	58 45 2 11	53 41 1 11	43 36 1 6	1,292 995 63 234
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	7 3 4	5 2 3	27 10 13 4	34 12 19 3	43 16 24 3	37 14 20 3	43 17 21 5	43 18 20 5	42 19 19 4	27 12 11 4	22 9 11 2	7 2 4 1	337 134 169 34
Transport and Communication	47 19 2 4 7 2 1 —	26 4 1 - 1 12 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	130 43 14 1 15 32 6 2 1	165 54 22 3 24 25 8 5 3	173 49 31 4 26 15 9 5 6	147 39 31 2 20 11 10 4 4 23	168 46 35 3 23 13 11 5 3	168 56 31 3 20 10 14 6 2	165 71 25 2 11 12 15 5 1	140 60 18 2 8 8 11 6 1	93 44 12 2 5 5 8 5 —	37 6 3 1 4 5 7 2 1	1,459 491 225 23 161 155 102 46 22
Other Transport and Communication  Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail	82 5 4 7 31 9 24	17 1 1 1 1 5 2 6	3 111 12 8 12 32 12 32 12 34	129 16 8 15 36 20 32	129 13 8 13 35 18 38	116 116 12 6 15 32 15 33	135 14 10 16 36 20 38	124 15 7 14 31 20 35	92 92 7 11 23 16 25	70 7 4 6 16 14 22	60 6 4 6 16 9 18	3 5 9	1,111 115 70 121 302 164 320
Insurance, Banking and Finance  Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service  Professional Services	8 11 2 9	6 2 4	24 60 20 40 44 8	31 85 35 50 68	26 104 48 56 71	29 107 45 62 64	37 114 45 69 66	38 120 48 72 62	31 126 62 64 49	20 116 63 53 37	12 89 45 44 32	10 42 19 23	268 980
Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)* Miscellaneous Services	4 2 1 2 4 24	4 1 1 2 2 8	8 10 3 12 9	7 24 3 19 15 40	3 32 3 21 10 39	3 28 2 24 6 41	3 30 4 21 7 45	2 25 4 22 8 51	2 17 2 20 6 48	1 16 2 12 12 6	15 2 9 4 39	2 8 3 6 4	41 208 30 170 81
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc	4 2 9 4	2 1 2 1	5 4 14 3	7 4 16 3	6 3 16 3 1 6	5 4 20 3	6 3 20 3 2 6	7 4 23 3 4 6	6 5 21 3 4 6	4 4 17 2 4 4	5 4 14 2 6 5	4 4 16 2 5	188 32 29
Grand Total†	684	288	1,223	1,579	1,650	1,465	1,586	1,535	1,331	1,021	821	537	13,72
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10	7	17	13	11	111	Females 11	9	7	4	1 2	1	1 10
Agriculture and Horticulture	9	7 7 2	17	13	11	10	10 2	9	7	4 4	2 2	î	10
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware	9 5	5 3	14 6	9 5	9 6	9 4	8 5	8 4	6 3	4 2	2 2	100 100	8 4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.  Metal Manufacture	15 5 4 3	14 5 2 3	30 10 6 4	15 5 3 2	16 5 4 2	11 2 3 1	12 4 3 1	12 4 2 2 6	9 3 2 2 5	6 2 2 1	1 = 1	=	4 3 2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Other Non-Electrical Engineering (CDX)* Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	36 11 4	31 10 3	70 21 8 4	54 14 7	46 12 5	39 10 4 2	10 4 3	35 11 3 3	28 7 3 1	17 5 1	6 2 1	4	40
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	2 1 4 2 4	1 4 3 3 3	4 9 3 8	2 3 6 3 8	2 2 7 2 7	3 5 2 6	3 5 2 8	3 3 2 4	1 3 2 5	1 1 2			4 2 2 4 2 5
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	15 4 4 3 3	13 3 3 2 2	28 7 7 6	22 5 5 5 6	15 4 3 4	15 4 3 2	15 4 3 3 4	14 4 3 2	11 4 2 2 2	6 2 1 2	1	1 -	16 4 3 3
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Hollow-ware Other Metal Industries (GWZ)*	17 3 7	13 2 5	27 5 12	• 19 4 9	20 3 9	18 3 7	19 4 8	15 3 7	14 2 6	10 1 5	3 1 1	-	17
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	5 3	3 1	9 5	6 4	6 4	4 3	4 2	5 3	4 3	3 2			5 3
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	61 8 6 13 3 15 3	43 5 5 9 3 9	70 9 7 16 5 14 4	50 10 5 10 3 7 3	52 12 6 10 2 8 3	48 9 7 10 3 8 2	3 8 4	64 14 13 13 4 9 2	50 13 9 11 2 4 3	42 9 8 10 2 5 2	1 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ \hline 1\\ \hline \end{array}$	56 10 8 11 3 9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur  Clothing	3 70 29 13 12 5 8	3 42 18 9 6 3 5	77 33 15 11 6 9	3 43 20 8 6 3 5	35 15 6 5 2 6	38 17 7 5 3 5	3 42 19 7 5 3 6	2 41 17 8 5 3 7	33 15 5 4 1 6	1 29 14 4 3 1 5	1 10 4 2 1 1 1	6 3	46 20 8 6 3 6

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954 Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1953: Analysis by Industry and Age-continued

Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45–49	50-54	55–59	60-64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
		esperal	160 J. 100 L	900 S	61 41 254	Females	s (cont.)	90 (1. 3 ac)b	.101 2	)) Jan 6	8 .80 250	35, 1761	E SEISTON
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Tobacco	51 12 6 11 4 3 4	34 7 4 8 3 2 2	56 11 5 10 5 6 4	36 7 3 5 5 3 2	35 8 3 5 4 3 1	31 7 3 5 4 3 1	37 8 4 6 6 3 2	35 8 3 5 4 2 3	23 4 2 4 3 2 2 2	18 5 1 2 2 2 2 1	7 2 — 1 1 1	3 1 - 1 1 1	34 61 42 31 23
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Uphoistery	6 4	5 2	9 5	6 3	7 4	6 3	7 4	5 3	4 2	2 2	1		33
Paper and Printing Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)* Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	29 4 . 4 3 14	22 4 3 2 11	35 6 3 4 17	18 2 3 3 8	12 2 2 1 5	13 3 1 6	15 2 3 2 7	14 2 2 2 6	12 2 2 2 6	1 1 1 4	- - 3	3 - 1 2	28 26 22
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	12 3 4	10 3 4	17 5 5	12 5 3	10 4 3	10 3 3	10 4 3	10 3 2	7 3 2	6 2 3	3 1 1	1 - 1	36 33
Building and Contracting Building	5 3	5 4	11 7	6 4	4 3	3 2	3 2	4 2	3 2	2 2 2	= 2	1	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Electricity	3 2	4 2	6 4	5 2	3 2	3 2	2	3 2	3 2	1	1 4	5	- 22
Transport and Communication Railways	18 2 2	20 3 4	50 7 15	35 6 9	27 4 7	20 3 4	19 4 4 7	20 3 3 10	15 3 2 6	12 2 1	2	=	38 51
munication	10 181 4 3 8 47 13 102	106 3 2 6 25 11 56	190 5 6 11 49 18 96	119 3 3 6 34 12 57	92 2 3 4	79 2 3 3 25 7 36	92 3 3 4 24 8 47 3	2 2 4 22 9 44	74 3 2 4 19 7 37	2 1 3 13 5 23		1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	31 1 29 1 56 2 290 1 101 8 564 - 35
Insurance, Banking and Finance	21	23	39	16 38	12	13	12		12	30	14		3 178 4 361
Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	14 6 8		42 23 19	22 16	21	16 21	17 26	18 22		17	8		1 172 3 189 6 994
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services	40 4 6 7 18	3 8 6 33	157 6 46 11 81	105 3 38 5 51	33 2 47	92 1 43 2 40 5	50	62 3 46	1 52 2 34	37 2 29	1 20 2 10		1 25 8 410 1 45 5 444 1 59
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	63 4 66 16 11 3 7	47 5 4 14 7 2 4 4 4 4	108 122 7 35 13 5 9 12	92 8 5 38 11 4 4 5 5	108 8 4 51 13 3 2 5	119 8 3 58 11 4 2 9	146 10 73 11 11 13 2	8 3 3 71 3 3 4 10 11	65 8 2 1 1 1 4 3 1	7 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	24 3 3 3 3 12 3	3 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,201 1 1 78 1 1 43 6 510 2 111 - 33 13 126 13 209 1 58
Grand Total	(00	2 533	1,085	733	3 661	628	3 72	9 715	5 59	7 45	4 20	9 12	7,16

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

### REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 63,000 (31,000 males and 32,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,337,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 16,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 16,000, and other industries and services an increase of 31,000. The total working population including H M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 41,000 from 23,432,000 to 23,473,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 303,079 to 276,294 between 12th April and 10th May, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 13,506 to 13,132. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 18,594 among males and 8,565 among females.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 196 to 215.

during May resulted in an increase estimated at £481,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,909,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering contracting, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking, and the iron and steel industry.

### Retail Prices

At 18th May, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 142 at 13th April and with 140 at 12th May, 1953. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of milk, fish, cheese and coal and, after allowing for differences in quality, in the average prices of margarine and cooking fat. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for butter, tea, potatoes and fresh fruit.

### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 28,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 112,000 meeting. Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 142 at the end of May compared with 141 at the end of April. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department

The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 112,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 187, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

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

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Department during the year 1952 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9154), price 6s. 6d. net (6s. 10d. post free).

In his introduction to the Report H.M. Chief Inspector refers to the recruitment of Factory Inspectors during the year and states that by the end of 1952 the staff of Inspectors had been brought up nearly to the full authorised complement for the first time since the war. The slight decline in 1952 in the numbers employed in factories had little effect on the work of the Inspectorate. Much time was spent, as in previous years, in assisting industrialists who sought the advice of the Department, particularly when starting up new factories or departments or introducing new processes and installing new plant. installing new plant.

No major changes were made during 1952 in legislation affecting establishments within the scope of the Factories Act. Two codes of Regulations were introduced, viz., the Factories (Cotton Shuttles Special Regulations, 1952, which provided for the abolition of the practice of "shuttle kissing" in cotton mills, and the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines and Accessories) Special Regulations, 1952, replacing a code of Regulations introduced during the war and designed mainly to improve precautions for preventing fire in test rooms of aircraft engine and accessory factories. (These Regulations were reviewed in the issues of this GAZETTE for August and October, 1952, pages 273 and 344 respectively). The Report contains sections reviewing separately the working during the year of the Special Regulations relating to docks, the pottery industry, blasting materials, and the testing of aircraft engines and accessories. The total number of factories registered at the end of 1952 was 237,293, which was 1,416 less than the number at the end of 1951.

The number of factories provided with mechanical power increased, however, by 1,514; those without power decreased by 2,930. The total number of factories has, the Report states, decreased at an annual rate of over 10 per cent. for the last three years.

The Report contains an analysis of the numbers of factories in 1052 cerediies to size a distribution.

1952 according to size and distribution of workers within the sizegroups, and figures for 1936, when a similar analysis was made, for comparison. In 1952 about 83 per cent. of all factories employed 25 workers or less, but the total number of workers in these factories represented only 15·3 per cent. of the total factory working represented only 15·3 per cent. of the total factory working population. Factories employing more than 250 workers each were only just over two per cent. of all factories in 1952, whilst the total number of workers in these factories represented nearly 50 per cent. of the total factory working population. The Report states that although there was a significant increase in the total number of factories between 1936 and 1952, the general pattern of size distribution in 1952 showed no great change. The proportion of small factories employing 25 workers or less rose by 6 per cent., from 76·9 to 82·95 per cent. of all factories, but in percentage of workers employed the largest increase (of 5·3 per cent.) was in the largest size-group, i.e., factories employing more than 1.000 workers. largest size-group, i.e., factories employing more than 1,000 workers.

### Industrial Developments and Safety Measures

Inspectors' reports from all districts showed that increasing attention was being given in all districts showed that increasing attention was being given in all types of industry to the mechanisation of plant, in particular to the use of mechanical handling equipment, with beneficial effects on conditions of work generally. Less manual handling, the Report comments, means fewer accidents arising from this cause, and the avoidance of heavy lifting reduces fatigue. Examples noted include an entirely automatic system of coal and coke handling in a gas works. Other examples are taken coal and coke handling in a gas works. Other examples are taken from the engineering industry, and from the tinplate and chemical and allied industries, in which some factories are eliminating manual handling at all intermediate stages of production by complete mechanisation of line process operations. The modern laundry also, the Report says, is seeking the answer to the competition of domestic appliances in increased mechanisation and the application of time and motion study.

In reviewing developments especially affecting safety in industry, the Report briefly describes a system discovered about twenty-five years ago of "fluidising" solid materials and suggests that the more general adoption of fluidised processes may contribute to the solution of some safety problems involved in the handling of dusts. In connection with electricity supply, it is noted that satisfactory safety standards were attained in the equipment of ten new generating stations commissioned in 1952. The possible hazards arising from the use of hydrogen for cooling alternators in electricity supply stations received attention during the year. In the chemical, gas and petroleum industries, the rapid increase in the use of scientific instruments has introduced a danger if instruments are located where there is risk from inflammable gases or vapours or if they have gas or liquid connections, and there is need for safety precautions. The increasing use of electronic equipment in factories, the Report says, raises special problems in training sufficient workers capable of maintaining the equipment adequately. The work of the Joint Standing Committees and Advisory Committees in various industries is also reviewed in the Report. At the instance of the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries a satisfactory method has been devised of collecting samples of fumes from cores. The work of Joint Standing Committees in the woollen industry has resulted in definite progress in improving the standard of fencing provided by the makers on new woollen

During 1952 there was a steady growth in the industrial use of ionising radiations, but, the Report says, it was a period of con-

solidation without any spectacular advances. More and more firms were making use of X-rays, gamma rays and beta rays in various industrial processes, but there was almost no change in the number of firms doing luminising with radioactive luminous paint and not many uses were made of the radioisotopes available and suitable for tracer were Liberal districtions and suitable for tracer were Liberal districtions. and suitable for tracer work. Unsealed radium, as used in radio-active luminous paint, is still, it is stated, the single most dangerous active luminous paint, is still, it is stated, the single most dangerous substance used industrially and, of all radiation workers, workers employed as luminisers, as a class, tend to work closest to the maximum permissible dosage limits. In order to discover radio-active contamination on the workers' persons or clothing, or on benches, etc., the Chief Inspector considers it desirable that every luminising workroom should be equipped with an ultra-violet lamp for the purpose of regular inspections. He also refers to a parameter, published by his Department, entitled "Precautions in lamp for the purpose of regular inspections. He also refers to a pamphlet, published by his Department, entitled "Precautions in the Use of Ionising Radiations in Industry", which describes the precautions necessary to safeguard the health of workers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1953, page 385).

The total number of persons reported killed or injured in accidents at premises covered by the Factories Act fell from 183,444 in 1951 to 177,510 in 1952. The figures for 1952 were the lowest recorded since the Factories Act, 1937, came into operation. The decrease in number of accidents in 1952 compared with 1951 was in part due to the lower level of activity in trade, particularly in the textile group of industries, which showed 21 per cent. fewer accidents in 1952 than in 1951. There is evidence, however, of progress achieved since 1937 in the fact that the number of accidents per thousand persons employed has dropped from 30 to 22.5. The number of persons killed in 1952 was 792, compared with 828 in 1951; the numbers of persons injured were 176,718 in 1952 and 182,616 in 1951. The Chief Inspector points out that constant endeavour is needed to maintain the improved safety record. He draws attention needed to maintain the improved safety record. He draws attention to the journal produced by his Department and published at quarterly intervals, entitled "Accidents—How They Happen and How to Prevent Them". Several serious accidents occurred in 1952 in circumstances exactly similar to those already described in the journal and these accidents could have been prevented if the precautions recommended had been taken. The Chief Inspector urges all industrial associations, trade unions and managements to give the journal as wide a circulation as possible.

More accidents occurred during the year in the handling of goods than in any other way, but accidents so caused decreased by 2,389 compared with the previous year. The reduction is attributed mainly to the steady expansion in the use of mechanical appliances and the mechanisation of certain hazardous processes. Other main classes of accidents in 1952 were those caused by persons falling and blows from falling bodies, and those which arose in connection with the use of power-driven machinery and of hand tools. In each of these categories (except persons falling) there were, however, less accidents in 1952 than in 1951. Transport accidents showed only a small increase, suggesting that efforts made to meet the problems arising from the rapid growth in numbers of mechanically propelled vehicles were bearing fruit. For factories, Tables in the Report contain figures of the number of accidents by causation for 1937 and for each year from 1947 to 1952. In commenting on the figures, the Chief Inspector states that the most striking reduction since 1937 was in the number of accidents caused by power-driven machinery, which number of accidents caused by power-driven machinery, which numbered 34,780 in 1937 and 25,619 in 1952, a rate of 5.91 per thousand persons employed in 1937 and 3.71 in 1952. The improvement was achieved by better design of machinery and plant, proper maintenance, and the use of fencing and other safeguards. The incidence of septic infection of injuries (as shown by rates per thousand employed) was reduced by more than half between 1937 and 1952. The Chief Inspector describes this as a yeary real improvement thousand employed) was reduced by more than half between 1937 and 1952. The Chief Inspector describes this as a very real improvement, but stresses the necessity, as a precautionary measure, of obtaining first aid treatment for any scratch, however slight. Many workers, he says, continue to regard minor injuries altogether too lightly. Industry groups showing a reduction since 1937 in the numbers of reported accidents included metal manufacturing, engineering, vehicles, and shipbuilding, despite a substantial rise since before the war in the level of activity in these industries. The aircraft industry showed a slight increase in the number of accidents, but this was not commensurate with the very large accidents, but this was not commensurate with the very large expansion in the industry over the last fifteen years.

In factories only, excluding docks, building operations and other works and places under the Factories Act, the accident rate per thousand workers was 22·53 in 1952 and 30·05 in 1937. The rates are based on estimated total numbers employed of 5,880,000 in 1937 and 6,900,000 in 1952. The accident frequency rate, which is calculated on information supplied by a number of firms in various industries, was 1·61 per 100,000 man-hours worked in 1952, compared with 1·70 in 1951, 2·10 in 1950 and 2·23 in 1949. These rates are based on accidents which result in loss of time beyond the day or shift on which the accident occurred. The information is voluntarily supplied and the firms keeping these statistics are in the main those giving particular attention to prevention of accidents. The figures, therefore, are not comprehensive, but it is considered that they present a broad indication of the general trend of accidents in manufacturing industries. Average frequency rates for 44 different industries are given in the Report.

The Report gives information about the work during the year of accident prevention committees and groups covering industrial areas, and contains notes describing and commenting on accidents

occurring in the use of various types of machinery, from certain important causes, and in special industrial groups. There was an increase in 1952 of 208 in the number of reportable accidents at foundries and the Chief Inspector urges employers and trade union officials to persevere in efforts to induce workers to wear safety boots and other protective clothing. The number of accidents on building operations, including work of construction, demolition and maintenance, differed little from 1951 and there was a reduction and maintenance, differed little from 1951 and there was a reduction of six in the number of persons killed. On building operations, falls of persons and materials were the cause of 46 per cent. of a total of 12,702 accidents, fatal and non-fatal. There was a decrease in the number of dock accidents from 6,556 in 1951, when imports were exceptionally heavy, to 5,972 in 1952. The number of electrical accidents rose slightly from 715 (34 fatal) in 1951 to 721 (38 fatal) in 1952. Cases of gas poisoning, which are included in the statistics of accidents, rose in 1952 by 37 to 265, the highest figure recorded since 1945, and the Chief Inspector emphasises the need for much greater care where there is danger from gas. Many accidents occurred in the course of maintenance work as a result of failing to ascertain whether a toxic gas was present or to use suitable breathing apparatus. suitable breathing apparatus.

suitable breathing apparatus.

Accidents to young persons decreased in numbers from 11,980 in 1951 to 11,763 in 1952. Of the total in 1952, accidents to boys numbered 8,605, or 5·5 per cent. of all factory accidents, and to girls 3,158, or 2·0 per cent. of all factory accidents. The total for young persons in 1952 was the lowest since the Factories Act, 1937, came into operation, but the Chief Inspector observes that figures for the recent years 1950 to 1952 have shown only a slight improvement, while the number of accidents to adults has declined by 9·2 per cent. There is ample evidence available, the Report says, to show that, given proper safety standards in the factory and

9.2 per cent. There is ample evidence available, the Report says, to show that, given proper safety standards in the factory and thorough training and supervision, accidents to young persons can be reduced to insignificant proportions.

The figures for 1952 of reported accidents to factory workers have been analysed in relation to age-groups up to 65 and over. The accident rate in 1952 for men aged 60 to 64 was 27·2 per thousand employed and for women 7·7 per thousand employed, compared with 29·9 for men aged 18 to 59 and 9·5 for women aged 18 to 59. For persons aged 65 and over the accident rate per thousand employed was 23·0 for men and 7·6 for women. The accident rate for persons aged 60 and over was, however, higher in respect of certain types of accidents, e.g., transport The accident rate for persons aged 60 and over was, however, higher in respect of certain types of accidents, e.g., transport accidents, and accidents caused by blows from falling bodies or by persons stepping on or striking against objects. Liability to accidents of this kind might be increased by deterioration of physique and slower reaction to danger. Older persons also suffered many more injuries owing to falls than did younger persons. The total number of accidents to workers aged 60 and over in 1952 was seven per cent greater than in 1951 an increase over in 1952 was seven per cent. greater than in 1951, an increase partly accounted for by the fact that the number of older persons at risk increased by about three per cent.

#### Health and Welfare

The Report states that in recent years the working population generally has become more health conscious and refers in this connection to the work of committees on which the Inspectorate is represented in fostering action by industry, further to that induced by the routine day-to-day work of inspection. In 1952, three important reports were received from such committees, two of them relating to the cotton industry and dealing with the problems of dust in cardrooms and of epitheliomatous ulceration amongst mule spinners, and the third dealing with dust problems in the steel industry. Factory Department itself carried out during the year a number of dust sampling and counting investigations in connection with the cotton industry enquiry, in the granite industry, leather dressing, the use of talc, and the rate of settling

asbestos dust when used in a spraying process.

Reports from Inspectors commented on the lack of cleanliness in many factories, particularly with regard to floors and benches. Old and unsuitable premises used as factories were responsible for most of the dirtiest conditions. A marked improvement was, however, noted in the cleanliness of food factories. Deficiencies in sanitary accommodation were very rare in new buildings, but in sanitary accommodation were very rare in new buildings, but maintenance was not always satisfactory. The heating and ventilation of factories are problems which, the Report says, should be considered together. This is not always done, and a number of cases were reported of insufficient attention by designers of factories to the prevention of heat loss. The Report gives examples of the various types of heating and ventilation systems installed to maintain a comfortable temperature in workrooms and of methods of removing dust and fumes by exhaust ventilation. During 1952 there was evidence of a growing realisation among employers of the value of the proper use of natural lighting in factories. New factory buildings now incorporate provision for adequate natural lighting, wherever this is feasible. The need for a good standard of artificial lighting was widely appreciated and many employers gave much attention to the careful planning and installation of comprehensive schemes for whole factories and departments and gave much attention to the careful planning and installation of comprehensive schemes for whole factories and departments and of local lighting at machines and other important points. The use of colour schemes in the interior decoration of factories continued to gain ground during the year and the Report cites an instance of the intelligent use, for the purpose of reducing accidents, of bold colours on all moving plant which constituted a mechanical danger. There was a considerable general improvement over the whole country in the provision of washing facilities. Clothing accommodation was generally satisfactory in newly-built factories, but in older premises progress was slow in providing suitable but in older premises progress was slow in providing suitable accommodation easily accessible to the workers. Satisfactory progress was made in the provision of seats for periods of waiting or resting, but less progress was made in providing seats for work which can properly be done sitting.

At the end of 1952 factories known to have hot meal canteens included 5,196 employing over 250 workers and 11,344 employing

under 250 workers. These figures were similar to those for 1951. Despite the recession in trade in some industries, more progress was made in improvements to existing canteens and in the replacement of canteen equipment during 1952 than in previous years, and improved standards of cooking and service resulted from the appointment of trained and experienced canteen managers and from staff attending courses at technical colleges, for which many employers granted part-time day release.

The Report gives details of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, during 1952 and some earlier years. In 1952 the number of reported cases of lead poisoning was 48, compared with 64 in 1951. For the third year in succession, there were no fatal cases. Cases of aniline poisoning increased from five in 1951 to 12 in 1952. There was an increase also from 203 in 1951 to 217 in 1952 in partified cases of chrome ulceration most of 1951 to 12 in 1952. There was an increase also from 205 in 1951 to 217 in 1952 in notified cases of chrome ulceration, most of the workers affected being employed in chromium plating (98) and manufacture of bichromates (87). The number of anthrax cases fell from 31 (one fatal) in 1951 to 20 (one fatal) in 1952. The number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration also decreased, from 178 (one fatal) in 1951 to 157 (two fatal) in 1952. Notifications of dermatitis in 1952 numbered 3,122, compared with 3,281 in 1951. As notification of this disease is voluntary, the figures of notifications, which the Report analyses according to occupation and industry, cannot, it is stated, be used to make an accurate assessment industry, cannot, it is stated, be used to make an accurate assessment of risks. They do, however, give an indication where dermatitis has occurred and where there is scope for protective measures. The number of deaths from pneumoconiosis in coal mining in 1952 was 573, compared with 590 in 1951.

In 1952 the total number of medical examinations of young persons aged between 15 and 18 for certificates of fitness for factory employment was 450,459, of which 239,491 were examinations of boys and 210,968 of girls. In the previous year the total number of examinations was 418,177. Of the total in 1952, 249,544 were first examinations after leaving school for employment covered by the factories and 1952 was 2,057. Factories Act. The total number of rejections in 1952 was 2,057, including 556 boys and 1,029 girls who were rejected on first examination for factory employment. The chief single causes of rejection were pediculosis capitis, mainly among girls, and diseases or defects of the eyes, including refractive errors.

The average normal length of the working week in factories remained in 1952 at 44 or 45 hours, distributed over five days. Where additional hours had to be worked it was unusual for the working week to exceed the permissible 48 hours for women. There was little evidence of illegal employment except during the holiday season, when Sunday and evening employment of protected workers was found in such industries as ice cream manufacture, photographic developing and printing, and confectionery and bread

During the year 78 Orders under the Factories Act were issued allowing employment to commence earlier than 7 a.m.; 54 Orders were renewals of those issued during the previous year. Emergency Powers continued to be used to sanction hours of work outside the provisions of the Factories Act where this was considered essential, and in November, 1952, 1,784 Orders and Permissions were in force. Of these, 1,259 covered day work schemes, including evening employment, and the remainder covered shift working. Part-time evening shift work continued to be popular among married women. Permits to cover arrangements for spreading the electricity load totalled 1,033, including 38 allowing night work, in February, 1952, but by November, 1952, when the electricity supply position had eased, the numbers had fallen to 38 and three respectively.

From evidence available there was, the Report states, no increase during 1952 in the number of firms paying cotton weavers according to the C.M.C. system (the Cotton Manufacturing Commission Weaving Wage System). A number of firms withdrew the system and replaced it by the ordinary Uniform List, giving as reasons a desire to retain labour by allotting fewer looms to each weaver, unsuitability of the system for certain classes of trade, and the high cost of operating it. In some textile factories Inspectors found that the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the particular the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the particular the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the particular the furnishing of particulars to weavers, the particular the furnishing of particular the furnishing of particular the furnishing the furn their earnings, was unsatisfactory, and, to avoid this in future, the Report suggests that the responsibility for supplying the particulars should be in the hands of one person or department.

### Safety, Health and Welfare Museum

The Museum continued to serve a useful purpose during 1952, and the numbers of visitors, both individuals and parties, representand the numbers of visitors, both individuals and parties, representing many professions and trades, were well maintained. A number of visits of apprentices were organised for the first time by local groups affiliated to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. The visitors also included many from oversea countries. Exhibits in the Museum included a display of protective clothing showing what is needed in most industries and a wide range of items for head, hand, and foot protection. A new exhibit, "What Other Countries Do", showed a wide selection of posters from

Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical Tables giving the numbers of registered factories, accidents, dangerous occurrences, prosecutions, etc., and particulars of some new and revised publications issued by the Factory Department during

### SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND AND IN NORTHERN IRELAND

### Scotland

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations\* under section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing scales of salaries to be paid by education authorities to teachers employed by them in the provision of primary and secondary education during the three years beginning on 1st April, 1954. The Regulations also extend the period of operation of the Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1951 and 1952, in their application to the salaries of teachers employed by education authorities in to the salaries of teachers employed by education authorities in the provision of further education from 1st April, 1954, until new regulations relating to their salaries are made.

Each of the basic scales is increased throughout by £45 for men and by £40 for women. For certificated graduates with first or second class honours the scale for men begins at £620 and rises to £960 in the eighteenth year, and for women it begins at £507 and rises in the eighteenth year to £807. For certificated ordinary

graduates the scales also cover eighteen years and rise from £520 to £810 for men and from £457 to £667 for women.

A certificated ordinary graduate who holds a subsidiary qualification enabling him to teach in secondary schools, and who is employed in such a school, will continue to receive an addition of £25 to his basic scale of salary. Any such teacher who is a third class honours graduate will receive a further addition of £25 if a man or £20 if a woman if teaching his special subject to secondary classes.

woman if teaching his special subject to secondary classes.

The additions to basic salaries payable to teachers holding posts of special responsibility have also been increased. Head teachers of the largest primary schools will receive £350, an increase of £40,

of the largest primary schools will receive £350, an increase of £40, head teachers of the largest junior secondary schools £580, an increase of £90, and the head teachers of the largest senior secondary schools £860, an increase of £150.

Teachers in distant islands—the Shetlands, Orkneys, the Outer Hebrides, Coll, Colonsay and Tiree—are to receive an addition of £40 to their basic salaries, and teachers in remote schools will receive an additional £70 or £40 according to the degree of remoteness of the schools ness of the schools.

#### Northern Ireland

Regulations\* have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland fixing revised scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary (including nursery), secondary (intermediate and grammar) and special schools, and in institutions of further education, to take effect as from 1st April, 1954.

There are five scales of salaries, which are the same for each type of school and apply to full-time teachers according to their training and qualifications. A comparison of the revised scales and of those previously in operation is given below.

Scale		operative from y, 1952	Salary Scales operative fra 1st April, 1954						
him I	Men	Women	Men	Women					
I	£400 to £715 in 20th year	£347 to £587 in 20th year	£435 to £765 in 20th year	£377 to £630 in 20th year					
II	£415 to £730 in 20th year	£357 to £597 in 20th year	£450 to £785 in 20th year	£387 to £647 ir 20th year					
Ш	£440 to £752 in 20th year	£377 to £617 in 20th year	£475 to £830 in 21st year	£407 to £682 in 21st year					
IV	£456 to £810 in 22nd year	£392 to £657 in 22nd year	£491 to £865 in 22nd year	£420 to £700 in 22nd year					
V	£491 to £890 in 22nd year	£417 to £712 in 22nd year	£526 to £950 in 22nd year	£446 to £760 ii 22nd year					

There are revisions also in principals' allowances, further allowances for principals in secondary (intermediate and grammar) schools, and allowances for posts of special responsibility, and in the salary scales payable in institutions of further education and for

### **ENQUIRY INTO EFFECTS OF NATIONAL SERVICE** ON EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG MEN

On 3rd June the Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in the House of Commons whether he intended to make any special enquiries about the effect of National Service upon the education and employment of young men. In a Written Answer circulated in the Official Report, the Minister replied:—

circulated in the Official Report, the Minister replied:—
"Yes. On the advice of the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Services and Civilian Life, a special enquiry is to be made by my Department covering a representative sample of National Service men after they have returned to civilian life. The object of the enquiry is to obtain more definite information about questions bearing upon the men's employment, vocational guidance and resettlement. For this purpose, National Service men who completed their two years' service last September will in the course of the next few days be invited to go to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. The information which they give will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used only for the purposes of this enquiry. purposes of this enquiry.

'It is my hope that by this means we shall obtain valuable information about any employment or educational problems which may exist, and I would assure the young men concerned that by co-operating in this enquiry they will be performing a most useful

The effect that National Service has upon a man's civilian career is a matter that has attracted wide public interest and there is a Working Party set up under King George's Jubilee Trust investigating the subject in its widest implications. For some time, however, there has been a growing demand to obtain more definite information about questions relating to the men's employment, vocational guidance and resettlement, and the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Services and Civilian Life has recommended that a special enquiry should be made for this purpose covering a representative sample of men after they have returned to civilian life. The Council, under the Chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and ship of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, includes representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Service Departments, the Education Departments, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, employers, trade unions and nationalised industries, education authorities and executives, youth employment authorities and other organisations. The method by which the enquiry is to be conducted, the nature of the information to be collected, and the questions asked have been drawn up with the approval of the Advisory Council.

The main purpose of the enquiry is to find out whether there are problems bearing upon employment, vocational guidance and resettlement on which further action either by the Government or industry should be taken so as to avoid waste of man-power or of ability. It is hoped that the information obtained from this enquiry will provide answers to such questions as the following:—Has National Service a disturbing or unsettling effect on the careers of

young men or has it given them useful experience or taught them skills that have proved to be of value in their civilian occupations?

Does National Service alter a man's outlook towards employment?

Does he want to return to his old job, or try something else?

Has he any employment problems which may reasonably be attributed to his National Service?

All National Service men who completed their two years' service during September, 1953 (the equivalent of about 10 per cent. of the yearly intake into the Forces) are being asked to help the Ministry in this enquiry. Those leaving the Forces in September, 1953, have been chosen because the men discharged in that month contain the best representative that would be the proposed to 1953, have been chosen because the men discharged in that month contain the best representative sample; young men who have stayed on at school or who are going to the University are normally called up during that month. An earlier sample would not have included a fair sample of young men who have been liable only to post-war National Service and who have had an opportunity to complete apprenticeships before call-up. The men invited to help in this enquiry should therefore represent a typical cross-section of National Service men: they will include University students and others who are still in the course of completing their education as well as men who left school at 14 or 15 years of age and have already had several years of employment; men who have served apprenticeships; and men who have had professional training.

The young men selected are being invited to call at Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service where they will be asked to supply information relating to their experience before enlistment, during their service and since their return to civilian life. Their attendance will be entirely voluntary, they will not be asked to fill in any forms themselves and the information which they give the state of the stat which they give will be treated as strictly confidential

which they give will be treated as strictly confidential.

A special interview record form for noting this information has been devised in such a way that the details can be transferred to punch cards and the statistical analysis done by machine tabulation. The questions that will be asked are designed to trace a man's educational, industrial and service history from the time of leaving school or University up to the time of the interview. From the particulars given by each man it should be possible to discover what happens to various types of young men during their time in the Forces and when they return to civilian life, and to see if there are any significant variations in their post-service history among the Forces and when they return to civilian life, and to see if there are any significant variations in their post-service history among men who fall into such groups as the following:—(1) those who left school at the statutory minimum school leaving age; (2) those who left school at 18 years of age; (3) those who obtained the General Certificate of Education at ordinary or advanced level; (4) those who completed a University course; (5) those who went to a University but failed to obtain a degree; (6) those who completed an apprenticeship before call-up; (7) those who had had one, two, three or more jobs before enlistment, etc.

The enquiry will also provide evidence to show the extent to

which men follow service trades related to skills acquired during apprenticeship or other systematic training before they joined the Forces and also the extent to which training or experience gained in the Forces may influence a man's choice of employment when he is discharged.

### COAL MINING

### Eighth Annual Report of National Coal Board

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1953, has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 160, price 8s. net (8s. 4d. post free).

In the introduction the Report refers to the two weeks' paid In the introduction the Report refers to the two weeks' paid annual holiday, instead of one week, which the miners had for the first time in 1953, in addition to the holiday for the Coronation. There were in all seven fewer working days in the mines in 1953 than in 1952, but the greater part of the loss of output resulting from reduction in working time was made good by the end of the year and coal production in 1953 was only about two days' output less than in 1952. There were fewer accidents in the mines in 1953 and better progress was made with the reconstruction of the collieries. Coal exports increased, but some large coal had to be imported as an insurance against a shortage of it during the winter. Costs of production continued to rise and the Board had to raise Costs of production continued to rise and the Board had to raise prices. The financial deficit carried forward from earlier years was reduced by only a small amount.

### **Production and Costs**

The output of deep-mined coal in 1953 was 212.5 million tons, which was about 1.8 million tons less than in 1952. Opencast production was 11.7 million tons, slightly less than in 1952. Output per man-shift of face-workers was 3.14 tons, representing a decrease of 0.01 tons compared with 1952, but output calculated on the basis of all workers rose in 1953 and again reached the 1951 level of 1.21 tons per man-shift. In 1952 there had been an increase of 12,000 in the number of face-workers and the Report points out that the introduction of many new face-workers makes it difficult, at least temporarily, to maintain the level of productivity. points out that the introduction of many new face-workers makes it difficult, at least temporarily, to maintain the level of productivity. There was a rise, from an average of 41·0 per cent. in 1952, to 41·9 per cent. in 1953 in the proportion of men working at the face. This rise, together with the fact that overall productivity was maintained, is regarded as indicating the success of managements in all parts of the industry in increasing efficiency by better deployment of labour. Savings have been made in man-power by the use of mechanical appliances and by improved methods of handling tubs and mine cars. During the year 15 million tons of coal were power-loaded, this being 6·4 per cent. of deep-mined output, compared with 4·9 per cent. in 1952.

In reviewing attendance of workers during the year, the Report

In reviewing attendance of workers during the year, the Report says the Board had hoped that some of the output lost owing to the extra holidays would be regained by better attendance at other times in the year. In the first part of the year attendance was in fact lower than in most years since the war, but this was due in part to a general increase in sickness among the working population. There was an improvement in the later part of the year. The joint efficiency campaign, initiated by agreement between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers as part of the wages settlement of February, 1953, helped to increase voluntary working on Saturdays. Saturday working produced 11 6 million tons in 1953, just over a million tons more than in 1952.

The total costs of production of coal rose from 56s. 9d. per ton of saleable output in 1952 to 59s. 2d. in 1953. Among the main causes of this increase was a rise of 11·1d. a ton in the cost of wages, of which about one-half was due to the national wage increase in February. During 1953 the full effect was felt of the substantial increases, during the previous year, in the prices of most materials used by the Board, but these were offset by reductions in the cost of other materials, in particular imported timber and conveyor belting. An increase of 5·2d. a ton in the cost of general stores and repairs, the Report says, reflects the increasing mechanisation of colliery operations and improved safety measures. Depreciation costs are continuously increasing as more capital is Depreciation costs are continuously increasing as more capital is invested in the industry's collieries, buildings, plant and equipment. The financial results of operating the collieries and other activities during 1953 showed a surplus (after deducting interest and interim income payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power) of £353,647, compared with a deficit of £8·2 million in 1952. The net surplus in 1953 reduced the accumulated deficit since vesting date to £13·6 million

In a chapter setting out details of the supply and use of the coal produced, the Report says that home consumption and exports of coal were both higher in 1953 than in 1952. Home consumption is coal were both higher in 1953 than in 1952. Home consumption is provisionally estimated at 207.9 million tons, an increase of 1.3 million compared with 1952, and exports and ships' bunkers at 16.6 million tons, an increase of 1.6 million. Export shipments, excluding bunkers, totalled 13.7 million tons, two million tons more than in 1952, and more could have been sold abroad if it could have been spared from the home market.

#### Man-Power and Training

The labour force in the coal industry at the beginning of 1953 was 720,700, a larger number than at any time since 1949. During the year there was a decrease of nearly 11,000 in the total number

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-International Business Machines-

of face-workers. The number of face-workers remained throughout the year at about 300,000, a higher figure than at any time since the war. Despite higher wages, the number of workers recruited fell from 77,444 in 1952 to 51,604 in 1953. The number of boys recruited (19,869) was, however, more than in any year since nationalisation of the mines, with the exception of 1952. Improvements were made to training facilities and a new residential centre for boys at Alloa in Scotland, where 550 boys a year can be trained, was planned to open early in 1954. The Board's chief man-power problem, the Report says, remained that of attracting more men problem, the Report says, remained that of attracting more men to the highly industrialised areas, such as the West Midlands, some of which are the most productive in the country.

Good progress was made during 1953 with the special housing areas, where more houses are urgently needed than the Local Authorities can build. By the end of the year, nearly 5,500 of the programme of 20,000 houses had been completed and 12,200 more ere under construction

The Report says that there were no major disputes in 1953, and, although the number of stoppages and restrictions was about the same as in the previous year, the tonnage of coal lost in 1953 through trade disputes, amounting to 1·15 million tons, was 560,000 tons less than in 1952. The number of disputes settled through the conciliation machinery was 11,202, compared with 11,685 in 1952.

### Safety, Health and Welfare

The Report states that in 1953 fewer men were killed and fewer injured in the types of accident which must be reported immediately to H.M. Inspectors of Mines than in any year for which there are records. These "reportable" accidents caused the deaths of 364 men and injured 1,907, compared with 409 deaths and 2,073 injured in 1952. Workers injured in other accidents causing absence from work for over three days totalled 230,000, compared with 234,000 in 1052. with 234,000 in 1952. Among safety measures introduced during the year, the Report notes that a start was made with the systematic installation of fire-resistant belting to replace rubber belting and to equip new conveyor installations. The Board also decided to install shelf-type stone-dust barriers at strategic points in gate conveyor roadways.

Steady progress was made during 1953 in building up medical services caring for the miner at work. By the end of the year 57 doctors were employed full-time on this work and the number of colliery medical centres had risen to 201, of which 48 had been completed during the year. In 1953, 4,048 men were certified as

<sup>\*</sup> S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954, Nos. 52, 53, 54 and 55. H.M. Stationery Office, Relfast: price 6d, net each (71d, post free)

having pneumoconiosis, compared with 3,308 in 1952. The certification rate per thousand underground workers increased from 6·1 in 1952 to 7·4 in 1953. The increase is attributed to greater awareness of the disease and its symptoms and the rising trend in the numbers of cases diagnosed is expected to continue for some years. Research continued during the year on pneumoconiosis and other medical problems of the industry and also on human problems such as accidents and attendance. human problems such as accidents and attendance.

The pit-head bath programme is expected to be almost complete by the end of 1956. During 1953, 41 new baths and 19 extensions, providing accommodation for 39,500 workers, were completed

#### Technical Developments, etc.

In a chapter describing some of the new ideas which were being developed during 1953, the Report states that a project was put in hand to undertake out-to-sea boring to prove reserves of coal under the sea. Important reserves of several coalfields, including that in Northumberland and Durham, extend under the sea. Progress was made in the drainage of firedamp in advance of mining operations. In order to reduce the quantity of inflammable gas entering a mine firedamp consisting mainly of methods is drained from a mine, firedamp, consisting mainly of methane, is drained from the strata surrounding the working area and carried away in pipes so that it can be used or diluted safely with air. Gas drainage was being practised at 19 collieries at the end of 1953. In connection with the campaign against dangerous dust, there is need, the Report says, for more efficient means of collecting dust when deposited on colliery roadways, conveyor structures and elsewhere, and for this nurnose a prototype portable vacuum cleaner was produced. on colliery roadways, conveyor structures and elsewhere, and for this purpose a prototype portable vacuum cleaner was produced during the year and tested in a Midlands pit. Other technical developments described in the Report, many of which are important from the point of view both of safety and of greater efficiency, included the introduction from the Continent of new systems of winding, and experimental work on the firing of systems of winding, and experimental work on the firing of explosives under water, new methods of haulage underground, and the improvement of underground communications by radio

The Report contains also particulars of the year's results from carbonisation and other activities, details of capital expenditure and finance, of work in connection with fuel efficiency and production of smokeless coals, and a short description of the organisation of the industry and of new arrangements for marketing coal. It is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and by appendices giving statistical and other information.

### Earnings in Coal Mining in Fourth Quarter of 1953 and in Year 1953

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1953 and for the year 1953 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

### Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1953

gardinat 18km <u>all</u> did Tooloogia	270	Laggi		ash	Allo	lue of wances Kind	т	ota
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—			S.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.
At the Face			55	6.2	2	3.3	57	9.5
All Underground			47	9.1	2	1.3	49	10.4
Surface			31	5.0	1	10.3	33	3.3
All Workers			44	0.6	2	0.7	46	1.3
(ii) Per Wage-earner per We	eek-							
At the Face		MARCH ST	276	7	11	4	287	11
All Underground	3(2)(5)(	382 SO	250	9	ÎÎ	1	261	10
Surface	elemen.	B (#1983	181	0	10	9	191	9
All Workers			236	0	111	Ó	247	Ó

### Earnings in Year 1953

rover benefit to and the				Cash	Allo	lue of wances Kind	Т	otal
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	TO SE		s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d
At the Face			54	7.2	2	2.4	56	9.6
All Underground			47	1.3	2	0.4	49	1.7
Surface			31	4.2	1	9.0	33	1.2
All Workers		31.0	43	5.3	1	11.6	45	4.9
(ii) Per Wage-earner per We	eek-		2003		2800			
At the Face	078467		258	3	10	5	268	0
All Underground	and 4	SUSSESSES.	235	2	10	2		8
Company			173				245	4
A 11 X171		2000		10	9	9	183	7
All Workers			222	0	10		232	

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 40s. 8·0d. in Somerset and 42s. 1·4d. in North Staffordshire to 51s. 2·8d. in Nottinghamshire and 51s. 4.0d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 203s. 10d. in Shropshire and 212s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 255s. 7d. in South Derbyshire and 258s. 9d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1953 amounted to 48s, 5d. per man-shift worked and 260s. 2d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 47s. 9d. and 244s. 6d.

### TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st April, 1954, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains Tables showing, for the more important

industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and the normal hours of labour as fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and work-people, or by Joint Industrial Councils or other similar bodies, or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act.

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only a general minimum rate for men and women, respectively, whilst in others rates are specified for a variety of occupations and in the majority of cases for adults and for juveniles of different ages; in many cases rates vary according to area. It has not been found practicable to publish all the rates, but the volume contains those for men and women in all the rates, but the volume contains those for men and women in most of the more important industries and occupations for which minimum, or standard, rates have been fixed. An appendix gives rates of wages for juveniles in a selection of industries.

In addition, particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers, the additional rates payable to shift and night workers, and, where they exist, of the arrangements for a guaranteed weekly wage. Overtime rates of pay and arrangements for paid holidays in the industries included in the volume are set

Much of the information contained in the Tables can be kept up to date by reference to the particulars of changes in rates of wages which are regularly published in the issues of this GAZETTE.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1954" is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 221 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 10d. post free).

#### Changes Since 1st April, 1954

Since the volume went to press, changes in rates of wages have taken place in a number of industries and the main Tables may be brought up to date by reference to the particulars of the changes in wage rates published in either the May or the current issue of this GAZETTE. The following Table gives, for changes reported in April and not already included in the volume, (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and (c) the page of the May, 1954, GAZETTE on which the changes were published.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May, 1954, issue of this GAZETTE
7 8	Ironstone and iron ore mining—Cumberland Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland	} 169
26/27	Pottery manufacture	} 109
74-76	Iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills— West of Scotland	170
106	Wool textile—Yorkshire	
111/112 209	Baking—Co-operative societies in London Brush and broom manufacture	172
210 211	Hair, bass and fibre	173
212	Baking—Northern Ireland	172

Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in May are shown on pages 207 to 213 of this GAZETTE (see note at the head of the Table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 207).

It is regretted that similar particulars cannot be given in respect of the appendices to the volume.

### EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with Government Departments, have prepared Tables giving figures of expenditure on social services in Great Britain by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities in the financial year 1952–53, together with revised figures for earlier years.

The Table below has been published in the May issue of the "Monthly Digest of Statistics". It shows consolidated current expenditure on social services, including expenses of administration, by all public authorities in Great Britain. Amounts recovered by contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. The statement in the "Monthly Digest of

Statistics", in continuation of the series which was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1953 (page 197), gives detailed notes of changes, involving some revisions in the figures, made since last year's statement. In addition to the consolidated made since last year's statement. In addition to the consolidated totals, particulars are given separately in the statements of current expenditure by the central Government, current expenditure by local authorities, current expenditure by the National Insurance Funds, and capital expenditure by public authorities. The consolidated totals of current expenditure on national insurance schemes, shown below, comprise the expenditure of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Fund, and include retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions paid under the national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deduction being made for the revenue received from employers' and employees' contributions. National insurance benefits paid to persons overseas (amounting to £0.6 million in 1949–50, £0.7 million in 1950–51, (amounting to £0.6 million in 1949-50, £0.7 million in 1950-51, £1.1 million in 1951-52, and £1.1 million in 1952-53) were included in the figures in last year's statement but are entirely excluded from this year's statement. The figures given for industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled cover only expenditure by the central Government; expenditure by local authorities on these services is included with the expenditure on national assistance, as separate figures are not available. Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, for example to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded. In the consolidated Table all transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated to avoid double counting, and in the case of grants from the central Government to local authorities only the grants for specific social services

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

National insurance schemes  Extended unemployment benefit Non-contributory old age pensions National assistance War and other service disability, etc.,	397·6 5·5 27·0	1950–51 401·0 5·2	1951–52	1952-53
Extended unemployment benefit Non-contributory old age pensions National assistance	5.5	5.2		507 - 1
Non-contributory old age pensions National assistance			- 1000 A 100	
Non-contributory old age pensions National assistance	27.0		4.1	4.9
National assistance		25.0	23.8	22.6
	63.0	75.6	88.7	115.9
pensions	81.8	79 - 1	77.5	84.7
Family allowances	62.6	63.6	65.0	89.2
ndustrial rehabilitation, training and	02 0	05 0	05	
employment of the disabled	1.7	2.8	3.4	2.8
7 4 (1)	62.7	60.9	68 - 1	78.1
	282 - 1	295.8	341.9	368-2
11.11.3	13.6	16.6	18.6	20.2
Tarianal traited asserts	406.3	434.7	446.2	487.0
Townsia	67.6	70.7	74.5	84.8
lousing	07.0	10.1	14.3	04.0
Total expenditure	1.471 - 5	1.531 · 0	1,638 - 7	1.865 - 5

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### **National Insurance Classification** of Minewatchers

On 4th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1954. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 85) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 166 (Session 1952)

The Regulations now made, which came into operation on The Regulations now made, which came into operation of 11th May, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948, by providing that a person who is employed for less than three consecutive days as a member of the Royal Naval Minewatching Service shall be treated as a non-employed person.

The part-time employment covered by the Regulations consists mainly of exercises, arranged by the Admiralty, lasting for one or two days. The exercises were started in 1953 and are held every three months. In the ordinary way they would be regarded as gainful occupation under a contract of service, but under the new Regulations there is no liability for an employed person's contribution. This change brings the provisions for minewatchers into line with those for members of the Royal Observer Corps.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1954 No. 585) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 2d. and 3d. net each (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

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

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to report on the preliminary draft of Regulations affecting the right to unemployment benefit of persons who are engaged in a subsidiary occupation and of persons who place unusual restrictions on the work they will take. Recommendations on these questions were made by the Committee in their Report (Cmd. 8894) published

in July, 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 274).

The Regulations now in draft amend the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948. They increase from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. a day the amount which a person following a subsidiary occupation may earn without loss of benefit, and provide that an occupation shall be treated as subsidiary only if it is consistent with the full-time employment which the claimant has had in the past, or, if he has not been employed full time in the past if it is consistent with the not been employed full-time in the past, if it is consistent with the full-time employment for which he is registered.

The draft Regulations also define the circumstances in which a day cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the case of persons who impose unusual restrictions on the work which they persons who impose unusual restrictions on the work which they are prepared to accept. The effect, in general, of these provisions is to secure that a person who places abnormal restrictions on the nature, hours or other conditions of employment which he is prepared to accept will not receive unemployment benefit unless, in spite of these restrictions, he has reasonable prospects of obtaining employment. There is specific provision for excluding from the effect of the Regulations restrictions which are reasonable in view of a claimant's physical condition. Special provision is also made to ensure that, even where a claimant has no prospect of employment, it will still be possible for him to obtain benefit if his lack of prospects is due to temporarily adverse industrial conditions.

### Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Switzerland

On 13th May Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Switzerland) Order, 1954. The Order, which came into operation on 1st June, gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention and Protocol between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Switzerland on social insurance which were signed at Berne on 16th January, 1953.

The Convention and Protocol relate to old age pensions (including, in relation to the United Kingdom, both old age and retirement pensions as defined in United Kingdom legislation), widows' and orphans' benefits, and industrial injuries insurance benefits. They provide that a national of either country who has qualified for one of these benefits in one of the two countries shall receive that benefit while he is resident in the other country. Other provisions of the agreements relax the nationality conditions of the Swiss scheme in favour of citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and enable persons who have been insured under both countries' schemes but have not paid enough contributions in one country to qualify for a pension under that country's scheme to receive a supplement to the pension payable by the other country.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1954 No. 641) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free). The English text of the Convention and Protocol is contained in a Schedule to

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

### 37th Session of International Labour Conference

The 37th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on 2nd June and was expected to continue until 24th

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

The agenda of the Conference provided for a second discussion The agenda of the Conference provided for a second discussion of an item concerning holidays with pay on which the first discussion was held at the last Session of the Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 230). The agenda also included for first discussion items on vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (under-developed countries), and penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment. In addition the agenda included the following regular items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. The Conference also had before it for consideration reports on Technical Assistance and the Utilisation of Holidays with Pay.

### EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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### Employment\* in Great Britain in April

### GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of April there were 22,337,000 persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds). This was 63,000 more than in March and 183,000 more than in April, 1953. The increase during the month was due to the intake of Easter school-leavers and to the rise of seasonal employment in certain industries.

In the basic industries employment rose by 16,000, largely the result of a seasonal increase of 15,000 in agriculture.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 16,000 during the month. The main changes were increases of 6,000 in the engineering group and 4,000 in vehicles.

There were seasonal increases of 15,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services (mainly hotels and catering) and 10,000 in distribution.

At 10th May there were 27,200 fewer unemployed than on 12th April. The improvement, which was mainly seasonal in character, was widespread.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed was 289,400, which includes 13,100 who were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was 1·4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1·5 per cent. in April and 1·6 per cent. a year ago. Persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks numbered 134,700 or 49 per cent. of the total wholly unemployed.

The strength of H.M. Forces at end-April was 842,000. This was 4,000 fewer than in March and 24,000 less than in April, 1953.

It is estimated that the total working population\*\* increased by 41,000 (16,000 men and 25,000 women) during April.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	LENCHS	de south	as to thou	7	Thousands
Aravi obla Memorible	End- April, 1953	End- Feb., 1954	End- March, 1954	End- April, 1954	Change during April, 1954
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,154	22,274†	22,274†	22,337	+63
	14,834	14,879†	14,876†	14,907	+31
	7,320	7,395	7,398	7,430	+32
Wholly Unemployed‡	328	340	308	289	-19
Temporarily Stopped‡ Total Registered Unemployed‡	26	18	15	13	- 2
	354	358	323	302	-21
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not	866	844	846	842	- 4
	841	821	823	819	- 4
	25	23	23	23	
taken up employment	5	6	4	5	+ 1
Total Working Population**  Men  Women	23,353	23,464†	23,432†	23,473	+41
	15,887	15,931†	15,901†	15,917	+16
	7,466	7,533	7,531	7,556	+25

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

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

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End- April, 1953	End- Feb., 1954	End- March, 1954	End- April, 1954	Change during April, 1954
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	878	870	870	872	+ 2
Books)	(717) 374	(709) 377	(709) 377	(711) 376	(+ 2) - 1
tion	1,724 1,068	1,702 1,034	1,701 1,034	1,701 1,049	+15
Number in Basic Industries	4,044	3,983	3,982	3,998	+16
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	487 554 1,118 2,564 973 695 848 1,496	504 557 1,165 2,612 1,006 704 858 1,553	505 556 1,166 2,612 1,004 701 858 1,552	506 555 1,170 2,618 1,004* 702 860 1,555	+ 1 - 1 + 4 + 6  + 1 + 2 + 3
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,735	8,959	8,954	8,970	+16
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,427 2,653	1,396 2,679	1,404† 2,676	1,411 2,686	+ 7 +10
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— National Government Service Local Government Service	3,971 598 726	3,946 592† 719	3,948 591† 719	3,963 590 719	+15
Total in Civil Employment	22,154	22,274†	22,274†	22,337	+63

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of April, 1953, and February, March and April, 1954. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

\* Cotton—300,000. Wool—215,000. Other textiles—489,000.

† Revised figure.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

STANALY FOR GR	N field	Male	es		eole)	Femal	les			Tota	1	
. Industry	End- April, 1953	End- Feb., 1954	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- April, 1953	End- Feb., 1954	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954	End- April, 1953	End- Feb., 1954	End- Mar., 1954	End- April, 1954
Mining, etc. Coal Mining  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	780·4 250·4 77·2 33·3 30·3 19·3 14·6 75·7	772·3 255·5 77·7 34·4 31·5 19·8 14·6 77·5	772·3 255·0 77·5 34·4 31·5 19·6 14·6 77·4	773·6  255·7 77·7 34·5 31·5 19·8 14·6 77·6	15·1 81·9 8·6 44·9 10·9 5·5 1·3 10·7	15·2 84·0 8·6 45·4 11·6 5·7 1·3 11·4	15·2 83·9 8·6 45·3 11·7 5·6 1·3 11·4	15·2 84·1 8·6 45·3 11·8 5·7 1·3 11·4	795·5 332·3 85·8 78·2 41·2 24·8 15·9 86·4	787·5 339·5 86·3 79·8 43·1 25·5 15·9 88·9	787·5 338·9 86·1 79·7 43·2 25·2 15·9 88·8	788 · 8 339 · 8 86 · 3 79 · 8 43 · 3 25 · 5 15 · 9 89 · 0
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	346·7 18·4 160·9 23·8 32·1 27·4 29·3 29·7 25·1	358·2 18·4 167·8 24·4 33·1 27·9 29·5 31·4 25·7	359·3 18·4 168·8 24·3 33·0 28·0 29·5 31·6 25·7	359·5 18·4 168·8 24·2 33·1 28·1 29·3 31·9 25·7	138·8 0·6 44·4 30·1 18·7 11·7 19·8 6·2 7·3	143·6 0·6 46·3 31·7 18·8 12·0 20·0 6·4 7·8	144·0 0·6 46·4 31·8 18·9 12·1 20·1 6·4 7·7	144·7 0·6 46·4 32·2 19·2 12·3 19·8 6·4 7·8	485.5 19.0 205.3 53.9 50.8 39.1 49.1 35.9 32.4	501·8 19·0 214·1 56·1 51·9 39·9 49·5 37·8 33·5	503·3 19·0 215·2 56·1 51·9 40·1 49·6 38·0 33·4	504 · 2 19 · 0 215 · 2 56 · 4 49 · 49 · 38 · 33 · 3
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	488·0 21·4 203·6 108·6 13·8 18·4 37·6 84·6	489·8 21·3 203·2 109·1 12·8 18·9 37·0 87·5	488·1 21·3 202·4 108·5 12·8 19·0 36·6 87·5	486·7 21·3 201·5 107·7 12·8 19·0 36·6 87·8	65·0 0·5 19·4 16·6 2·4 1·2 7·1 17·8	66·8 0·5 19·5 17·2 2·0 1·2 7·1 19·3	66·7 0·5 19·3 17·2 2·0 1·2 7·2 19·3	66·9 0·5 19·3 17·2 2·0 1·2 7·2 19·5	553·0 21·9 223·0 125·2 16·2 19·6 44·7 102·4	556·6 21·8 222·7 126·3 14·8 20·1 44·1 106·8	554·8 21·8 221·7 125·7 14·8 20·2 43·8 106·8	553· 21· 220· 124· 14· 20· 43· 107·
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	1,504·2 200·2 72·7 34·4 27·1 84·3 22·7 56·6 48·0 76·9 504·5 131·3 38·9 33·9 11·0 11·0 85·7	1,521·0 198·1 72·2 35·0 27·6 83·1 22·9 56·3 49·6 78·2 508·5 133·0 38·0 38·0 32·4 62·8 21·2 11·3 90·8	1,519·5 197·0 72·2 35·2 27·7 83·0 22·9 56·3 49·6 78·1 508·3 132·7 37·9 32·2 62·8 21·4 11·3	1,522 · 9 197 · 6 72 · 2 35 · 6 27 · 8 83 · 2 22 · 9 56 · 4 49 · 9 78 · 4 509 · 4 133 · 0 37 · 8 32 · 0 63 · 0 21 · 5 11 · 3 90 · 9	402·5 9·3 4·9 2·8 18·6 3·4 10·3 13·7 6·6 112·2 42·7 21·1 22·0 9 7·7 55·7	419·8 9·0 3·6 5·0 2·8 18·5 3·5 10·1 15·1 6·6 43·1 20·9 20·1 53·5 22·9 8·5 62·0	420·4 8·9 3·6 5·0 2·8 18·4 3·5 10·1 15·2 6·6 114·8 43·2 21·0 20·0 53·1 23·2 8·6 62·4	421 · 8 8 · 8 3 · 7 5 · 0 2 · 8 18 · 4 3 · 5 10 · 1 15 · 3 6 · 6 115 · 2 43 · 5 21 · 0 20 · 0 52 · 7 23 · 5 8 · 7 6 · 6 15 · 6 15 · 6 16 · 6 17 · 7 28 · 7 29 · 8 8 · 7 8 · 7	1,906·7 209·5 76·7 39·3 29·9 102·9 26·1 66·9 61·7 83·5 616·7 174·0 60·0 55·9 18·7 141·4	1,940 · 8 207 · 1 75 · 8 40 · 0 30 · 4 101 · 6 26 · 4 66 · 4 64 · 7 84 · 8 623 · 1 176 · 1 58 · 9 52 · 5 116 · 3 44 · 1 19 · 8 152 · 8	1,939 · 9 205 · 9 75 · 8 40 · 2 30 · 5 101 · 4 26 · 4 66 · 8 84 · 7 623 · 1 175 · 9 58 · 9 52 · 2 115 · 9 19 · 9 19 · 9 153 · 3	1,944· 206· 75· 40· 30· 101· 26· 66· 65· 85· 624· 176· 58. 52· 115· 45· 20· 153·
Wehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft. Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	926·3 248·8 234·3 179·6 103·9 55·5 22·9	964·3 261·2 231·5 196·7 113·2 55·4 23·4	965·0 262·3 230·5 197·4 113·4 55·3 23·5	968·0 263·5 231·3 197·7 114·1 55·3 23·5	157·5 42·5 34·4 31·7 37·2 2·5 2·6	166·2 44·2 35·9 33·6 40·9 2·4 2·6	166·5 44·4 35·9 33·6 41·0 2·4 2·6	167.6 44.8 36.1 33.7 41.4 2.4 2.6	1,083 · 8 291 · 3 268 · 7 211 · 3 141 · 1 58 · 0 25 · 5 79 · 9	1,130·5 305·4 267·4 230·3 154·1 57·8 26·0 81·3	1,131·5 306·7 266·4 231·0 154·4 57·7 26·1 81·0	1,135 308 267 231 155 57 26
and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.  Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	76·1 5·2 311·8 28·1 22·9 34·0 28·5 27·7 30·7 139·9	77·4 5·5 313·4 27·9 22·1 33·4 28·1 27·6 30·9 143·4	77·1 5·5 312·7 27·9 22·0 33·3 28·1 27·7 30·8 142·9	77·1 5·5 313·2 28·0 21·9 33·3 28·2 27·7 30·9 143·2	3.8 2.8 172.7 17.6 18.5 5.4 9.8 30.0 15.7 75.7	179·4 18·3 17·1 5·1 10·0 32·7 17·2 79·0	180·5 18·5 17·1 5·1 10·0 33·0 17·4 79·4	3·9 2·7 181·1 18·6 17·1 5·1 10·0 33·1 17·4 79·8	8·0 484·5 45·7 41·4 39·4 38·3 57·7 46·4 215·6	492·8 46·2 39·2 38·5 38·1 60·3 48·1 222·4	493 · 2 46 · 4 39 · 1 38 · 4 38 · 1 60 · 7 48 · 2 222 · 3	494 46 39 38 38 60 48 223
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	83·7 54·7 8·9	86·4 56·3 9·2 13·9 7·0	86·4 56·3 9·2 13·9 7·0	86·7 56·5 9·3 13·9 7·0	49·6 29·5 7·3 11·2 1·6	52·8 31·4 7·9 11·7 1·8	53·0 31·5 8·0 11·7 1·8	53·3 31·6 8·1 11·8 1·8	133·3 84·2 16·2 25·1 7·8	139·2 87·7 17·1 25·6 8·8	139·4 87·8 17·2 25·6 8·8	140 88 17 25 8
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Waving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	27·5 20·2 4·8 8·1 5·7 33·4 4·6 13·5 6·6 8·7 61·5	416·4 59·7 42·4 94·2 28·2 21·5 4·7 8·4 5·7 35·2 4·6 14·2 6·8 8·8 8·8 63·0 19·0	415.6 59.5 42.5 93.8 28.2 21.6 4.7 8.4 5.7 35.2 4.6 14.2 6.8 8.7 62.7 19.0	415·2 59·4 42·5 93·4 28·2 21·6 4·6 8·4 5·7 35·3 4·6 14·3 6·8 8·8 8·8 62·5 19·1	561·2 105·0 81·0 118·2 9·9 30·6 8·0 11·7 8·9 90·5 5·5 15·3 16·1 18·3 30·8	580·6 113·0 83·6 119·5 9·2 32·7 7·3 11·6 9·7 93·4 5·6 16·3 16·7 19·0 31·6	31.4	579·1 113·0 83·8 118·5 9·3 32·7 7·3 11·6 9·6 92·9 5·6 16·4 16·9 18·6 31·4 11·5	963 · 6 161 · 1 121 · 7 211 · 0 37 · 4 50 · 8 12 · 8 19 · 8 14 · 6 123 · 9 10 · 1 28 · 8 22 · 7 27 · 0 92 · 3 29 · 6	128·6 10·2 30·5 23·5 27·8 94·6	994 · 8 172 · 5 126 · 2 212 · 7 37 · 4 54 · 2 12 · 0 20 · 0 15 · 4 128 · 1 10 · 2 30 · 4 23 · 6 27 · 5 94 · 1 30 · 5	11 20 15 128 10 30 22 27
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	28.5	43·7 29·1 10·0 4·6	10.0	4.6	28·7 7·7 16·1 4·9	29·1 7·9 16·5 4·7	16.7	29·3 7·9 16·7 4·7	26·0 9·8	37·0 26·5 9·3	26.7	30
Tailoring  Tailoring  Dressmaking  Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.  Hats, Caps and Millinery  Dress Industries not elsewhere specified  Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc  Repair of Boots and Shoes	72.6 10.7 8.5 7.6 8.9 60.4	188·9 74·2 10·6 8·7 7·8 9·1 62·1 16·4	74·2 10·6 8·7 7·7 9·1 61·7	8·7 7·6 9·1 61·5	462·3 201·7 84·3 64·0 13·9 31·0 64·0 3·4		82·0 63·5 13·7 32·2 64·8	466·1 205·5 82·8 63·6 13·6 32·4 64·4 3·8	274·3 95·0 72·5 21·5 39·9 124·4	280·2 92·9 72·5 21·5 41·4 127·3	92·6 72·2 21·4 41·3 126·5	28 9 7 2 4 12
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	31·6 109·4 18·5 24·3 41·8 14·0 32·9 21·8 43·3 71·1 17·0 27·6	37·7 22·3 44·3 70·2 17·2 27·4	31·6 106·8 19·5 24·6 41·5 13·9 37·7 22·2 44·1 70·0 217·2 27·4	31·5 107·1 19·6 24·6 42·2 13·9 37·8 22·2 44·2 70·4 17·3 27·9	19·0 4·6 58·6 38·3 29·3 16·6 12·6	17·8 4·2 66·3 40·9 29·7 16·1 12·7 14·0	7·7 74·4 37·3 15·7 18·2 4·3 65·9 40·5 29·5 16·2 112·6 114·2	29·5 16·6 12·7 15·1	39·3 188·1 51·7 39·3 60·8 18·6 91·5 60·1 72·6 82·7 29·6 42·7	39·4 181·5 55·5 40·5 58·8 18·2 104·0 63·2 74·0 86·3 29·9 41·4	39·3 181·2 56·8 40·3 59·7 18·2 103·6 62·7 73·6 86·2 29·2 41·6	18 18 5 4 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

(230)

### Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

			(	Thousands	6)							
	839	M	lales	of stone	- Child	Fer	males			To	otal	
Industry	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-	End-
	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Feb.,	Mar.,	April,
	1953	1954	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1954
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232·0	237·1	235·3	235·4	58·3	61·4	61·2	61·0	290·3	298·5	296·5	296·4
	83·7	84·9	84·2	84·3	12·0	12·6	12·5	12·4	95·7	97·5	96·7	96·7
	96·7	100·4	99·3	99·0	32·3	34·0	33·8	33·7	129·0	134·4	133·1	132·7
	15·4	15·1	15·1	15·3	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·5	17·9	17·5	17·6	17·8
	21·1	21·3	21·3	21·4	6·6	6·8	6·8	6·8	27·7	28·1	28·1	28·2
	15·1	15·4	15·4	15·4	4·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	20·0	21·0	21·0	21·0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	322·1	332·5	333·0	333·6	182·5	192·8	192·5	193.6	504·6	525·3	525·5	527·2
	60·0	64·8	65·0	65·2	18·4	19·9	19·8	20.0	78·4	84·7	84·8	85·2
	3·8	4·1	4·1	4·1	1·7	2·2	2·0	1.9	5·5	6·3	6·1	6·0
	17·9	19·8	19·9	20·0	26·9	31·1	31·2	31.4	44·8	50·9	51·1	51·4
	17·1	17·9	17·9	17·9	25·6	27·4	27·4	27.4	42·7	45·3	45·3	45·3
	84·7	86·1	86·2	86·4	21·3	22·1	22·2	22.3	106·0	108·2	108·4	108·7
	138·6	139·8	139·9	140·0	88·6	90·1	89·9	90.6	227·2	229·9	229·8	230·6
Other Manufacturing Industries	147·2 69·5. 11·5 8·5 10·5 4·9 6·3 36·0	156·2 74·7. 12·8 8·8 11·0 5·0 5·8 38·1	156·2 74·8 12·9 8·8 11·0 5·0 5·8 37·9	156·8 75·2 12·9 8·8 11·1 5·0 5·8 38·0	106·7 36·0 3·2 7·4 17·8 7·3 2·0 33·0	117·7 40·0 3·5 8·3 19·9 7·8 1·8 36·4	119·1 40·4 3·5 8·3 20·2 7·7 1·8 37·2	119·5 40·6 3·5 8·4 20·2 7·7 1·8 37·3	253·9 105·5 14·7 15·9 28·3 12·2 8·3 69·0	273·9 114·7 16·3 17·1 30·9 12·8 7·6 74·5	275·3 115·2 16·4 17·1 31·2 12·7 7·6 75·1	276·3 .115·8 16·4 17·2 31·3 12·7 7·6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,716.5	5,840 · 2	5,834-2	5,844.1	2,818.9	2,918.6	2,919.5	2,926.1	8,535 · 4	8,758 · 8	8,753.7	75·3 8,770·2
Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,249 · 2	1,218·8	1,226.5	1,233·7	46·5	46·4	46·4	46·4	1,295·7	1,265·2	1,272·9	1,280·1
	1,187 · 0	1,155·9	1,162.9	1,169·9	38·6	38·8	38·8	38·8	1,225·6	1,194·7	1,201·7	1,208·7
	62 · 2	62·9	63.6	63·8	7·9	7·6	7·6	7·6	70·1	70·5	71·2	71·4
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	336·0	339·2	338·7	337·7	38·2	38·0	38·3	38·4	374·2	377·2	377·0	376·1
	134·2	133·3	132·8	132·1	14·2	14·1	14·3	14·4	148·4	147·4	147·1	146·5
	168·5	172·6	172·5	172·2	22·2	22·1	22·2	22·2	190·7	194·7	194·7	194·4
	33·3	33·3	33·4	33·4	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	35·1	35·1	35·2	35·2
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	224·2	216·0	216·3	216·1	49·3	50·3	50·7	51·0	273·5	266·3	267·0	267·1
	21·1	19·8	19·9	20·5	2·3	2·1	2·1	2·2	23·4	21·9	22·0	22·7
	158·5	155·0	153·5	153·1	14·5	13·7	13·5	13·5	173·0	168·7	167·0	166·6
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,098 · 5	1,109 · 5	1,106 · 8	1,106.7	1,081 · 1	1,096 · 1	1,095 · 7	1,105 · 9	2,179 · 6	2,205 · 6	2,202.5	2,212.6
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	114·1	117·4	116·3	115·1	31·1	32·1	32·1	32·0	145·2	149·5	148·4	147·1
	68·3	70·2	69·8	70·1	28·1	28·6	29·0	29·0	96·4	98·8	98·8	99·1
	119·5	120·8	121·0	121·4	56·1	56·5	56·4	56·5	175·6	177·3	177·4	177·9
	299·4	297·4	296·4	296·4	282·7	284·5	283·9	285·4	582·1	581·9	580·3	581·8
	162·3	164·2	163·8	163·8	99·6	102·4	101·8	102·0	261·9	266·6	265·6	265·8
	316·6	319·9	319·7	320·2	550·9	559·3	559·7	566·8	867·5	879·2	879·4	887·0
	18·3	19·6	19·8	19·7	32·6	32·7	32·8	34·2	50·9	52·3	52·6	53·9
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc.	58·7	58·4	57·6	57·9	75·8	76·0	75·5	74·8	134·5	134·4	133·1	132·7
	38·2	35·7	35·8	37·0	42·2	38·8	38·9	39·1	80·4	74·5	74·7	76·1
	176·7	172·2	172·3	175·0	481·7	464·8	467·2	475·6	658·4	637·0	639·5	650·6

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### Unemployment at 10th May, 1954

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th April and 10th May, 1954, were as follows:—

-	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
2th April	 193,240	10,055	102,412	10,878	316,585
0th May	177,320	7,381	97,050	7,675	289,426
Decrease(-)	- 15,920	- 2,674	- 5,362	- 3,203	- 27,159

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th May represented  $1\cdot 4$  per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th April was  $1\cdot 5$ .

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

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including	Casuals)			
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	43,584 3,624	35,043 2,528	90,761	169,388 7,196	7,932 185	177,320 7.381	
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	27,797 3,517	23,207 2,328	41,573 1,288	92,577 7,133	4,473 542	97,050 7,675	
Total	78,522	63,106	134,666	276,294	13,132	289,426	

### The total of 289,426 includes 53,518 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 10th May, 1954, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th April, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

and the state of	Victoria	Wholly Unique (including	nemployed g Casuals)			
Region	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
	10 to 20 to		Ma	ales		
London and South-						
Eastern Pastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	10,870 2,104 1,882 2,375 3,718 1,838 2,960 7,616 3,707 7,283 2,855	7,971 2,159 1,311 1,981 1,365 1,077 2,271 5,972 3,546 7,157 2,761	15,432 4,805 2,984 5,507 2,189 1,980 5,572 13,944 9,643 21,072 8,677	34,273 9,068 6,177 9,863 7,272 4,895 10,803 27,532 16,896 35,512 14,293	837 189 45 129 458 241 1,246 726 685 3,222 339	35,110 9,257 6,222 9,992 7,730 5,136 12,049 28,258 17,581 38,734 14,632
Great Britain	47,208	37,571	91,805	176,584	8,117	184,701
	TSALIS	160)	Fen	nales	2.1872	20
London and South- Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	7,845 1,500 1,490 1,749 2,511 1,763 4,994 2,342 4,176 1,627	4,445 1,220 1,244 1,496 881 831 1,242 4,313 2,905 4,808 2,150	4,106 1,662 2,002 2,537 1,266 1,821 6,655 5,624 11,954 4,350	16,396 4,382 4,736 5,782 4,658 3,032 4,826 15,962 10,871 20,938 8,127	326 159 60 113 213 502 663 940 788 1,127 124	16,722 4,541 4,796 5,895 4,871 3,534 5,489 16,902 11,659 22,065 8,251
Great Britain	31,314	25,535	42,861	99,710	5,015	104,725
			To	otal		De la constante
London and South-Eastern	18,715 3,604 3,372 4,124 6,229 3,155 4,723 12,610 6,049 11,459 4,482	12,416 3,379 2,555 3,477 2,246 1,908 3,513 10,285 6,451 11,965 4,911	19,538 6,467 4,986 8,044 3,455 2,864 7,393 20,599 15,267 33,026 13,027	50,669 13,450 10,913 15,645 11,930 7,927 15,629 43,494 27,767 56,450 22,420	1,163 348 105 242 671 743 1,909 1,666 1,473 4,349 463	51,832 13,798 11,018 15,887 12,601 17,538 45,160 29,240 60,799 22,883
Const Deltain	70 522	62 106	124 666	276 204	12 122	280 426

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th May, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 0th May,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-			100000			V November	
Eastern	35,110	16,722	51,832	1.1	0.9	1.0	
Eastern	9,257	4,541	13,798	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Southern	6,222	4,796	11,018	0.9	1.5	1.1	
South-Western	9,992	5,895	15,887	1.4	1.7	1.5	
Midland	7,730	4,871	12,601	0.6	0.7	0.6	
North-Midland	5,136	3,534	8,670	0.5	0.8	0.6	
East and West Ridings	12,049	5,489	17,538	1.0	0.9	1.0	
North-Western	28,258	16,902	45,160	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Northern	17,581	11,659	.29,240	2.0	3.2	2.3	
Scotland	38,734	22,065	60,799	2.8	3.0	2.9	
Wales	14,632	8,251	22,883	2.2	3.3	2.5	
Great Britain	184,701	104,725	289,426	1.3	1.5	1.4	

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

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th May, 1954, was 321,296, including 198,937 men, 8,693 boys, 105,195 women and 8,471 girls. Of the total, 306,500 (including 5,199 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 14,796 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 10th May, 1954, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total				
11月11日	W	holly Unen	nployed (incl	uding Casua	ls)				
London and South-	Eg IV on	1 100	15.054	1 000	50.000				
Eastern	32,951 8,750 5,928	1,322	15,374 4,000	1,022 382	50,669 13,450				
Southern	5,928	318 249	4 308	338	13,450 10,913				
South-Western	9,579 6,970	284 302	5,417 4,390 2,671	365 268	15,645 11,930 7,927				
North-Midland	4,694	201	2,671	361	7,927				
E. & W. Ridings	10.477	326	4,433	393	15,629				
	26,125 16,155	1,407 741	15,166 9,809	796 1,062	43,494 27,767				
Scotland	34,016	1,496	19,690	1,248	56,450				
Wales	13,743	550	7,229	898	22,420				
Great Britain	169,388	7,196	92,577	7,133	276,294				
Northern Ireland	21,223	1,287	7,047	649	30,206				
United Kingdom	190,611	8,483	99,624	7,782	306,500				
		Tempo	orarily Stopp	ed					
London and South-	830	7	315	11	1,163				
Eastern	184	5	144	15	348				
Southern	45		60	-	105				
South-Western	128 450	1 8	104 204	9	242 671				
Midland North-Midland	225	16	472	30	743				
E. & W. Ridings	1,235 716	11	596	67 23	1,909				
North-Western	668	10 17	917 621	167	1,666				
Northern Scotland	3,114	108	916	211	1,473 4,349				
Wales	337	2	124	-, -	463				
Great Britain	7,932	185	4,473	542	13,132				
Northern Ireland	394	25	1,098	147	1,664				
United Kingdom	8,326	210	5,571	689	14,796				
	Total Registered as Unemployed								
London and South-		111	15.000	1 022	51 000				
Eastern	33,781 8,934	1,329	15,689 4,144	1,033	51,832				
Eastern	5.973	249	4,458	338					
South-Western	9,707	285	4,458 5,521 4,594 3,143	374	15,887 12,601 8,670 17,538 45,160				
Midland North-Midland	1,420	310 217	3.143	277 391	8,670				
E. & W. Ridings	4,919 11,712	337	5,029 16,083	460	17,538				
North-Western	26.841	1,417	16,083	819 1,229	45,160				
Northern Scotland	37,130	1,604	10,430	1,459	29,240				
Wales	16,823 37,130 14,080	552	7,353	898	22,883				
Great Britain	177,320	7,381	97,050	7,675	289,426				
Northern Ireland	21,617	1,312	8,145	796	31,870				
United Kingdom	198,937	8,693	105,195	8,471	321,296				

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th May, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th April, 1954.

London and South-Eastern   18 and over   1			Numbers egisters at			Inc.(+) o Dec. (- in Totals
London (Administrative   15,543   5,679   502   21,724   -2,1	Regions and Principal Tov	Men 18 and	1   18 and	Persons under	lotai	as compared with 12th April, 1954
County		33,781	15,689	2,362	51,832	- 6,600
Bentintona and Howe	County) Acton	15,543				- 2,135 - 20
Croydon	Brighton and Hove	1,840	758	77	2,675	- 13 - 439
Fast Ham	Croydon Dagenham	753	349	28	1,130	- 99 - 205 - 57
Harrow and Wembley   444   304   305   798   121   141   1	East Ham Enfield	248	138	36	422	- 12 - 31
Hifford	Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	444	304	50 22	798	- 31 - 156 - 62
Tottenham	Ilford	387	176	34	597	- 76 + 7 - 27
Bedford	Tottenham West Ham	569	223 345	35	827	- 118 - 174
Bedford	Eastern	THE PARTY OF THE P				- 78 - 1879
Luton	Cambridge	101 149	84 75	11 25	196 249	+ 27
Watford	Luton	. 118	53	6	177	- 48 - 116 - 174
Bournemouth	Southend-on-Sea	. 839	386	22	1,247	- 288 - 20
North-Midland	Bournemouth	. 706	320			- 1,375 - 170
South	Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,168	1,357	70	2,595	- 27 - 394
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Gloucester 424 Gloucester 425 Gloucester 426 Gloucester 427 Gloucester 428 Gloucester 429 Gloucester 429 Gloucester 429 Gloucester 420 Gloucester 420 Gloucester 420 Gloucester 421 Gloucester 424 Glouces 425 Gloucester 424 Glouces 425 Glouces 426 Glouces 426 Glouces 426 Glouces 426 Glouces 426		. 105	51	9	165	- 22
Colorester   129   89   17   235   + 18	Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .	. 1,950				- 1,682 - 298
Swindon	Gloucester	· 424 129	89	12 17	1,066	+ 187 + 1
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	Swindon	104	134	13		
Coventry   468   314   50   832   + 22   Smethwick   93   50   11   154   + 11   Stoke-on-Trent   795   240   22   1,057   - 44   Walsall   315   243   36   594   - 33   West Bromwich   157   118   6   281   - 11   Wolverhampton   415   253   20   688   + 18   Worcester   170   64     234   - 12   Worcester   170   64     234   - 12    North-Midland   4,919   3,143   608   8,670   - 25   Derby   256   138   13   407   - 2   Grimsby   256   138   14   201   - 2   Lincoln   138   42   16   196   - 2   Northampton   167   121   11   299   + 2   Northampton   167   121   11   299   + 2   Northampton   167   121   11   299   + 2   Nottingham   832   337   25   1,194   - 84   Peterborough   94   109   11   214   - 19   Scunthorpe   42   113   85   240   + 17    East and West Ridings   11,712   5,029   797   17,538   - 572   Barnsley   257   100   8   365   44   Dowsbury   135   36   4   175   Doncaster   267   263   11   541   - 97   Halifax   185   43   2   230   - 31   Hull   3,140   958   72   4,170   204   Hull	Birmingham	. 2,001	1,083	179	3,263	- 1,645 - 962 - 3
Stoke-on-Trent	Coventry	468	314 24	50	832	
West Bromwich         157         118         6         281         — 18           Wolverhampton         415         253         20         688         + 18           Worcester         170         64         —         234         — 12           North-Midland         4,919         3,143         608         8,670         — 256           Chesterfield         211         72         16         299         — 22           Grimsby         256         138         13         407         — 54           Leicester         444         261         19         724         + 88           Lincoln         138         42         16         196         Morthampton         167         121         11         299         + 24           Mansfield         99         88         14         201         — 20           Northampton         167         121         11         299         + 25           Northampton         167         121         11         299         + 21           Northampton         42         113         85         240         + 17           East and West Ridings         11,712         5,029	Stoke-on-Trent	795	240	22	1,057	+ 16 - 43
North-Midland	West Bromwich Wolverhampton	157 415	118 253	6	281 688	- 19 + 18
Chesterheid   211   72   16   299   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   13   407   - 25   256   138   138   140	North-Midland			608		- 12 - 250
Leicester	Derby	256	138	16 13	299	- 25 - 2
Mansheld	Leicester	444	261	19	724	Marie Property and the second
Peterborough   Scunthorpe   S	Northampton	167	121	14	299	- 20 + 21
East and West Ridings         11,712         5,029         797         17,538         - 572           Barnsley          257         100         8         365         - 44           Bradford          670         165         34         869         + 46           Dewsbury          135         36         4         17         - 97           Halifax          267         263         11         541         - 97           Hull          267         263         11         541         - 97           Hull          3,140         988         72         230         - 31           Hull          3,140         958         72         4,170         - 204           Leeds          1,965         623         53         2,641         - 157           Rotherham          205         181         35         421         - 25           Sheffield          1,638         113         3         2,641         - 157           Rotherham          269         98         32         399         - 44	Peterborough	94	109	11	214  -	- 19
Bradford   G70   165   34   869   + 46	Barnsley				17,538	- 572
Halifax	Bradford	670 135	165	34 4	869 175	+ 46
Hull	Halifax Huddersfield	185	43	2	230  -	- 31
Sheffield          1,638         710         77         2,425         36           Wakefield          148         113         3         264         -         1           York          269         98         32         399         -         44           North-Western          26,841         16,083         2,236         45,160         -         1,932           Accrington          111         61         5         177         -         34           Ashton-under-Lyne          190         74         8         272         -         95           Barrow          382         568         41         991         -         176           Birkenhead          802         939         56         1,797         -         234           Blackborn          128         64         8         200         +         37           Blackpool          1,090         878         33         2,001         +         49           Burnley          229         117         4         350	Hull	3,140 1,965	958 623	72 53	4,170   -	- 204 - 157
North-Western	Sheffield	1,638	710	77	2,425  -	- 36
Accrington	North-Western	269	98	32	399 -	- 44
Birkenhead         802         939         56         1,797         — 234           Blackburn         128         64         8         200         + 37           Blackpool         1,090         878         33         2,001         + 49           Bolton         421         115         35         571         — 63           Burnley         229         117         4         350         + 18           Bury         102         79         4         185         + 43           Crewe         122         147         18         287         + 6           Liverpool (inc. Bootle)         11,150         4,270         990         16,410         — 623           Manchester (inc. Stretford)         3,461         1,293         247         5,001         — 57           Oldham (inc. Failsworth and         80         18         556         — 47           Preston         278         263         18         559         — 207           Rochdale         103         108         —         211         — 63           St. Helens         390         804         24         1,218         — 32	Accrington	111 190	61 74	5 8	177 - 272 -	- 34
Blackpool        1,090       878       33       2,001       + 49         Bolton        421       115       35       571       - 63         Burnley        229       117       4       350       + 18         Bury        102       79       4       185       + 43         Crewe        122       147       18       287       + 6         Liverpool (inc. Bootle)        11,150       4,270       990       16,410       - 623         Manchester (inc. Stretford)       3,461       1,293       247       5,001       - 57         Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)        375       163       18       556       - 47         Preston        278       263       18       559       - 207         Rochdale        103       180       24       211       - 63         St. Helens        390       804       24       1,218       - 32	Birkenhead	802	939	56	1,797  -	- 234
Bury	Blackpool	1,090 421	878 115	33 35	2,001	- 49
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	Bury	102	79	4	185	- 43
Royton)	Liverpool (inc. Bootle)  Manchester (inc. Stretford)	11,150	4,270	990	16,410  -	- 623
Rochdale	Royton)	278	263		559  -	
PRINCE AND LANGE CONT.	Ct IIolana		108		211  -	- 63
Pendlebury) 818 254 51 1,123 + 5 Stockport 412 281 41 734 - 31	Pendlebury) Stockport	412	281		734  -	
Wallasey 642 633 60 1,335 - 51 Warrington 285 473 16 774 - 59	Warrington	285	633 473	60	1,335  -	51 59
wigan 441   244   16   701   - 36	3***	441	244	10	701  -	36

			f Persons 10th May,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	in Totals as com- pared with 12th April, 1954
Northern	16,823	10,430	1,987	29,240	- 2,346
Darlington	194 368	201 261	25 49	420 678	- 98 + 111
Gateshead	875	430	89	1,394	- 361
Hartlepools	688	614	57	1,359	- 108
Jarrow and Hebburn	598	604	40	1,242	- 135
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	700	-0-			
Newcastle upon True	709	606	104 98	1,419	- 38
South Shields	2,735 1,332	1,372 558	98	4,205 1,982	- 814 - 9
Stockton-on-Tees	453	420	93	966	- 115
Sunderland	2,192	1,609	439	4,240	- 122
Wallsend (inc. Willington	BON BESSE	51 -385 (5)	000000		FOR ALLERS
Quay)	297	164	8	469	- 46
Scotland	37,130	20,606	3,063	60,799	- 5,319
Aberdeen	1,737	663	48	2,448	- 202
Clydebank	215	95	14	324	- 58
Dundee	1,515	877	134	2,526	- 181
Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	3,543	1,144	160	4,847	- 616
Greenock	11,952 906	5,044 1,038	653 184	17,649 2,128	- 704 - 215
Motherwell and Wishaw	1.194	905	171	2,128	- 383
Paisley	536	387	49	972	+ 133
Wales	14 000	7.050	1 450		
Condiff	14,080	7,353	1,450	22,883	- 3,559
Merthyr Tydfil	724	263	66	2,398 1,053	- 275 + 36
Newport	477	245	38	760	<b>–</b> 139
Rhondda	1,074	581	99	1,754	- 373
Swansea	1,352	702	45	2,099	- 122
Northern Ireland	21,617	8,145	2,108	31,870	- 4,502
Belfast	6,902	3,004	357	10,263	- 1,922
Londonderry	2,549	658	309	3,516	- 158

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954

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

		G	reat Britai	in			
-	Wholly U	nemployed g Casuals)		orarily oped	Total	United Kingdom Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700	
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500	
1942 1943	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300	
1044	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100	
1045	50,700 83,700	22,900 52,100	400 600	500	74,500	89,600	
1046	257,500	113,500	2,100	700 1,200	137,100 374,300	157,000	
1047	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	405,900 510,600	
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000	
949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954 :—	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	Burga Sa			3 E V 33 E S S	100 A	
11th Jan	233,293	121,090	11 624	C 020	272 076	444 ***	
15th Feb	245,800	119,276	11,634	6,839	372,856	414,615	
15th March	213,319	113,200	15,863 10,819	6,364	387,303	429,526	
12th April	194,734	108,345	8,561	5,528 4,945	342,866	381,537	
10th May	176,584	99,710	8,117	5,015	316,585 289,426	352,957 321,296	

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

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

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th May, 1954, was 47,500, of whom 41,064 were males and 6,436 were females. The total included 22,710 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 24,790 who had not served. served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

		-			Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ord Ex-Service . Others .		nployme	nt :		20,673 16,039	267 5,683	20,940 21,722
Total .		W 1.85		100	36,712	5,950	42,662
Severely disabl likely to ol under spec	btain emp	oloymen	ified as	s un- than	1	Ho T	madico code-Wes didland
Ex-Service .					1,765	5	1,770
Others .			7		2,587	481	3,068
Total .					4,352	486	4,838
Grand T	otal			1	41,064	6,436	47,500
				10-22 7		Z 7	

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th May, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., whose last employment was in that industry.

THE PARTY OF SHAPE OF				Great Brita	iin	5 m 20 m		United Kingdom			
Industry	Unem	nolly aployed g casuals)		orarily oped	Parties a	Total			(all classes)		
22.0 20.0 20.1 20.1 20.1 20.2 1 20.2	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,149 5,552 291 3,306	2,221 2,181 32 8	1,829 116 3 1,710	416 412 4	10,978 5,668 294 5,016	2,637 2,593 36 8	13,615 8,261 330 5,024	14,906 9,226 407 5,273	2,732 2,688 36 8	17,638 11,914 443 5,281	
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,995 1,364 35 304 57 121 114	175 109 — 15 1 6 44	10 7 - 2 - 1	9 1 - - 1 7	2,005 1,371 35 306 57 122 114	184 110 — 15 1 7 51	2,189 1,481 35 321 58 129 165	2,415 1,380 40 624 65 180 126	188 110 — 17 1 8 52	2,603 1,490 40 641 66 188 178	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Barthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers. Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2,686 796 361 293 236 46 954	1,099 241 239 264 183 5 167	46 21 21   - 4	49 7 33 5 2 —	2,732 817 382 293 236 46 958	1,148 248 272 269 185 5 169	3,880 1,065 654 562 421 51 1,127	2,966 877 400 300 238 55 1,096	1,166 249 277 273 186 6 175	4,132 1,126 677 573 424 61 1,271	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2,904 101 1,327 101 450 220	2,042 6 571 251 458 103	5 -1 1	14 -6 5	2,909 101 1,328 102 451 220	2,056 6 577 256 458 103	4,965 107 1,905 358 909 323	3,001 102 1,391 104 451 224	2,080 6 579 259 459 103	5,081 108 1,970 363 910 327	
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	192 209 304	528 35 90	=_2	3	192 209 306	531 35 90	723 244 396	204 216 309	549 35 90	753 251 399	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,802 90 1,320	874 9 240	2,449 12 965	178 — 49	6,251 102 2,285	1,052 9 289	7,303 111 2,574	6,355 112 2,336	1,052 9 289	7,407 121 2,625	
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	1,243 147 68	308 86 24	1,201 15 41	117 7 —	2,444 162 109	425 93 24	2,869 255 133	2,469 163 109	425 93 24	2,894 256 133	
integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	278 656	56 151	210 5	5	488 661	56 156	544 817	491 675	56 156	547 831	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	17,052 7,239 507 222 113 289 67 288 383 1,010 4,902 481 223 174 402 108 927 552	5,017 379 65 30 6 93 15 65 205 205 242 242 298 705 290 141 642	312 97 44 -2 -51 -6 109 -1 -1 -1	65 7 ———————————————————————————————————	17,364 7,336 507 266 113 291 67 339 383 1,016 5,011 481 224 174 403 108 92 553	5,082 386 65 30 6 99 15 79 206 70 1,435 353 250 300 710 291 142 645	22,446 7,722 572 296 119 390 82 418 589 1,086 6,446 834 474 474 1,113 399 234 1,198	18,279 7,694 528 273 115 298 67 478 391 1,027 5,296 494 230 175 443 109 93 568	5,156 390 65 30 6 100 16 103 216 71 1,446 355 251 300 723 291 142 651	23,435 8,084 593 303 121 398 83 581 607 1,098 6,742 849 481 475 1,166 400 235 1,219	
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	4,884 1,426 1,769 663	1,189 309 256 234	42 33 8 1	- 7 5 - 2	4,926 1,459 1,777 664	1,196 314 256 236	6,122 1,773 2,033 900	5,274 1,535 1,974 722	1,266 320 268 262	6,540 1,855 2,242 984	
Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	496 57 144 242 87	302 4 10 17 57	=		496 57 144 242 87	302 4 10 17 57	798 61 154 259 144	507 58 144 244 90	304 4 10 17 81	811 62 154 261 171	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,860 217 148 195 229 275 187 1,609	2,242 211 211 24 160 479 113 1,044	477 233 91 22 78 14 5	207 97 43 — 2 11 — 54	3,337 450 239 217 307 289 192 1,643	2,449 308 254 24 162 490 113 1,098	5,786 758 493 241 469 779 305 2,741	3,447 460 240 234 308 305 194 1,706	2,484 310 255 24 162 511 113 1,109	5,931 770 495 258 470 816 307 2,815	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	588 306 121 87 74	458 231 133 60 34	67 14 2 49 2	11 - 11 -	655 320 123 136 76	469 231 133 71 34	1,124 551 256 207 110	671 330 129 136 76	492 247 135 75 35	1,163 577 264 211 111	
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2,861 437 196 569 144 87 80 344 97 124 16 68 40 130 373	4,696 602 383 747 94 177 244 269 339 723 40 189 89 419 243	780 4 8 132 4 - 1 11 96 1 92 28 400	1,497 88 72 217 1 45 13 5 12 663 5 120 17 63 175	3,641 441 204 701 144 91 80 345 108 220 17 160 68 130 773 159	6,193 690 455 964 95 222 257 274 351 1,386 45 309 106 482 418	9,834 1,131 659 1,665 239 313 337 619 459 1,606 62 469 174 612 1,191	5,049 453 208 731 175 103 1,123 350 145 243 17 169 68 159 946	8,328 717 457 1,013 121 225 1,750 284 504 1,443 55 336 106 653 524 140	13,377 1,170 665 1,744 296 328 2,873 634 649 1,686 72 505 174 812 1,470 299	

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

Numbers	- Caronia	20,00	maust	Great Brit		commue	W COVER				
Industry	Une	Wholly		nporarily	OF SEC.	Total	en com	12 35 7 5 1	United King (all classe		
A COLUMN AND ACCOUNT OF THE MALE AND ASSUME	Males	Females		Females	s Males	Female	s   Total	Males	Females	Total	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	99	392 113 205	80 54 2	52 16 12	538 290 101	444 129 217	982 419 318	554 294 113	454 131 224	1,008 425 337	
Clothing	2,154	4,136	391	904	2,545	98 5,040	7,585	2,756	6,495	9,251	
Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	93 50 54 75	2,121 710 509 133 228	182 4 1 89 7	442 90 87 86 63	1,327 97 51 143 82	2,563 800 596 219 291	3,890 897 647 362 373	1,386 101 95 144 100	2,702 865 1,608 221 473	4,088 966 1,703 365 573	
rubber)	381	401 34	95	136	451 394	537 34	988 428	482 448	590 36	1,072 484	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	253 1,869 303 252 395 352 317	7,643 116 1,468 721 406 275 178 1,034 1,384	59 1 8 5 8 3 — 16 2	509 2 25 24 6 4 — 252 87	6,332 254 1,877 308 260 398 352 333 394	8,152 118 1,493 745 412 279 178 1,286 1,471	14,484 372 3,370 1,053 672 677 530 1,619 1,865	7,078 297 2,070 315 341 466 368 345 582	9,246 119 1,582 769 430 316 197 1,316 2,181	16,324 416 3,652 1,084 771 782 565 1,661	
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	734 586 154	986 319 209 314 233	12 1 - 3	85 4 2 10 8	746 587 154 368 301	1,471 1,071 323 211 324 241	1,863 1,817 910 365 692 542	787 599 181 413 314	1,076 324 214 337 385	2,763 1,863 923 395 750 699	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3,308 1,094 1,606 117 339 152	892 218 447 23 120 84	803 15 757 1 30	86 12 66 — 2 6	4,111 1,109 2,363 118 369 152	978 230 513 23 122 90	5,089 1,339 2,876 141 491 242	4,369 1,209 2,474 128 391 167	994 232 525 23 123 91	5,363 1,441 2,999 151 514 258	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper	1,606 346 26	1,652 277 37	31 17 1	43 2	1,637 363 27	1,695 279 37	3,332 642 64	1,712 368 27	1,747 282 38	3,459 650 65	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	153	344	3	4	156	348	504	182	373	555	
specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	88 323	238 80	5	6	88 328	244 80	332 408	90 351	249 85	339 436	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,806 640 152 80 165	1,841 503 53 97 512	5 34 17 — 2 4	58 29 — 3 8	1,840 657 152 82 169	1,899 532 53 100 520	1,382 3,739 1,189 205 182 689	1,943 671 155 87 174	1,909 533 53 103 523	1,414 3,852 1,204 208 190 697	
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	40 152 577	105 20 551	= 11	- - 18	40 152 588	105 20 569	145 172 1,157	41 155 660	105 20 572	146 175 1,232	
Building and Contracting	30,285 19,087 1,029 10,169	313 193 53 67	122 42 7 73		30,407 19,129 1,036 10,242	313 193 53 67	30,720 19,322 1,089 10,309	35,971 23,004 1,196 11,771	342 215 58 69	36,313 23,219 1,254 11,840	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,196 1,113 803 280	159 55 99 5	13 6 4 3	Ξ	2,209 1,119 807 283	159 55 99 5	2,368 1,174 906 288	2,481 1,186 946 349	165 57 103 5	2,646 1,243 1,049 354	
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	18,500 2,741 1,232 449 1,796 6,482 1,717 647 120 2,302 380 634	2,143 260 871 11 88 88 12 15 30 629 56 83	196 6 5 2 8 128 15 9 — 10 9	33 1 3 - 6 4 - 12 1 6	18,696 2,747 1,237 451 1,804 6,610 1,732 656 120 2,312 389 638	2,176 261 874 11 88 94 16 15 30 641 57 89	20,872 3,008 2,111 462 1,892 6,704 1,748 671 150 2,953 446 727	21,088 2,970 1,454 531 2,020 6,985 2,715 706 126 2,534 395 652	2,231 273 883 13 90 98 17 15 32 663 58	23,319 3,243 2,337 544 2,110 7,083 2,732 721 158 3,197 453 741	
Distributive Trades	14,860	14,154	83	233	14,943	14,387	29,330	16,732	15,352	32,084	
Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	2,266 1,605 1,436 3,339 1,829 4,029	255 301 567 4,596 789 7,063	17 6 6 22 10 22	1 4 14 86 9 111	2,283 1,611 1,442 3,361 1,839 4,051	256 305 581 4,682 798 7,174	2,539 1,916 2,023 8,043 2,637 11,225	2,562 1,854 1,750 3,854 1,934 4,376	279 328 650 4,970 857 7,593	2,841 2,182 2,400 8,824 2,791 11,969	
Newspapers	356 1,382	583 725	_ 9	8	356 1,391	591 735	947	402 1,502	675 760	1,077 2,262	
Public Administration  National Government Service  Local Government Service	13,938 5,662 8,276	3,481 2,040 1,441	128 15 113	41 9 32	14,066 5,677 8,389	3,522 2,049 1,473	17,588 7,726 9,862	15,598 6,388 9,210	3,805 2,264 1,541	19,403 8,652 10,751	
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	3,534 114 892 127 1,271 120 1,010	6,080 72 1,342 147 4,109 56 354	16 2 4 1 9	60 2 24 — 25 3 6	3,550 116 896 128 1,280 120 1,010	6,140 74 1,366 147 4,134 59 360	9,690 190 2,262 275 5,414 179 1,370	3,771 118 955 134 1,370 140 1,054	6,484 76 1,448 169 4,364 61 366	10,255 194 2,403 303 5,734 201 1,420	
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	16,806 3,383 1,995 8,229 524 163 202 217 802 1,291	26,796 2,247 953 15,370 1,607 460 282 1,904 3,464 509	135 52 23 32 3 1 6 1 12 5	533 82 36 227 23 4 12 9 120 20	16,941 3,435 2,018 8,261 527 164 208 218 814 1,296	27,329 2,329 989 15,597 1,630 464 294 1,913 3,584 529	44,270 5,764 3,007 23,858 2,157 628 502 2,131 4,398 1,825	17,959 3,550 2,181 8,768 562 183 235 225 871 1,384	28,797 2,386 1,010 16,177 1,739 488 313 2,164 3,961 559	46,756 5,936 3,191 24,945 2,301 671 548 2,389 4,832 1,943	
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry  Other Persons not Classified by Industry	2,926 7,771	332 8,958		_ 4	2,926 7,771	332 8,958	3,258 16,729	3,084 8,669	345 9,596	3,429 18,265	
	176,584	99,710	8,117	5,015	184,701	104,725	289,426	207,630	113,666	321,296	

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,508 males and 397 females in Great Britain and 4,774 males and 425 females in the United Kingdom).

### Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 7th April and 5th May, 1954, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

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

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to

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nam enga gutha and dis- le sadimin ya dismertel angan lest <u>aa</u> nte digalag	7th	eks ended April, 954	5th	eks ended May, 954	Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec.,
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1953, to 5th May, 1954 (20 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	149,441 10,708	129,368 47,037	132,191 30,340	138,077 41,805	672,071 98,724
over	68,559 11,610	90,787 59,196	61,309 32,413	95,918 55,124	318,622 105,317
Total	240,318	326,388	256,253	330,924	1,194,734

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 5th May, 1954, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th May, 1954.

ER 17 2 19 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Section 18						Apply and the	
A STATE OF THE STA			during four 5th May, 19			Num		May, 1954	ing unfilled	at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	1,251	1,103	626	162	3,142	10,518	1,784	394	260	12,956
	1,159	2,391	25	24	3,599	4,401	1,098	24	28	5,551
	482	2,344	10	12	2,848	3,553	994	9	7	4,563
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	3,030	702	781	366	4,879	2,181	1,276	1,999	1,439	6,895
	3,405	376	1,641	708	6,130	3,121	440	1,714	851	6,126
	4,891	916	419	192	6,418	3,686	1,055	423	225	5,389
	15,499	4,334	5,130	1,776	26,739	17,482	3,720	4,827	2,323	28,352
	4,073	420	128	25	4,646	1,727	302	29	15	2,073
	9,115	3,396	2,306	935	15,752	12,760	2,928	2,376	1,521	19,585
	2,311	518	2,696	816	6,341	2,995	490	2,422	787	6,694
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	7,691	2,468	1,536	519	12,214	12,771	1,976	1,816	748	17,311
	3,687	1,180	2,122	873	7,862	3,378	1,480	2,508	1,400	8,766
	518	432	569	262	1,781	904	488	789	569	2,750
	3,210	847	2,839	2,963	9,859	2,776	2,619	8,618	6,625	20,638
	711	248	832	710	2,501	1,124	858	4,218	2,211	8,411
	839	118	651	365	1,973	533	729	1,790	1,378	4,430
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	251	184	225	213	873	249	334	554	580	1,717
	695	731	2,623	5,194	9,243	1,374	1,930	14,082	8,572	25,958
	5,769	1,375	5,226	2,627	14,997	2,950	1,362	3,461	2,663	10,436
	2,091	1,662	597	341	4,691	1,602	1,393	666	692	4,353
	1,064	785	1,084	1,657	4,590	1,171	837	1,291	2,441	5,740
	794	266	707	761	2,528	456	248	719	1,008	2,431
	270	519	377	896	2,062	715	589	572	1,433	3,309
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,102	394	1,784	729	5,009	1,183	466	1,644	1,043	4,336
	42,769	3,610	186	192	46,757	24,251	3,137	260	340	27,988
	30,768	2,856	135	129	33,888	19,149	2,590	165	228	22,132
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,510	166	82	81	2,839	1,927	209	107	122	2,365
	8,249	1,167	1,323	433	11,172	18,739	2,542	1,857	662	23,800
	7,113	3,845	7,519	8,699	27,176	6,946	9,591	9,904	13,126	39,567
	429	99	314	495	1,337	850	553	854	1,124	3,381
	6,717	304	1,632	308	8,961	8,979	485	2,138	637	12,239
	1,921	67	1,021	132	3,141	4,518	183	1,183	302	6,186
	4,796	237	611	176	5,820	4,461	302	955	335	6,053
Professional Services	1,250	296	3,724	935	6,205	1,590	1,414	6,434	2,520	11,958
	6,841	973	19,302	2,664	29,780	5,048	1,616	29,554	6,134	42,352
	810	208	659	143	1,820	440	398	760	277	1,875
	4,647	294	13,669	781	19,391	2,977	445	17,415	1,646	22,483
	561	264	1,585	757	3,167	366	304	2,230	1,508	4,408
Grand Total	132,191	30,340	61,309	32,413	256,253	138,077	41,805	95,918	55,124	330,924

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 5th May, 1954, end of the period:—

Region			18 an	en d over	Bo		Wor 18 and	men 1 over	Gi	rls er 18	Tota	1
the Telephone and	Distance of the second		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern			32,527 7,394 6,583 7,387 13,950 8,846 10,278 18,593 7,419 12,770 6,444	28,760 10,026 10,659 10,364 19,031 13,376 10,481 16,729 4,945 8,017 5,689	7,389 1,878 1,305 1,208 2,938 2,143 2,563 4,479 2,330 2,542 1,565	9,587 2,463 2,382 1,739 5,788 5,233 4,884 5,305 1,256 2,233 935	16,767 3,207 3,258 3,148 5,587 3,189 4,381 8,855 3,124 7,105 2,688	31,164 5,813 5,011 4,927 9,989 5,517 7,159 15,272 2,973 5,523 2,570	7,437 1,884 1,647 1,716 2,813 2,395 2,585 4,800 2,586 3,035 1,515	14,683 2,913 2,202 2,746 5,962 5,934 6,416 7,911 1,729 3,895 733	64,120 14,363 12,793 13,459 25,288 16,573 19,807 36,727 15,459 25,452 12,212	84,194 21,215 20,254 19,776 40,770 30,060 28,940 45,217 10,903 19,668 9,927
Great Britain		 	132,191	138,077	30,340	41,805	61,309	95,918	32,413	55,124	256,253	330,924

### Labour Turnover

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

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

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

### Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 27th March, 1954

Industry	me	ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 l at	Los	mber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	me	per of E nts per aployed ning of	100 at	Los en	nber of ges and ses per aployed ning of	other 100 at
In account the restores in account to	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	of akponghow to whiten	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.1	Textiles	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.3	3.5	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.7	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.9	3.9	3·5 2·5 3·5	3.2	3.9	3.6
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.2	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	4·3 2·9	3.9
Glass (other than Containers)	3.1	3·8 4·2 3·1	3.3	2·2 3·9 1·2	3·1 5·5 2·6	4.2	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	Jute	4.9	5.6	5.3	4·6 3·0	5.9	3·8 5·3 3·6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.4	2.5	1.8	3.0	2.1	Hosiery	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product			THE PARTY OF	1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A			Carpets	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.0
Works	1.5	1·2 2·8 3·7	1.5	1.7	2·0 2·5 3·4	1.7	Made-up Textiles	2.8	4.3	3.9	3.9	5.6	5.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	1·7 1·9 2·4	3.3	2·8 2·4 2·8	2·0 2·1 2·1	3·4 2·4 3·0	2·8 2·2 2·4	Other Textile Industries	3.2	5.1	3-9	3.2	4.4	3.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc	1.6	4.4	2.8	1.6	3.7	2.5	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.0	4.1	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.9	2.6	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.5
Metal Manufacture	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	Fur	3.1	4.2	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.2
Blast Furnaces	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	Clothing	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.7	3.4
etc	1.6	1·6 3·1	1.6	1.9	2·4 3·2	2.0	Tailoring	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.7
Tinplate Manufacture	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.0	0.8	2.3	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.6	3·2 3·3	3·1 3·2	2.5	3.6	3.5
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.1	2·3 3·7	3.0	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.5	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.8
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2·1 2·6 2·6	2·1 2·7 1·6	2·1 2·6 2·5	2·1 1·9 2·3	1·1 2·4 2·7	2·0 2·0 2·4	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.8	5.4	3.9	2.9	5.1	3.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2·0 2·3	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.2	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery.	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.9
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.2	3.3	2·4 2·3 2·0	2.1	3.4	2.3	Biscuits	3.9	8·5 5·1	3.9	3.4	5.3	4.4
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.8	2·6 2·1 3·1	1·9 2·8 2·4	Sugar and Glucose	4·0 1·9 3·6	6.3	4·6 3·2 4·7	2·8 2·6 3·5	3.8	3.1
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	1.7	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.1	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	2.9	5·4 6·8 5·5	5.4	3.4	6·0 7·8 6·4	5·1 6·2 4·4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.3	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.6	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	1.8	4.1	2·2 3·1	2.0	3.3	2.2
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.0	4.0	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	3.1	5.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.3
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	2.9	4·7 6·2	3.9	1·8 2·1	3.4	2·7 3·2				S STAN		OCEON!	
Other Electrical Goods	2.8	4·8 3·6	3.6	2.7	4.1	3.3	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2 2	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.2	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2·3 2·5 4·1	3·3 3·5 4·5 4·6	2·4 2·8 4·2	3·1 3·7 3·9	4.0	3.8
etc	2.5	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.1	2·2 2·6	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2.9	4.6	3.3	3.1	2·4 5·1	3·7 3·5
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8	1.9	Manufactures	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.9	4.8	3.4	2.8	4.4	3.2	Paper and Printing	1.6	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.9	2.0
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	0.6	1·7 2·4	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.8	Paper and Board	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc	1.3	1.8	1.4	1·7 5·0	2·4 6·1	1.8	Wallpaper	1·9 3·1	1·3 4·2	1·7 3·8	2.3	8.3	4·3 3·5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.9	4.8	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.5	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.7	3·3 1·0
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	2.2	4.5	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.7	Other Printing, etc	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.8
Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.1	3.0	2·9 2·2 3·0	2·2 2·7 2·4 2·5	3·6 2·6 3·7	3·1 2·4 2·8	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	5.5	4.1	3.2	4.4	3.7
Hollow-ware	3.0	5.8	4.5	2.8	4.9	4.0	Rubber	3·2 3·6	5·3 4·3	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.5
Other Metal Industries	3.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.7	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re-	2.1	4.6	3.4	2.1	4.4	3.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.1	3.8	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.6	quisites	3.5	6.2	5·2 3·8	3·2 3·1	4.6	4.1
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.0	3.7	2.6	1.9	3.5	2·5 2·3	Production of Cinematograph	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2·2 2·4 2·8	3·6 4·1 4·7	2·6 2·9 3·2 3·1	2·0 2·1 2·3	2·6 4·2 3·8	3.0	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	6.0	4.6	Control of the last	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.1
Musical Instruments	2.8	4.1	2.1	2.3	3.8	2.6	All the above Industries	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.8

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th May, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 20th April, 1954, and 19th May, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

seases.

Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury Region 18th May, 1954 20th Apr., 1954 20th Apr., 1954 19th May, 1953 London and S. Eastern:
London and Middlesex
Remainder
Eastern
Southern 93·6 74·3 43·7 43·3 35·2 49·1 48·6 81·2 80·4 55·2 53·6 83·1 83·1 149·8 148·8 65·1 65·1 66·4 113·5 60·4 90·6 72·7 42·1 34·2 48·8 78·9 54·6 81·9 144·7 64·1 108·6 60·5 outhern ... East and West Ridings
North-Western
Northern 904-1 901-2 881-7 59.4 58-4 Total, Great Britain

Separate figures for insured males and females for 18th May, 1954, are given below.

Region	from W	rs Absent ork owing ickness	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury		
ARTHUR PRINCES OF	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	
London and South Eastern:  London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern South-Western Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Soutland Wales	57 47 32 24 34 55 37 57 87 48 74 44	36 27 12 11 16 27 18 26 62 17 40 16	3·0 2·6 1·7 1·3 1·9 3·7 4·8 7·1 6·2 7·2 6·4	0.9 0.8 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.9 0.3 0.7 1.1 0.4 0.9	
Total, Great Britain	596	308	52.1	7.3	

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented  $4\cdot 1$  per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented  $5\cdot 5$  per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were  $0\cdot 4$  per cent. for males and  $0\cdot 1$  per cent. for females.

### Work of Appointments Services

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

### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's

\* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th May was 4,541\*; this figure included 3,456 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,085 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th April and 10th May (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacanci	es outstanding at 13th Apr	il		2799		4,150
,,	notified during period	3	d	2		503
,,	filled during period	2000				94
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		1000	a	1300	422
	unfilled at 10th May		010/00/03	20000		4,137

### **Appointments Register**

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th May was 14,685†, consisting of 13,355 men and 1,330 women. The registrants included 5,770 men and 615 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,585 men and 715 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but seeking other posts; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

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

Appointments Office	Wholly U	Jnemployed	In Em	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	0000000
London Northern Scottish	4,463 849 458	458 83 74	4,562 2,124 899	509 116 90	9,992 3,172 1,521
Total†	5,770	615	7,585	715	14,685

During the period 13th April to 10th May, 1954, there were new registrations by 905 men and 120 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,304 men and 209 women were withdrawn

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 13th April and 10th May.

acancies	outstanding at 13th April	man (		Men‡ 2,002	Women 173
,,	notified during period		20.00	674	80
,,	cancelled or withdrawn dur	ring pe	eriod	410	37
,,	filled during period			215	25
,,	unfilled at 10th May	40,169	30.00	2,051	191

\* This figure includes 501 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 187 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,884 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 119 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

### UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

Are obtainable in the United Kingdom from all Sale Offices of H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

### Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

Coal Board.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 1st May was 709,800, compared with 709,600 for the five weeks ended 3rd April, and 717,300 for the four weeks ended 2nd May, 1953. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 642,900 in April, 639,700 (revised figure) in March, and 653,100 in April, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in April, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with March, 1954, and April, 1953. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Division‡		Increase (+) or decrease (- compared with the average for					
Andrewiczaskoście lo bna mini 25 61, 10 manga 216 bna nos	Stoke Arrive Breve	books during 4 weeks ended 1st May, 1954		eeks ended d April, 1954		eeks ended ad May, 1953		
Northern (Northumberla	ind	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.						
and Cumberland)		47,400		10.00		800		
Durham		102,900	NEW O		100	1,600		
North Eastern		140,500	- W	100	_	1,400		
North Western	7 6.10	60,000			-	700		
East Midlands		100,800	+	100	+	100		
South Western		58,100	2 100		-	900		
South Eastern	1000	109,700 6,600	++	100 100	No.	1,500		
Journ Eastern		0,000	+	100	+	200		
England and Wales		626,000	+	200	-	6,600		
Scotland		83,800	1 1/2		-	900		
Great Britain		709,800	+	200	-	7,500		

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 6,300 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,720; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,580. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.61 in April, 5.03 in March, and 4.76 in April, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.04, 5.47 and

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

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

ation-carrocard so become	April, 1954	March, 1954	April, 1953
Coal-Face Workers:		The same of the sa	
Voluntary	5·33 9·01	5·41 9·72	5·73 8·81
All Workers: Voluntary	3.91	4.06	4.26
Involuntary	8.07	8.83	7.98

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·23 tons in April, compared with 3·28 tons in the previous month and 3·24 tons in April, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·22 tons in April; for March, 1954, and April, 1953, the figures were 1·25 tons and 1·23 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal loard. These number approximately 6,000.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,610,000 in January, a decrease of 0·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 3·4 per cent. compared with January, 1953.

#### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·5 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·2 per cent. lower than at 1st March, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 0·2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 4·1 per cent. lower than at 1st March, 1953.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 333,415 in December, 1953, compared with 328,111 in the previous month and 324,079 in December, 1952. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 484,185, 490,869 and 490,985. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 11,188 at the end of December, compared with 12,330 at the end of the previous month and 11,243 at the end of December, 1952. at the end of December, 1952.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,288,000. This was 0·3 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 2·9 per cent. lower than for March, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in March, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 9·3 per cent. compared with March, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods in use from January, 1954, that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 3,725,000. The estimated number at the middle of the previous month was 3,671,000.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 199,875, compared with 227,067 in the previous month and 189,521 in March, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 49,673 working days. The number of persons wholly unemployed included 58,791, who, owing to physical incapacity or age, were difficult to place in employment. The total number of working days lost in March by persons wholly unemployed was 4,789,340, while 1,193,756 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of April was 1,268,466, compared with 1,427,353 at the end of the previous month and 1,234,339 at the end of April, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 205,008, 202,464 and 245,199.

### TRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd May was 66,333, compared with 72,379 at 24th April and 77,793 at 23rd May, 1953.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th April, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 81,008, compared with 93,748 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 21,157 at 30th April, compared with 24,300 at 31st March.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 131,280 at the end of February, compared with 123,909 at the end of the previous month and 109,717 at the end of February, 1953.

### **SWITZERLAND**

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 3,499 or  $2 \cdot 3$  per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 10,639 or  $7 \cdot 1$  per thousand at the end of the previous month and 4,154 or  $2 \cdot 8$  per thousand at the end of March, 1953.

### WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in May

Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £481,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,909,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering contracting, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirt-making, and the iron and steel industry. Others receiving increases included workers employed in electricity supply, the gas industry, paper box making, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, and cement manufacture, and female telephonists in the Post Office.

In building and civil engineering contracting in Great Britain there was an increase of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers. In ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making and shirtmaking there were increases in the minimum rates of 3d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.

For manual workers employed in electricity supply undertakings there was an increase of 1d. an hour in the schedule rates. In the gas industry there was an increase of 1½d. an hour in the standard scheduled rates for adult male workers; works maintenance craftsmen received an increase of 2½d. an hour. In paper box making in Great Britain the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 3s. 9d. a week for men and by 2s. 10d. for women. In heating, ventilating and domestic engineering there was an increase of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates. In cement manufacture there was an increase of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates. In cement manufacture there was an increase of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates. In cement manufacture there was an increase of 1½d. an ho

Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £18,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

### Changes in January-May, 1954

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
	NOTE THE PERSON NAMED IN	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55,000	18,000
Mining and Quarrying	402,000	155,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pr		
ducts other than Coal	80,500	18,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades	118,000	28,600
Metal Manufacture	231,500	78,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical God		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Vehicles	\2,176,500	761,800
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	208,000	37,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	20,000	3,700
Clothing	265,000	102,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	144,500	32,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12,500	2,000
Paper and Printing	83,000	16,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	35,500	7,100
Building and Contracting	1,182,000	508,300
Gas, Electricity and Water	237,000	51,300
Transport and Communication	933,500	242,400
Distributive Trades	133,500	30,000
Public Administration	115,000	26,900
Miscellaneous Services	110,500	15,700
Total	6,543,500	2,135,800

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £1,094,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,945,000 workpeople.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

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

Industry	Table) took effect		Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change		
Mining and Quarrying			Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d a shift (6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 5d.) for boys under 18.§		
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d a shift (6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \( \frac{1}{2}d \) (3s. 5d. to 3s. 5\( \frac{1}{2}d \)) for boys. \( \  \)		
	Cleveland 3 May (7)  North Lincolnshire 2 May  Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury		Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shif (7s. 4.8d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d (3s. 8.4d. to 3s. 9d.) for boys under 18.¶		
			Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.3d. a sh (11s. 5.8d. to 11s. 7.1d.) for men, by 0.975d. (8s. 7.35d. to 8s. 8.325d.) f youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 8.9d. to 5s. 9.55d.) for bo under 18.		
			Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 2.4d. to 10s. 3.76d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 7.8d. to 7s. 8.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 1.2d. to 5s. 1.88d.) for boys under 18.**		
	South and West Durham	3 May	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shif (5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d (2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d.) for boys under 18.††		
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (10)	24 May	Freestone quarry workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 1½d. or 1d., according to district for labourers. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen—Grade A districts 38. 8½d, an hour, Grade A1 38. 8d., Grade A3 3s. 7d.; quarrymet and grindstone turners—3s. 8d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d.; carborundum sawyers—3s. 6d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d.; cranemen—3s. 5d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d.; labourers—2s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 10d.		
	Derbyshire (10)	do.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons 3s. 9d. an hour rock getters 3s. 5d., labourers 3s. 1½d.		
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	24 May	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent mason engaged for and able to undertake all classes of lettering and monumenta work—London and Merseyside 4s. 1½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s., othe craftsmen 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., skilled monumental labourers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d. ordinary labourers 3s. 5½d., 3s. 3½d.		

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.

| Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 0½d. for boys.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

6d. for boys.

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

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week after 28 May	Men, youths and boys, other than maintenance craftsmen and transport workers	
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	2 May	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	
Match Manufacture	Great Britain (37)	17 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger male workers and for female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—London (within 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 11½d., youths and boys 1s. 5¾d. and 1s. 5½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 11d. and 2s. 10½d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 and over 2s. 1d. and 2s. 0½d., girls 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10d. and 1s. 9½d. at 17 and under 18.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period beginning on or after 17 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—day labourers 2s. 11½d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 2½d., 2-shift system 3s. 1¼d.; women on men's work, for first month 2s. 1½d., thereafter 2s. 3¾d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 1½d.; youths and boys 1s. 3d. at 15, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20; girls 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 11½d. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	2 May	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 5·8d. to 11s. 7·1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 6·79d. to 1s. 6·97d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·95d. a shift (8s. 7·35d. to 8s. 8·3d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (1s. 2·09d. to 1s. 2·23d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·6d. a shift (5s. 8·9d. to 5s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (9·4d. to 9·48d.) for boys and
	West of Scotland	Pay period commencing nearest 1 May	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	for girls doing boys' work.  Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 6d. to 11s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain ‡  Great Britain §  (41)	3 May 2 May	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills  Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 5·8d. to 11s. 7·1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·95d. (8s. 7·35d. to 8s. 8·3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·6d. (5s. 8·9d. to 5s. 9·5d.) for those under 18.  Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 5·8d. to 11s. 7·1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 6·79d. to 1s. 6·97d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·95d. a shift (8s. 7·35d. to 8s. 8·3d.) or by 0·14d. an hour (1s. 2·09d. to 1s. 2·23d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·6d. a shift (5s. 8·9d. to 5s. 9·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (9·4d. to 9·48d.) for those
The state of the s	Great Britain § (41) North-East Coast  Great Britain §	do. do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semiskilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills Maintenance craftsmen em-	under 18.  do.  do.  do.  Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0.18d. an hour
	Midlands and parts	Sunday	ployed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills Workpeople employed at iron	(1s. 6.79d. to 1s. 6.97d.) for craftsmen, by 0.14d. (1s. 2.09d. to 1s. 2.23d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.08d. (9.4d. to 9.48d.) for apprentices under 18.  Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift
	of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	preceding first pay day in May	puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	(11s. 8·4d. to 11s. 9·7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975d. (8s. 9·3d. to 8s. 10·275d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d (5s. 10·2d. to 5s. 10·85d.) for those under 18.
	do.	Sunday preceding first pay day in June	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 9.7d. to 11s. 11d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 10.275d. to 8s. 11.25d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 10.85d. to 5s. 11.5d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 31 May	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills 6-shiftworkers	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.4d. a shift (12s. 1.6d. to 12s. 3d.) for men, by 1.05d. (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 2.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (6s. 0.8d. to 6s. 1.5d.) for boys under 18.  The existing cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	2 May	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6.1d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.575d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.05d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and and Monmouth-shire   (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·2d. a shift (7s. 8·4d. to 7s. 9·6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 3·6d. to 8s. 4·8d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 10·2d. to 3s. 10·8d. or 4s. 1·8d. to 4s. 2·4d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore do.	11 Apr.¶ 2 May	Men, youths and boys do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 0·76d. a shift (10s. 7·6d. to 11s. 8·36d.) for men, by 8·503d. (7s. 1·03d. to 7s. 9·533d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 6·38d. (5s. 3·8d. to 5s. 10·18d.) for boys. \(\Pi\) Cost-of-living bonus increased\(\phi\) by 1·16d. a shift (11s. 8·36d. to 11s. 9·52d.) for men, by 0·773d. (7s. 9·533d. to 7s. 10·306d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 10·18d. to 5s. 10·76d.) for boys.

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

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

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

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

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

¶ These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown. They resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the bonus additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 19; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the official index of retail prices exceeds 19; formerly, the additions

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	2 May	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·3d. a shift (11s. 5·8d. to 11s. 7·1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0·975d. (8s. 7·35d. to 8s. 8·325d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0·65d. (5s. 8·9d. to 5s. 9·55d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 5.8d. to 11s. 7.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 7.35d. to 8s. 8.325d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 8.9d. to 5s. 9.55d.) for those under 18.
Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair	Great Britain (60)	Pay period containing 19 Apr.†	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 7s. 1d. for unskilled men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include: skilled men 144s. 10d. a week unskilled 127s. 5d.
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (49)	5 Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association	Increases for men 21 years and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers of 7s. 6d. for intermediate grades, of 6s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include: wagon repairers, Grade 1 145s. 4d. a week, Grade 2 137s. 4d., Grade 3 127s. 4d. letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors 145s. 4d., electric welders 138s. 10d., wheel turners 136s. 4d., holders-up, cold saw operators, profile cutters, lifters (fitting brasses) 135s. 10d., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 133s. 10d., painters, lifters, burner operators 131s. 10d., shunters 131s. 4d., blacksmiths' strikers 129s. 4d., back sawyers 128s. 10d., punch and shearer assistants 127s. 4d., iron carriers 126s. 4d., sawyers and machinists Grade 1 142s. 10d., Grade 2 132s. 4d., punch and shearer operators, Grade 1 141s. 4d., Grade 2 133s. 4d., outstation chargemen without assistants 147s. 4d., with one assistant 149s. 10d., with two assistants 152s. 4d., with three or four assistants 154s. 4d., with five or six assistants 156s. 10d. labourers 124s. 10d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 126s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 94s. 9d., cutting and stitching 86s. 1d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Pay day in week com- mencing 24 May	Electricians and apprentices	Increases of 9s. 4½d. a week of 45 hours (165s. to 174s. 4½d.) for journeymer electricians, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Northern Ireland	5 Apr.	Millwrights	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (147s. 10d. to 156s. 4d.).
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)‡ (91)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (20 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (98) (211)	31 May, or begin- ning of first pay period following this date	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers othe than learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for learners increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters, London 3s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 1½d. workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers knife cutters or knifemen 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., fitters-up, tailors, pressers machinists and passers, all districts 2s. 1½d., under-pressers and plair machinists 2s. 8½d., warehousemen 2s. 9½d., packers 2s. 9d.; porters 2: years or over 2s. 7d.; learners 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7d. at 21 over; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
orth mutarine to the attention of the at	Data 1990 to entered to a special state 1990 to entered to a special state of the special sta	10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 0½d. at hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 11d. at under 19 years, 1s. 11½d at 19 and under 20, and 2s. at 20 or over, other workers except learners. Is. 11d.; learners 1s. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 7d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rates 1½d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture	Great Britain (102) (211)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not ess than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters 3s. 1½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 2s. 11½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 8½d., warehousemen 2s. 9¾d., packers 2s. 9d. learners 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 7d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.
Since Title vel es to test onto entre test outside la con- test outside la con- test outside la con-	re of any age Sels. Tell for the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	alto #Mile and alto alto alto alto alto alto alto alto	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 0½d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 11d. at under 19, 1s. 11½d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 1s. 11d.; learners 1s. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 7d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rates 1½d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.§
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (103) (211)	31 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 years or over (with not less than 5 years' experience) 3s. 2½d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 years or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 3s. 0½d., other male workers 21 or over 2s. 9d., youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; piecework basis time rates 3s. 4½d. or 3s. 2½d., according to occupation.
to lot waters and a series of the waters like	consects of Child a series to the control of the co	an Adena	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women and for learners after 1 year's employment in the trade, and of 1\frac{1}{2}d. or 1\frac{1}{2}d., according to period of employment, for other learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 11d., learners 1s. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 7d. in 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. for workers of any age.

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

† These increases were agreed in May by the Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Dealers' Association, Ltd., and the trade unions concerned, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

§ It was agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers that these increases should operate from the date shown above. Orders giving statutory effect to the new rates will come into force on 4th June. || These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.

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### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Corset Making	Great Britain (209)	. 31 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of 1½d., 2d., 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process workers), hand-pressing, matching-up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 3s. 2d. an hour, (less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 3s.; workers employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 2s. 11½d.; warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 2s. 11d.; other workers 21 or over 2s. 9½d.; youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for workers employed in specified occupations 2d. an hour higher than the adult general minimum time rate, other workers 2s. 11d.*
Andrew ballion	a li classe a dadress de all'i dente e la la cal	ovo Saus si suspensione est subservoyants	Women and girls	. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. an hour, learners 1s. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 7d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 1½d. for workers of any age.*
Flour Milling	Great Britain (108)	24 May	Female workers	New rates of pay adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to age and occupation for certain workers. Rates after change: women packing small bags—all classes of mills, under 16 years of age 56s. 6d. a week, 16 and under 17 60s., 17 and under 18 65s.; Class A mills 18 and under 19 80s., 19 and under 20 85s., 20 and over, 90s.; Class AA 79s., 83s., 88s.; Class B 78s., 81s., 86s.; Class BB 77s., 80s., 85s.; Class C 76s., 79s., 84s.; other women operatives 18 and over, Class A 93s. 6d., Class AA 91s. 6d., Class B 89s. 6d., Class BB 88s., Class C 86s.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (129)	First pay day following 3 May	Dayworkers	Increase of 1d. an hour for all hours worked (granted outside the cost-of-living schedule). Minimum daywork rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 8d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7d.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom (124)	First pay day in May	Men, youths, boys, women an girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent.) for time-workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 2s. 11d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 8d., labourers 2s. 6d., women 19 or over 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., plus 10 per cent. cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Paper Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (131) (210)	24 May	Men, youths and boys .	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for machine tacklers 21 years or over and for late entrants to machine tackling after 2½ years' employment, of 3s. for other workers 21 years or over and for other late entrants 20 or over, and of 1s. or 2s. 3d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 159s. 6d. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 143s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 134s., other workers 128s.*
	The state of the s	Coolers Cooler	Women and girls	Increases of 2s. 3d. a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, and of 1s. for girls; increase of 2s. 3d. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 90s. 6d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 98s. 6d.*
Paper Box Manufacture	Great Britain (131) (210)	14 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for men 21 years or over, of 2s. 10d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1s. for boys; increase in piecework basis time rate of 3s. 9d. a week. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders in charge of carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or as forme setters or die makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 154s. 3d. a week, guillotine cutters or machine minders on carton cutting or creasing machines, or on carton automatic glueing machines, head stock keepers (other than those employed in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases), designer sample makers of carton or rigid boxes 149s. 3d., machine minders, forme setters or die makers, designers or sample makers, head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or shear cutters in fibreboard packing case manufacture, other machine minders, guillotine cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters and makers-up of sample boxes or cartons 144s. 3d., other workers 126s. 9d.; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 133s. 9d.‡
	Lie 25 opens in the control of the c		Women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 10d. a week for women 18 years or over, and of 1s. for girls; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2s. 10d. a week. General minimum time rates after change include: women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 90s. 7d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 94s. 7d.‡
Secretary Jacques 19 Sec. 1995 1 Carlot Sec. 1995 1	Northern Ireland (212)	18 May	Male and female time-workers	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week in general minimum time rates for adult male workers other than learners (2s. for certain workers during first year of employment after attaining age of 21), of 3s. for female workers other than learners, of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s., according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for male learners, of 1s. or 1s. 6d., according to age, for other young male workers, and of 1s. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of supplemental payments, include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 143s. 9d. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, or as workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding machine minders, head stock keepers 141s. 3d., other male workers except learners 106s. 6d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 123s. 3d. thereafter; female workers other than learners 84s. 9d.§
Newspaper	London and	00D 200 00D 200 00D 200	Female piece-workers	Increase of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$. an hour (1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d\$. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d\$.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 173\frac{1}{3} to 180 per cent.\$
Printing	Manchester (138)	Pay week current on 1 May	Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (20s. to 21s.) for workers 1s years and over, in respect of a full working week, and by 6d. (10s. to 10s. 6d.) for younger workers.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland (212)	13 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (55 to 60 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 11d. an hour, other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 8½d. (with addition of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years experience as pan-hands 1s. 9½d., 2s. 4¾d. or 2s. 11d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 1s. 9½d., other female workers 21 years or over 1s. 8½d. (with addition of ¼d. to 1d. an hour according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 3s. 1½d., other male workers irrespective of age 2s. 10½d.; female workers 1s. 11¾d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11¾d., according to occupation.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in May	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 1s. a week (62s. to 63s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (41s. 4d. to 42s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 6d. a week (44s. to 44s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. 4d. to 29s. 8d.) at under 21.
Building	England and Wales (146–147)	24 May	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district), craftsmen 3s. 10½d. ar hour, labourers 3s. 5d., outer London (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 10d., 3s. 4½d., Grade A districts 3s. 9d., 3s. 3½d., Grade Al 3s. 8½d., 3s. 3d., Grade A2 3s. 8d., 3s. 2½d., Grade A3 3s. 7½d., 3s. 2d.
	Scotland (146–147)	do.	Building operatives	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 3s. 9d. an hour, labourer 3s. 3½d.; women employed on craft operations 3s. 3½d., on labouring 3s
	London	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 6s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles Rates after change: motor drivers 159s. 6d. to 178s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 177s. 6d. mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 164s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more; carmen—one-horse 161s. 6d., two-horse 165s. 6d., assistant horse-keepers and stablement 161s. 6d.
	England and Wales (147)	do.	do.	Increase of 6s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicle: Rates after change: motor drivers Grade 1 districts 156s. to 173s. 6d. week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 2 districts 151s. 6c to 168s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 159s. 6d 154s. 6d.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by re- fractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts fo apprentices and young male labourers.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (148)	do.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)  Watchmen	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amount for younger workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 3s. 10½d. an hour, Class I districts (remainde of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 9d.; navvies or labourers—London super grade 3s. 5d., Class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 3½d.  Increase of 9d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 21s. a shift (day or night), Class I districts 19s. 9d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (149)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over, and opproportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within 12-miles radius) and Liverpool (Merse and district) 3s. 5d. an hour, London district (12 to 15 miles radius) 3s. 4½d Grade A districts 3s. 3½d., Grade A1 3s. 3d., Grade A2 3s. 2½d., Grade A
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	3s. 2d.§  Increase of 1½d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change London area (within 12 miles from Charing Cross) and Liverpool are: 3s. 10½d. an hour, South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 10d., South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles from Charing Cross except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England, South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 3s. 9d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey Winchester and Basingstoke 3s. 8½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldersho and Guildford 3s. 8d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (152)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, London are and Merseyside 4s. 4½d. an hour, Provincial areas 4s. 3d., spreader 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., mixermen 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., potmen 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d "classified labourers" 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d.
Heating, /entilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (153)	do.	Craftsmen and adult mates	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 11d. an hour, all other district 3s. 9½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 18 and under 20 3s. 1d., 3s.
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	To the product of the		Apprentices	New rates adopted for apprentices as follows:—age under 16 years, Londo 1s. 2d. an hour, all other districts 1s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 16 and under 17 1s. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 17 and under 18 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 1s. 9\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 18 and under 19 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 19 an under 20 2s. 9d., 2s. 8d., 20 and under 21 3s. 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 3s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (154)	From 6 a.m. on 30 May	Workpeople other than maintenance craftsmen	Increase in standard scheduled rates of 1¼d. an hour for adult male dayworker and shiftworkers, with appropriate adjustments in rates for pieceworkers female workers and juveniles. Standard scheduled rates after change include gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 4s. 0¼d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 3s. 11¼d., Provincial A 3s. 9½d., Provincial B 3s. 8d.; labourer 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11¼d.
The state of the s	Great Britain (155)	From 6 a.m. on 2 May	Works maintenance craftsmen, including skilled plasterers, slaters and paviors, and brick- layers and masons other than those engaged on firebrick work	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change include skilled maintenance craftsmen—Metropolitan area 4s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour Provincial A 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provincial B 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; semi-skilled, according to occupation—Metropolitan area 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Provincial A 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provincial B 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (156)	First full pay period following 20 May	Manual workers	Increase of 1d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include fitters—London district 4s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 9d.; labourers—3s. 4\frac{3}{4}d., 3s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>†</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 179 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. (Northern Ireland). See page 219.

|| This increase did not apply to journalists in London who are members of the National Union of Journalists.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 219.

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

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

§ The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

-				- respected during way—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electricity Supply (continued)	Great Britain (157)	First full pay period following 20 May	and civil engineering trades	hour, Provinces 3s. 9d. qualified whole-time benders and fivers of bars for
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (158)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 2 May	men employed in waterworks undertakings, other than those in the London Metro-	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers,
	A STATE OF THE STATE OF T	do.	Certain other classes of work-people	district rate for labourers plus 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour, rapid gravity and pressure filter plant attendants plus 2d., engine drivers (electric) 2d., stokers 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., turncocks 3d. and up, waste inspectors 3d. and up, engine drivers (oil or steam) 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain canals)	First full pay week following 5 May	Maintenance workers, ware- housemen, full-time lock keepers, and other shore workers	jointers (mains up to 12-in.) 3½d., (mains over 12-in.) 5d.  Increase of 2s. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 129s. a week, Provinces 124s.*
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain	21 Mar.†	Adult male and female hourly rated engineering and maintenance staff and weekly rated non-supervisory staff	Increases of 2\(^8\)d., 2\(^1\)d. or 1\(^7\)d. an hour, according to grade and occupation, for hourly rated workers, of 8s. 9d. a week for progress chasers I and assistants I, of 7s. 9d. for progress chasers II and assistants II, and of 1\(^7\)d. an hour for female workers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, Grade A 3s. 2\(^3\)d. an hour, Grade B 3s. 2\(^7\)d., Grade C 3s. 3\(^7\)d.; semi-skilled, Grade A 3s. 4\(^1\)d., Grade B 3s. 4\(^7\)d., Grade C 3s. 5\(^7\)d., Grade D 3s. 6\(^8\)d., Grade E 3s. 7\(^7\)d.; tradesmen—skilled 3s 8\(^3\)d., leading hands 4s. 0\(^7\)d., is stores workers—stores assistants 3s. 3\(^7\)d., increasing by \(^1\)d. an hour for each completed six months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 6\(^7\)d., storekeepers 3s. 7\(^7\)d., senior storekeepers 3s. 10\(^1\)d.; progress chasers I and assistants I 187s. 9d. a week, rising to 197s. 9d. after 2 years' service, progress chasers II and assistants II 166s. 9d., rising to 181s. 9d. after 3 years' service; adult female workers—Grade A 2s. 6\(^7\)d. are grade B 2s. 6\(^7\)d. increasing by \(^1\)d. after six months' satisfactory service, Grade C 2s. 6\(^7\)d. increasing by \(^1\)d. and hour at the end of each completed six months' satisfactory service at the job to a maximum of 2s. 8\(^7\)d., Grade D—adult female workers employed in trade capacities 2s. 7\(^7\)d. at end of one
Post Office	Great Britain (174)	6 Mar.‡	Female telephonists	month's service, rising to 3s. 0\( \frac{1}{3} \)d. at the end of 24 months' service.  Increases varying from 3s. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, for full-time workers, with corresponding increases in hourly rates for part-time workers. Rates after change for full-time telephonists: London area 67s. 6d. a week at 16 years of age, rising by annual increments to 140s. at 25 years and by two further increments to 145s., Intermediate areas 64s. 6d. to 136s. 6d. and 141s. 6d., Provincial areas 61s. to 133s. 6d. and 138s. 6d.
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (180) (211)	14 May	Certain workpeople, other than branch shop managers and manageresses and transport workers	Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for Grade 1 clerks aged 22 to 24 years, and for other workers aged 22 and 23. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 131s. 6d. a week, females 97s. 6d., Provincial A area 127s. 6d., 93s. 6d., Provincial B area 121s. 6d., 86s. 6d.; Grade 1 clerks under 24 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 118s. 6d. at 22 and 125s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 113s. 6d., 121s. 6d., B 107s. 6d., 115s. 6d., female workers, London 86s. 6d., 93s., A 82s., 89s., B 76s. 6d., 82s.; all other workers—male workers, London 116s. 6d. at 22, 119s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 111s. 6d., 115s., B 105s. 6d., 113s. 6d., female workers, London 84s. 6d., 87s., A 80s., 82s. 6d., B 74s. 6d., 79s.§
Retail Meat Distribution	England and Wales (180)	Week com- mencing 3 May	Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and manageresses	Age scales adjusted, resulting in increases of 2s. a week for workers aged 22 years, and of varying amounts for workers aged 23. Minimum rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 121s. 6d. a week at 22 years and 129s. 6d. at 23 and over, Provincial A areas 117s. 6d. and 125s. 6d., Provincial B areas 111s. 6d. and 119s. 6d.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 86s. 6d. at 22 and 93s. at 23 and over, A 82s. and 89s., B 76s. 6d. and 82s.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 89s. 6d. at 22 and 97s. at 23 and over, A 85s. and 93s., B 79s. 6d. and 86s.
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week com- mencing 31 May	Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and manageresses, and machine men	Age scales adjusted, resulting in increases of 2s. a week for workers aged 22 years, and of varying amounts for workers aged 23. Minimum rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers—London 126s. a week at 22 years and 134s. at 23 and over, Provincial A areas 121s. and 129s., Provincial B areas 115s. and 123s.; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 90s. at 22 and 96s. 6d. at 23 and over, A 84s. 6d. and 91s. 6d., B 79s. and 84s. 6d.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 94s. at 22 and 101s. 6d. at 23 and over, A 88s. 6d. and 96s. 6d., B 83s. and 89s. 6d.
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	Great Britain (181) (210)	17 May	Certain workpeople, other than shop managers and manager- esses and transport workers	Age scales adjusted, resulting in varying increases in minimum rates for Grade 1 clerks aged 22 to 24 years, and for other workers aged 22 and 23. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 24 years or over—London area, males 134s. 6d. a week, females 101s., Provincial A area 130s. 6d., 96s. 6d., Provincial B area 125s., 90s. 6d.; Grade 1 clerks under 24 years, Grade 2 clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 121s. at 22 and 128s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 116s., 124s. 6d., B 110s., 119s., female workers, London 90s., 96s. 6d., A 85s., 92s., B 80s., 86s.; all other workers—male workers, London 117s. at 22 and 120s. 6d. at 23 or over, A 112s., 116s. 6d., B 106s., 114s. 6d., female workers, London 86s. 6d., 91s. 6d., A 82s., 87s., B 76s. 6d., 81s.§
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 Nov., 1953¶	Non-industrial women cleaners employed in Government offices, excluding the Post Office	Increases of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week for full-time staff, and of 1d. an hour for part-time staff. Rates after change: London—full-time 110s. a week of 48 hours, part-time 2s. 3½d. an hour, Intermediate offices 107s., 2s. 2¾d., Provincial offices 104s., 2s. 2d.
Government Industrial Establishments	South Wales (188)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 5 Apr.¶	Skilled engineering workers employed by the Ministry of Supply	Increases of 8s. 3d. a week for adult male workers, and of 4s. 7d. or 6s. 5d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices. Standard rate after change for skilled male timeworkers 21 years and over, 168s. 4d. a week.
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (190)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 May	Engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2\(^3\)d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, coppersmiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics, pattern makers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 4s. 1\(^3\)d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 9\(^3\)d. Zone B
AURI DE ASO	do. (188)	do.	Semi-skilled engineering workers	3s. 8\frac{1}{8}d.  Increase of 2\frac{1}{8}d. an hour. Rates after change: London, Grade 1 3s. 3\frac{1}{8}d. an hour, Grade 2 3s. 4\frac{1}{8}d., Grade 3 3s. 6\frac{1}{8}d., Grade 4 3s. 8\frac{1}{8}d., Zone A 3s. 1\frac{1}{8}d.,
A PLANT NO.	do. (190)	Pay day in week com- mencing 31 May	Building and civil engineering workers	3s. 2½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 6½d., Zone B 3s. 0¾d., 3s. 1¾d., 3s. 5½d.  Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, London—inner zone (within a 12-miles radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool special district 3s. 10½d. an hour, London—outer zone (12-15 miles radius) 3s. 10d., Grade A districts 3s. 9d., Grade A1 3s. 8½d., Grade A2 3s. 8d., Grade A3 3s. 7½d.; labourers, London—inner zone and Liverpool special district 3s. 5d., outer zone 3s. 4½d., Grade A districts 3s. 3½d., Grade A1 3s. 3d., Grade A2 3s. 2½d., Grade A3 3s. 2d.

\* This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterways Industry; it did not apply to staff employed on the British Transport Commission's inland waterways who follow other industrial agreements, or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements.

† These increases were agreed in April and made retrospective to the date shown.

† These increases were authorised in May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These adjustments and increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 179 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the Association of Multiple Retail Meat Traders who have adopted the decisions of the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade.

¶ These increases were authorised in May, 1954, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

· Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Authority Services (continued)	Scotland	8 Apr.	Night workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 1d. an hour in night work allowance (3d. to 4d. an hour).
River Authorities	England and Wales (193)	Com- mencement of first pay period in May	Night workers	Payment to workpeople required to work at night as part of their normal working week to be at the rate of time and one-fifth.
Talantari sadana M	The second second	do.	Transport drivers	Transport drivers to be classified under Group IV of the plus rates schedule and to receive plus rates of 2d. or 3d. an hour above minimum rates, according to skill and size of machine, instead of the rates laid down under the Road Haulage Wages Order, as hitherto.

### Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of Theorems and work people architection around the statement of the content of th workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.\*

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

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

Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947					Workship and
December .		103	103	106	103
1948					
December .		107	109	110	107
1949			0.000	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
December .		109	112	113	109
1950			\$3.5 (E. 3.)		A SEASON MADE
December .		113	116	118	114
1951					
December .		125	130	132	126
1952					120
		132	138	143	134
1953		104	100	United States	
December		134 136	139	145	135
1954		130	143	149	138
	00000	137	143	150	139
77-1		137	143	150	139
		138	144	150	139
		140	145	152	141
May		140	146	153	142

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



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### DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 187. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 201 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 28,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during May at the establishments concerned was about 112,000.

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

	Number	r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Vehicles Transport, etc. All remaining indus-	4	152 6 6	156 7 6	17,300 1,400 4,300	41,000 15,000 26,000	
tries and services	9	23	32	5,200	30,000	
Total, May, 1954	14	187	201	28,200	112,000	
Total, April, 1954	15	158	173	30,900	75,000	
Total, May, 1953	18	132	150	19,500	32,000	

Of the total of 112,000 days lost in May, 96,000 were lost by 26,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 24,300 were directly involved and 1,900 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 16,000 days lost by 2,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### **Duration of Stoppages**

Of 185 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during May, 89, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 52, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 2,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 6,200 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 187 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 9, directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 80, directly involving 8,900 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 8,900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 27, directly involving 4,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 64, directly involving 7,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 1,400 workers, was in support of workers involved

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

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

	Janua	ry to May	, 1954	January to May, 1953			
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For-							
estry, Fishing	0.0011000	28 100 39	CONTRACTOR	1105 70.25			
Coal Mining	673	104,600†	250,000	542	72,800†	196,000	
Other Mining and	10000000	SHIT THE	STATE OF THE PARTY	ST STITLE	Charles ( Add )		
Quarrying	1	‡	‡	2	+	İ	
Treatment of Non-metalli-		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	St. 100 P.		25 44 6 7 15 2		
ferous Mining	CONTRACTOR OF	DI 1901	STATE STATES	( SON - 10 CAN	200 2001		
Products	8	1,000	2 000		200	told without	
Chemicals and	0	1,000	2,000	8	800	2,000	
Allied Trades	3	200	±	1	İ	2000	
Metal Manufac-		200	+		+	+	
ture	15	2,200	5,000	12	2,100	14,000	
Shipbuilding and	DEBINGER	A PARTY	\$11205 DEED	2000000000	2,100	14,000	
Ship Repairing	26	4,500	23,000	26	4,800	43,000	
Engineering	21	3,800	17,000	17	3,200	29,000	
Vehicles	29	11,600	39,000	14	16,700	251,000	
Other Metal In-		600		1255 6000	26/2011	MILITARY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
dustries	6 5	600	4,000	4	600	7,000	
Leather, etc.	3	400	1,000	2	900	9,000	
Clothing	12	3,000	10,000	- 9	7,000		
Food, Drink and	12	3,000	10,000	9	7,800	6,000	
Tobacco	4	200	1,000	2	1	1,000	
Manufactures of	ME BELLEY	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,000	100 Sports	in the same	1,000	
Wood and Cork	8	1,000	8.000	10	400	3,000	
Paper and Printing	2	700	19,000	BEEL POLICE	120188	2,000	
Other Manufac-	B. C. C. C. C. C.	THE PERSON	MINE TOWN	90000000	creenkeys!		
turingIndustries	7	4,400	25,000	5	500	3,000	
Building and	22	20 400	167.000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	777745		
Contracting Gas, Electricity	33	28,400	167,000	27	3,100	9,000	
and Water	2	300	3,000	1 3/15	Ser Prince	THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Transport, etc	33	15,100	44,000	29	6,600	13,000	
Distributive	OS ALL TOP	20,200	11,000	23	0,000	13,000	
Trades	2	100	1	3	1	+	
Other Services	6	600	3,000	3	100	1,000	
T-4-1	200	100 700	-				
Total	896	182,700†	621,000	717	120,400†	587,000	

The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 604,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 180,400. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.					Ill have hathers areal an		
Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		and war biA to H be.	distance on bellature	
	Directly	In- directly§	Began	Ended	Cause or Object	Result	
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Barnsley (one colliery)	940	240	3 May	14 May	Fillers' dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for a new price	privileged to serve	
Colliery workers—Barnsley (various collieries)	1,370	180	5 May	14 May	list In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
AIRCRAFT:— Toolroom fitters and machine operators employed in aircraft manufacture—Dumbarton (one firm)	80	7	30 Mar.	11 June	Dissatisfaction with bonus payment	Svey glad aw year	
Workers employed in aircraft manufacture—Dumbarton (one firm)	570	4	13 May	11 June	Issue of notices of dismissal to workers involved in the above dispute	Work resumed.	
Fitters and labourers employed in the repair of aircraft—Belfast (one firm)	330	-	13 May	-	Employment of skilled labourers on work claimed by craftsmen	No settlement reported.	
RAILWAYS:—  Locomotive drivers and firemen— various districts in England and Wales	2,670	(-	17 May	29 May	Introduction of additional lodging turns	Work resumed.	
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The second second		SACTOR STATE OF THE SACTOR	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY		

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

### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

### U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th MAY, 1954

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

At 18th May, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 142 at 13th April and with 140 at 12th May, 1953.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of milk, fish, cheese and coal and, after allowing for differences in quality, in the average prices of margarine and cooking fat. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for butter, tea, potatoes and fresh fruit prices for butter, tea, potatoes and fresh fruit.

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

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th MAY, 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 18th May, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index

	GROUP		1	18TH	FIGURE FOR MAY, 1954 LTY, 1952 = 10	WEIGHT
I.	Food			2000	112.1	399
	Rent and rates		5 90 DIVI	400	111.7	72
III.	Clothing				96.3	98
IV.	Fuel and light			-	109.6	66
V.	Household durabl	le goo	ods		95.2	62
VI.	Miscellaneous goo	ods			100.1	44
VII.	Services				109.9	91
VIII.	Alcoholic drink				101.4	78
IX.	Tobacco			72.57	100.3	90
		All	items		106.7	1,000

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 13th April and 18th May there was a reduction in the average price of milk, which followed a seasonal reduction by a least a pint, as from 1st May, in the maximum permitted prices. After allowing for differences in quality in the new kinds of margarine and cooking fat which became available as from 9th May following the end of rationing and price control, the average level of prices of these commodities was lower than in April. The price of cheese, which was also freed from rationing and price control as from 9th May, was about 11 per cent. lower than in April. A reduction in the maximum permitted price of pork as from 16th May was followed by a fall in the average price of pork. There were also reductions in the average prices of fish, tomatoes

The effect of these reductions was partially offset by an increase of about 13 per cent. in the average price of butter following the de-rationing and cessation of price control as from 9th May, and an increase in the average price of potatoes as a result of increases of from ½d. to ½d. for 7 lb., varying according to district and variety, in the maximum permitted price of old potatoes as from 1st May. There were also increases in the prices of tea, cooking upples oranges because and such bases.

apples, oranges, bananas and cabbage.

For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 18th May, compared with 113 at 13th April.

### Fuel and Light

The average level of retail prices for coal fell by about 5 per cent. as a result of seasonal decreases and of other changes in the prices of household coal which took effect on 3rd May. As a result, the average level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by a little more than 2 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 18th May, compared with 112 at 13th April.

#### Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 112, 96, 95, 120, 140, 101, and 100, an 100, 110, 101 and 100, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

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

Thus, at 18th May, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 106.7. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 18th May, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January June, 1947 = 100)	, 1952 (17th	132.5
All items index at 18th May, January, 1952 = 100)		
All items index at 18th (17th June, 1947 = 100)		106.
Taken Daboo Asianteir	- 14	100

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947 1948	104	106	106	108	108	100 110	101	100 108	101 108	101 108	103	104
1949 1950	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1951 1952	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1953	138	139	140	135	135 140	138 141	138 141	137 140	136	138 140	138 140	138
1954	140	140	141	142	141			1	0610 XX	<u> </u>		100

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation", is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 221 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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



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<sup>†</sup> Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1954 was approximately 85,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 63,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 162,000 and 107,000.

<sup>§</sup> Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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				100000	Service.		Tribus Crescus			a residence			200	216

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 76, compared with 110 (revised figure) in the previous month and 129 (revised figure), in May, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 1 fatal accident was reported in May, compared with 30 in the previous month and 6 in May, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1954.

nguies for separate muustri	es ar	e given below for May, 1954.	
Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act :		Electrical Stations	
	00	Other Industries	1011
Underground	33		
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES UN	NDER
Metalliferous Mines		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO ACT, 1937	DRIES
Quarries	1	ACT, 1937	
	1	Docks, Wharves, Quays	a no
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	37	and Ships	4
		Building Operations	7
		Works of Engineering	
Factories		Construction	4
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Warehouses	
tery and Glass	1	SINITED TO SELECT RESULT THE	
	1 2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	34
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4	CATTLE TOTAL CONSTITUTE.	_
Metal Extracting and Refining	•	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and	3	Prokasman Goods Guards	1
Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Founding (including	1	Engine Drivers, Motor-	1
Rolling Mills and Tube	is the said	men	1
Making)	4	Firemen	
Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)	
Building, Boilermaking,	12.00	Labourers	11.5
etc	3	Mechanics	00.0
Railway and Tramway		Permanent Way Men	2
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-	the base	Porters	
Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	1
craft Manufacture		Other Grades	
Shipbuilding	1	Contractors' Servants	1000
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades			_
Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	5
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy			-
Other Textile Manufacture	1119	Total (excluding Seamen)	76
Textile Printing, Bleaching	1		
and Dyeing	18/96	Seamen	
Tanning Currying etc			1
Tanning, Currying, etc	4	Trading Vessels	1
Food and Drink	1	Fishing Vessels	
General Woodwork and			-
Furniture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	1
Paper, Printing, etc	100	- NAME OF THE PARTY OF PERSONS PORTED IN	-
Rubber Trades	2	Total (including Seamen)	77
Gas Works	2		-

### Industrial Diseases

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

manufact to make a morticipa of	101 120	the manufacture of the last						
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued							
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in: Electric Accumulator	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)							
Works Shipbreaking	2	Pitch and Tar 15 Mineral Oil 1						
Other contact with Molten Lead	27	TOTAL 16						
TOTAL	2	Chrome Ulceration						
Other Poisoning Toxic Anaemia	Manuf. of Bichromates 6 Chromium Plating 10 Dyeing and Finishing							
Aniline Poisoning	2	Other Industries 6						
TOTAL	2	TOTAL 22						
Anthrax		Total, Cases 42						
Wool Hides and Skins Other Industries		II. Deaths						
TOTAL	Nil	Nil						
	-							

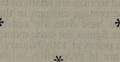
<sup>\*</sup>For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th May, 1954.

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 26th April, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

hi zagnam tantan h <u>on</u> sight kwa wan zagni	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	628	88	716
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,303	188	1,491
Persons who completed courses during period	551	69	620

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 26th April, 1954, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 50,382.



### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure

Country	Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	compared with				
- 60	is given		Month before	Year before			
European Countries Austria (Vienna) All Items* Food Belgium All Items* Food France (Paris) All Items Food Germany (Federal Area) All Items Food Italy (Large towns) All Items Food All Items Food All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon)  All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns) All Items Food Spain (Large towns)	Mar., 1938 = 100 Apr., 1954 1936-38 = 100 Mar., 1954 1949 = 100 Mar., 1954 1950 = 100 Apr., 1954 1938 = 1 Mar., 1954 July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Mar., 1954 July, 1936 = 100 Feb., 1954 Aug., 1939 = 100	672 668 422 407 143·6 136·1 108 113 56·93 67·08 102·4 104·5 580·4 730·9	+ 3 - 8 - 2 - 0.5 - 0.9 Nill - 0.17† - 0.27 + 1.4 + 2.7 + 1.5 + 1.9	$\begin{array}{c} +12 \\ +1 \\ +10 \\ +16 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ +0 \cdot 80 \\ +0 \cdot 89 \\ \end{array}$			
All Items	Mar., 1954 " " 1923-27 = 1,000 Sept., 1953	2,321 2,686	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & -0.1 \\  & -0.3 \end{array} $ + 28‡ + 81‡	+ 0·1 + 1·7 +83 +94			
Canada All Items Food New Zealand All Items Food Rhodesia, Northern All Items Food Rhodesia, Southern All Items Food South Africa, Union	1949 = 100 Apr., 1954 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000 Mar., 1954 Aug., 1939 = 100 Feb., 1954 Oct., 1949 = 100 Feb., 1954 ""	115·6 110·4 1,377 1,553 181 229 129 149	+ 0·1 - 0·3 + 11‡ - 32‡ Nil Nil - 1 - 1	+ 1·0 - 0·5 +70 +98 + 5 +13 + 2 + 1			
(9 urban areas) All Items Food United States All Items Food	1938 = 100 Feb., 1954 1947-49 = 100 Mar., 1954	193·0 223·1 114·8 112·1	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	+ 4·1 + 5·7 + 1·2 + 0·4			

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

† Revised "all items" figure for February, 1954, was 57·10.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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bitration Awards:		Page	Notices and Orders				1	Page
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Single Arbitrators, etc		218	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner					219

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

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

During May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued fifteen awards, Nos. 528 to 542\*. Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 528 (11th May).—Parties: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. Claim: For an alteration in the existing holidays with pay agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded that holiday payments should be at the rate of £1 10s. and £1 a day for adult males and females respectively, with proportionate rates for juveniles; certain other alterations were made to the existing agreement, details of which are set out in the award.

in the award.

Award No. 529 (11th May).—Parties: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of proposals by the employers for amendments to the clause relating to overtime in the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry. Award: The Tribunal awarded that all hours worked in excess of 45 in any working week should be paid for at a flat rate extra of 1s. 6d. an hour for men and 1s. an hour for women, an additional 1s. an hour above these rates being payable for work after 12 noon on Saturday; certain other alterations were made to the clause, details of which are set out in the award.

Award No. 535 (24th May).—Parties: Members of the Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: That the basic rates and comparable job rates should be the same at the Greenock sugar refineries as at the Liverpool refineries of Tate and Lyle Limited. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established but awarded that the minimum basic rate for adult male workers should be 3s. an hour and that the existing differentials for workers other than labourers should be maintained.

Award No. 537 (25th May).—Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the trade unions represented by the National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee in their employment. Claim: For an increase in the consolidated minimum rate for maintenance craftsmen. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

been established.

Award No. 539 (28th May).—Parties: Employers represented by the Refractory Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages and for payment of overtime on a daily basis. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages for adult male and female timeworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour and the flat rate addition for adult male and female pieceworkers and taskworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory; and for proportionate increases to be made for juveniles in the existing rates of wages for timeworkers and in the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and taskworkers. The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of overtime payment had not been established.

payment had not been established.

Award No. 540 (28th May).—Parties: Employers represented by the Building Brick Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages and for payment of overtime on a daily basis. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages for adult male and female timeworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour and the flat rate addition for adult male and female pieceworkers and taskworkers should be increased by 1½d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory; and for proportionate increases to be made

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 221.

for juveniles in the existing rates of wages for timeworkers and in the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and taskworkers. The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of overtime payment had not been established.

Award No. 541 (28th May).—Parties: Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Limited, and members of the National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers in their employment. Claim: For the restoration to branch managers of the payment of 1 per cent commission on monumental orders and for the payment of commission either deducted or withheld since the date of operation of the Tribunal's Award No. 458 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1953, page 443). Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 542 (31st May.)—Parties: Members of the Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association, and Members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as skilled, semi-skilled and lesser-skilled bobbin workers. Claim: For certain specified increases in wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase in the rates of wages of the workers concerned of 5s. a week for men and 4s. a week for women.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared no awards have been issued by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 248 to 251,\* which are summarised below.

awards, Nos. 248 to 251,\* which are summarised below.

Award No. 248 (12th May).—Parties: The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Departmental Whitley Council of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for established members of the Grades 3 and 4 of the Special Departmental Class of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Award: The Tribunal awarded: (a) that with effect from 1st January, 1953, the following salary scales (London, male) shall be payable to established members of the Grades 3 and 4 of the Special Departmental Class of the Ministry of Labour and National Service:—Grade 4£830 by £30 to £890 by £35 to £1,045, Grade 3 £1,055 by £40 to £1,280; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 249 (19th May).—Parties: The Union of Post Office

Corresponding points principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 249 (19th May).—Parties: The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scales of pay for Telegraphists (Male and Female). Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the scales of weekly pay in London for full-time permanent Telegraphists shall be:—Male, age 16 years and under 68s., 17 years 74s. 6d., 18 years 84s. 6d., 19 years 91s., 20 years 102s., 21 years 126s. 6d., 22 years 130s., 23 years 134s., 6d., 24 years 141s., 25 years (highest age point) 148s., and then rising by three increments of 6s. 6d. to 167s. 6d., and by one increment of 12s. 6d. to 180s.; Female, 16 years and under 68s., 17 years 74s. 6d., 18 years 84s. 6d., 19 years 91s., 20 years 102s., 21 years 124s., 22 years 130s., 23 years 132s., 24 years 135s. 6d., 25 years (highest age point) 142s., and then rising by one increment of 3s. 6d. to 145s. 6d., and by one increment of 3s. to 148s. 6d.; (b) that the deductions from the London scales of pay applicable to the Intermediate and Provincial areas shall be the subject of further consideration between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office; (c) that the above scales of pay shall have effect from the first full pay period following 1st March, 1954; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Award No. 250 (24th May).—Parties: The Civil Service Union

Award No. 250 (24th May).—Parties: The Civil Service Union and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Claim: For increased scale of pay with retrospective effect for Radio Operators and/or Communicators IV employed by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rate of pay of Radio Operators and/or Communicators IV employed by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (or the former Ministry of Civil Aviation) shall be increased with effect from 1st January, 1953, by 7s. 6d. a week at ages 21 and over and by 6s. a week at ages below age 21.

ages below age 21.

Award No. 251 (27th May).—Parties: The Association of Postal Controllers and Assistant Postal Controllers, G.P.O., and the Post Office. Claim: For increased salary scale for Assistant Postal Controllers Class II. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st June, 1951, the London scale of pay for Assistant Postal Controllers, Class II (men) shall be £445 by £25 to £545 by £30 to £875, with probationary points for Open Competition entrants of £395 and £420; (b) that the above scale excludes, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Addition from 1st January, 1952, to 31st

<sup>‡</sup> The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 221.

December, 1952; (c) that with effect from 1st January, 1953, the consolidated London scale of pay for Assistant Postal Controllers, Class II (men) shall be £510 by £25 to £560 by £30 to £650 by £35 to £965 by £40 to £1,045, with probationary points for Open Competition entrants of £455 and £480; (d) that normal Civil Service three provincial differentiation shall apply to the above scales: tier provincial differentiation shall apply to the above scales; (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During May the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2508 to 2513. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2509 (10th May).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That railway workshop staff at present receiving leave with pay on two of the Bank and Public Holidays a year should receive payment for additional Bank and Public Holidays. Award: The Court found and so awarded that railway workshop staff at present receiving leave with pay on two of the Bank and Public Holidays a year shall receive payment for a further four Bank and Public year shall receive payment for a further four Bank and Public Holidays a year; effect to be given to the award as from the date

Award No. 2510 (12th May).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Admiralty Industrial Council. Claim: That an assisted travel scheme be introduced by the Admiralty for the industrial employees at the Royal Naval Armament Depot, Kilnappy. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly. awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2511 (17th May).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Admiralty Industrial Council. Claim: That Admiralty male non-craft hospital grades including domestics be conditioned to a 44-hour working week. Award: The Court found and so awarded that Admiralty male non-craft hospital grades folling within the property of the grades falling within the present reference be conditioned to a 47-hour week; effect to be given to the award as from the date of

Award No. 2513 (27th May).—Parties: The Staff Side and the Official Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain)—Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council. Claim: Britain)—Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council. Claim: To determine the scales of salary to be paid to Clerks of Executive Councils with a population of 50,000 or more. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales of Clerks of Executive Councils with a population of 50,000 or more be revised with effect from 1st July, 1953, and that for the purpose of calculating such revised scales the following scales showing population and the corresponding salary be deemed to have been the scales effective as from 1st April, 1949:—50,000 to 75,000, £725 by £25 to £850; 75,000 to 150,000, £775 by £25 to £950; 150,000 to 300,000, £875 by £25 to £1,050; 300,000 to 500,000, £975 by £25 to £1,175; 500,000 to 1,000,000, £1,115 by £30 to £1,325; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, £1,240 by £35 to £1,450; 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, £1,350 by £35 to £1,420 by £50 to £1,570; over 3,000,000, £1,450 by £50 to £1,700. £1,570; over 3,000,000, £1,450 by £50 to £1,700.

The award was made without prejudice to the right of Clerks of Executive Councils in common with other National Health Service administrative and clerical staff to benefit to the same extent as such other staff from any increase which may result from the negotiations now pending on the general salary claim on economic grounds put forward by the Staff Side on 16th December, 1953.

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

During May two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised

Parties: Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Limited, their associated companies, the Robinson Waxed Paper Company Limited and Colodense Limited, and the British Federation of Master Printers on the one hand and the British Federation of Master Printers on the one hand and the Typographical Association on the other hand. Claim: To decide on the manning conditions of the three machines in dispute under which work can be resumed and negotiations for final settlement of manning and rates of wages can begin. Award: For the period during which the final settlement of manning and rates will be determined the three machines shall be manned by two minders one of them to be a senior entreportion. two minders, one of them to be a senior apprentice.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D.(60), dated 4th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).

—Proposal I.(56), dated 7th May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S.(60), dated 18th May, for fixing revised

general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for female workers employed in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade and revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers employed in any branch of the

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.F.C.S. (14), dated 21st May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal H.M.(45), dated 21st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.(75), dated 21st May, for fixing revised overtime and waiting time rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(39), dated 25th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B.(45), dated 28th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 571 (H.U.(14)), dated 3rd May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum overtime rates and guaranteed weekly remuneration for male and female workers.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 598 (P.(56)), dated 7th May and effective from 24th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers, and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See page 210.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 609 (A.(51)), dated 10th May and effective from 28th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such

The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 629 (K.(40)), dated 13th May and effective from 31st May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 210.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 630 (S.(45)), dated 13th May and effective from 31st May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 209.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 663 (W.M.(54)), dated 19th May and effective from 4th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 664 (R.M.(60)), dated 19th May and effective from 4th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 677 (B.P.(41)), dated 21st May and effective from 9th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954: S.I. 1954 No. 693 (R.(108)), dated 24th May and effective from 11th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers employed in all sections of the trade.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

During May notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was given by the following Wages Councils:—

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.41), dated 7th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.50), dated 21st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.R. (N.63), dated 28th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.I.B.B. (N.71)), dated 3rd May, and effective from 13th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and revised general minimum piece rates for male workers.—See page 211.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.I.B. (N.55)), dated 6th May, and effective from 18th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rate for female workers.—See page 210.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.128)), dated 20th May, and effective from 1st June. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates for certain female workers.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.I.T.R.B. (N.74)), dated 21st May, and effective from 2nd June. This Order fixes, inter alia, general minimum piece rates for alterations to finished or practically finished garments.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1954 (N.I.Bk. (N.181)), dated 26th May, and effective from 8th June. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates for male transport workers in the trade

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (N.I.W.M. (N.37)), dated 28th May, and effective from 10th June. This Order fixes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

### Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Notice of Proposal

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

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.—Proposal L.R. (17), dated 4th May, for fixing revised minimum guaranteed and overtime remuneration for certain male and female workers, and introducing new rates and

### **Decisions of the Commissioner under** the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out on the next page.

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<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 221.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 221

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 221.

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 221.

Claimant not residing with or receiving direct financial assistance from her husband received 5s. a week for herself from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in respect of her husband's war disability pension. Held that the 5s. a week was to be regarded as "financial assistance from her husband".

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

"My decision is that from and including 11th December, 1953, unemployment benefit is payable to the claimant at the reduced weekly rate of 24s. 6d.

"The claimant was deserted by her husband in May, 1944. She obtained an order of the court against him, ordering him to pay £2 5s. a week towards the maintenance of the claimant and her daughter now aged 11. He has served several terms of imprisonment for failure to comply with this order. He has paid under the order for only two and a half years of the ten years of their separation and has paid nothing from his own pocket under the order since about 18th June, 1952. The claimant however receives 5s. a week for herself and 3s. 9d. for her child from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in respect of her husband's war. 5s. a week for herself and 3s. 9d. for her child from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in respect of her husband's war disability pension. The question to be decided in this appeal is whether this payment, which is made directly to the claimant from the Ministry, constitutes 'financial assistance from her husband'. Under section 10(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the Second Schedule, Part I, paragraph 1 (c) (i), the claimant would be entitled to unemployment benefit at a higher rate if she were able to prove that 'she is not residing with and is unable to chain any to prove that 'she is not residing with and is unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband'. Failing proof of those facts, unemployment benefit is payable to her at a lower rate.

"It is clear that the claimant is not residing with her husband and also that she receives no financial assistance out of her husband's own pocket. The question whether the 5s. paid to the claimant from the Ministry can be regarded as 'financial assistance from her husband' has already been the subject of an unreported decision, Decision C.S. 223/50, from which I take the following extract:—

'This sum was payable under a Royal Warrant applicable to members of the military forces who served after 2nd September, 1939. (Command Paper 7699.)

By Article 8(1) of that Warrant, awards may be made in respect of the disablement of a member of the military forces which is the to war service.

Article 11 relates to an award to the member of the forces.

Article 13(1) provides that "where a member of the military forces is awarded retired pay or a pension under Article 11, allowances in respect of the eligible members of the family may be awarded in accordance with the following provisions of this Article."

Article 13 (2) sets out the rates of such allowances.

Article 13(3) provides that "the award, continuance and amount of any allowance in respect of a wife... or child who is living apart from the member shall be at the discretion of the

It is true that Article 13(1) does not in terms say to whom that It is true that Article 13(1) does not in terms say to whom that allowance is awarded, but, since the allowance is awarded in respect of the wife or child, it appears reasonably clear that it is awarded to the member of the military forces. Article 17(3) of the Royal Warrant confirms this. It provides that where a member of the military forces is awarded an allowance under Article 17(2) "there may also be awarded to that member additional allowances in accordance with the following provisions of this paragraph.

(a) where an allowance has been awarded under Article 13... that allowance may be increased to "a named rate.

It would clearly be inapt to speak of awarding to a member an increase of an allowance which was not awarded to him.

Neither the fact that the claimant receives the money direct nor that the Minister of Pensions may discontinue this payment at his discretion affects the question. The claimant is in the enjoyment of the money because of the husband's disability. He has in effect earned it by his war service. It is financial assistance obtained from him, although paid by another person direct to the claimant, because it is his money that is being so paid.'

"It follows from that decision that the 5s. a week paid to the claimant in the present case by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance constitutes 'financial assistance from her husband'. That was the conclusion reached, without the aid of authority, by the chairman of the local tribunal, who held in a dissenting opinion that the 5s. a week was an indirect payment by the husband. The

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Nu-Swift Ltd., 25 Piccadilly, W.1. REGent 5724 In Every Ship of the Royal Navy chairman's dissenting view was, in my judgment, the correct view. Unemployment benefit is payable therefore to the claimant at the lower rate under paragraph 1 (c) (ii) of Part I of the Second Schedule referred to above, but I understand that in her particular case it has to be still further reduced (from 26s. to 24s. 6d.) by virtue of the Second Schedule to the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended by the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 2144] because only 46 contributions of the appropriate class were paid or credited to the claimant during the relevant contribution year. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been received in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain)

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

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 571; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 3rd May; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 598; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 7th May; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 609; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 10th May; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 629; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 13th May; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 630; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 13th May; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 663; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 19th May; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 664; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 19th May; The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 677), dated 21st May; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 693; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 21st May; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 693; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 24th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

—See page 218.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 672).

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 403 (S.41); price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), made on 26th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.—See page 192.

The Flour Mills (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Revocation Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 714), made on 28th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and subsequent legislation. The Order came into operation on 14th June. It revokes the Flour Mills (Hours, Safety and Welfare) Order, 1942 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942, page 54), some Articles of which had already ceased to have effect when Defence Regulation 60 was revoked in December 1952 December, 1952.

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 547), made on 29th April by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908. The time during which the main categories of workmen in mines The time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purposes of their work, and of going to and from their work, is limited, by certain provisions of the Act, to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to and from the working levels. For certain other categories the corresponding time is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The Order now made suspends the operation of the relevant sections of the Act, in so far as it applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the Coal Mines (Suspension) Order, 1953 (i.e., 30th April, 1954—see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1953, page 159) to 30th June, 1954.

issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1953, page 159) to 30th June, 1954.

The Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 594; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 6th May by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and subsequent legislation. These Regulations, which come into operation on 1st September, require the appointment for every mine to which the Act applies of a mechanical engineer or mechanic in charge and sufficient mechanics, and for every such mine at which electrical energy is used of an electrical engineer or electrician in charge and sufficient electricians, who are to be responsible for the proper installation, examination, testing and maintenance of mechanical plant and electrical plant at those mines. The Regulations also specify the duties of the mechanics and The Regulations also specify the duties of the mechanics and electricians of the mine and of other persons concerned with mechanical or electrical plant at mines, and prescribe the qualifications which, except in certain specified circumstances, the various categories of mechanics and electricians will be required to possess after the dates laid down in the Regulations. after the dates laid down in the Regulations.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 585), made on 4th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 195.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Switzerland) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 641; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 13th May by the Counsellors of State on behalf of Her Majesty in

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 221.

Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 195.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 195.

The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1954 No. 52); The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 53); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 54); The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 55). These Regulations, which are price 6d. net each (7½d. post free), were made on 1st April by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland) 1947 to 1953.—See page 192.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Agriculture.—Agricultural Statistics, 1950-51. England and Wales, Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 9d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series. (i) No. 54. Her Majesty's Forces. Royal Navy. Openings for Boys as Ratings. (ii) No. 56. Her Majesty's Forces. Royal Air Force. Openings for Boys in the Ranks. Price 1s. 3d. each (1s. 4½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Catering Industry.—Catering Wages Commission. Tenth Annual Report, 1953. H.C. 182. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) Volume 9. Trade E. Starch. (ii) Volume 11. Trade B. Linoleum, Leathercloth and Allied Trades. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1954. Cmd. 9167. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d.

Coal.—(i) Report and Accounts for 1953. H.C. 160. Price 8s. (8s. 4d.).—(ii) Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1953 and for the year 1953. Price 8d. (9½d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 193 and 194.

Colonial Development.—Colonial Development Corporat Report and Accounts for 1953. H.C. 148. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1952. Cmd. 9154. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.).—See page 190.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

National Insurance.—National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1954. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 166. Price 3d. (4½d.).—See page 195.

Social Security.—Convention on Social Insurance between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Switzerland. Berne, January 16, 1953. Treaty Series No. 36 (1954). Cmd. 9157. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 195.

Wages and Working Hours.—Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st April, 1954. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.)—See page 194.

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

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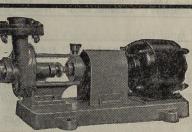
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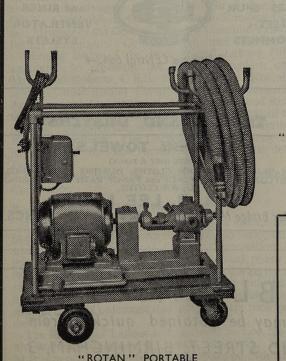
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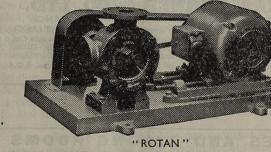
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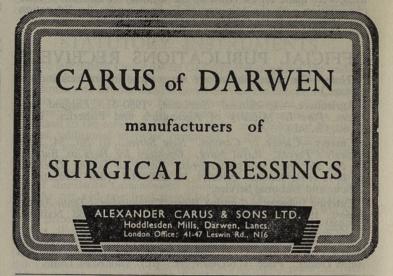
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