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# Age and Regional Analysis of Employed Persons 

ESTIMATES of the total numbers of employees, analysed $\uparrow$ 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 18) for which there are different
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 obtain 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 population.

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 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 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,



 A seanalyses have now boce




|  |  |  |  | Boys |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Girls

Minstry of Labour Gazetre. June, 1954
expansion was offset by a decrease of 91,000 in the age-srot
$20-22$, which was the result of the decline $20-29$, which wa.
192 and 1933. Comparison of the figures for 1950 and 1953 provides some indi-
ction of the numbers of women leaving industry on marriage. In cation of the numbers of women leaving industry on marriage. In
the following Table the numbers aged 17 to 29 in 1950 are hown
side-by-side with the numbers aged 20 to 32 still in employmen side-by-side with the years later :-
three

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age in } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number aged } \\ \text { I7 to } 29 \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Number aged <br> 20 to 32 <br> in 1953 | Reduction in number 1950-1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 268,000 | 240,000 | - 28,000 |
| 18 | 275,000 | 237,000 | - 38,000 |
| 19 | 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 | 148,000 | 136,000 | - 12,000 |
| 29 | 152,000 | 140,000 | - 12,000 |
| Total | 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 frem reduction was due to retirement from employment on marriage
(the total number of marriages of women of these ages suring the
three years was in the region of 1,000 . three years was in the region of $1,000,000$. The graatest depletion
was among women who were aged 20 in 1950 , but the depletion
from among those who were aged 19 21, from amon those who were aged $19,21,22$ and 23 in that year
was not very much less. The reduction of
who os.,000 among thosed
20 was not very much ess. The reduction of 65,000 among those
who were ged 20 in 1950 consisted of a dop of 19,000 in $1950-51$,
28.00 in $1951-52($ (i.e., when the women in quustion were between
21 and 22 years of age) and 18,000 in 1952- 53 . 28,000 in $1951-52$ (i.e., when the women in
21 and 22 years of age) and 18,000 in $1952-5$.

## 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 in five-year groups, of the numbers of employeess in each of the
"Orders
of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each "Orders" of the Standard
In all industries and services corbined the proportions in broad
agegegroups in
as follows :-

4The proportion of male employes aged 40 and over rose from
 per cent. In the casco of males the incmerease was due partly yo a
change in the age-distribution of the total population (there was a change in the age-distribution of the total population (there was a
decrease in the number aged $15-39$ and an incease in the number
aged 40 and over) and partly to an increase in the number of decrease in the number aged ag-3y and an increase in the number
goed 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 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 anden females was likewise due in part to the over-40 proportion among females was likew.ise due in inart to
the change in the age distribution of the population but some part the change in the age distribution of the population, but some part
of it was also due to the adiditional recruitment of older women to
owhich reference has already been made rence 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 under 20 and a much smaller proportion between 40 and
minimum age for receiving the national insurance pension.
 As in previous years there were considerable differences in age
distributition between the various industry group. In the following
Table an analysis is given for each of the " 0 orders " "of the Standar Table an aldysiasificaion, showing the numbers of mates in each o
Industrial Clas
four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total
the "Order":-
Percentage Analysis of Male Employees

Under 20 to 40 to 65 and
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Mining and Quarrying Non-metalliferous Mining Products Chemicals, etc. ..
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electri-
cal Goods
Vehicles ...
Metal Good
Precision Instruments, etc. Textiles
Clothing
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cor Paper and Printing Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services

Total, All Industries

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \text { to } \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \text { to } \\ 64 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{6 \text { and } \\ \text { over }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 43 | 40 | 6 |
| 8 | 40 | 49 | 3 |
| 7 | 48 | 42 | 3 |
| 4 | 45 | 48 | 3 |
| 5 | 43 | 48 | 4 |
| 8 | 46 | 42 | 4 |
| 8 | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| 7 | 46 | 42 | 5 |
| 10 | 47 | 38 | 5 |
| 6 | 35 | 53 | 6 |
| 7 | 34 | 52 | 7 |
| 9 | 38 | 47 | 6 |
| 7 | 42 | 47 | 4 |
| 13 | 43 | 40 | 4 |
| 9 | 42 | 46 | 3 |
| 6 | 44 | 44 | 6 |
| 10 | 50 | 37 | 3 |
| 4 | 42 | 52 | 2 |
| 5 | 42 | 50 | 3 |
| 9 | 44 | 43 | 4 |
| 4 | 41 | 51 | 4 |
| 2 | 36 | 58 |  |
| 4 | 46 | 45 |  |
| 7 | 35 | 50 |  |
| 7 | 43 | 46 |  |

The woodworking industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing ing, continued to have the highest proportions of men under 20 ,
the percentage proportions in that age-group being $13,11,10$ and 10 ,
 ha 1953 the number of boystment of boys iust leaving schooing employment in those industries
at 15 years of a at 15 years of age represented over 4 per cent. of the total number
of males in the industries, whereas in all industris and services combined the corressonding 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 02 yearas of age $(2$ per cent.), and the
the the lowest proportion under 20 years of age ( 2 per cent.), and the
proportion was also well below the average in the chemicals, tec.,
industry, professional services, insurance, banking and finance, gas, proportion was also well below ne average in hee chef.
industry, professional servics. insurance, banking and fina
electricity and water, and transport and communication.
The industry group with the highest proportion in the pensionable
age-class (65 and over) was. ${ }^{\text {s.isectlaneous services }}$ " with 8 per cent. in that age-class. Within that group the proportion of
pensionable age was anonomally high in sport, other recreations
and pensionable age was abnormaly hignt in sport, oner cent.). The
and betting (10 per cent.) and in catering (8.4 per cent
numbers aged 65 and over continued to be a very low proportion numbers aged 65 and over continued to be a ver
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,
with 62 per cent. over 40 .
The broad changes between 1950 and 1953 in the age-distribution
of male employees, to which reference has already been made, are
 proportion under. 20 yeere sof ase and an increase int thases proportion
aged 40 or over. The most notable exception was the mining and aged 40 or over. The most notable exceeption was the mining and
quarrying group, in which the proportion under 20 increased from $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 8 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the
$20-39$ group.
The corresponding broad age-an
the first Table in the next column.
The proportion of females under 20 years of age varied widely,
from industry to industry. In the em miseclaneous services.
, (which include catering and private domestic servicec) 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 industries. The proportion under 20 was 9 per cent. also in
public administration. At the other extreme, 28 per cent. of the
 years of age, and 70 per cent. were under 40 . The proportion aged
60 and over $($ i.e.,. of pensionable age) was 5 per rent. or less in
all industry groups with the exception of the miscellaneous services all industry groups with the exceetion of the miscellaneous services
group, in which the proportion was 9 per cent Well over ine
half of the total number of female employees in that group were group, in which
halfo the total
aged 40 or over.

## Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Mining and Quarrying Mining and Quarrying . . . .
Non-metalliferous Mining Products Chemicals, etc.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 20 to 39 | ${ }_{59}^{40}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \text { ana } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 50 | 30 | 3 |
| 16 | 56 | 25 | 3 |
| 17 | 49 | 31 | 3 |
| 20 | 51 | 27 | 2 |
| 19 | 51 | 28 | 2 |
| 16 | 52 | 30 | 2 |
| 17 | 51 | 29 | 3 |
| 17 | 48 | 32 | 3 |
| 16 | 49 | 31 | 4 |
| 18 | 39 | 39 | 4 |
| 21 | 48 | 28 | 3 |
| 24 | 42 | 31 | 3 |
| 23 | 43 | 31 | 3 |
| 18 | 47 | 30 | 5 |
| 28 | 42 | 26 | 4 |
| 19 | 46 | 32 | 3 |
| 21 | 51 | 26 | 2 |
| 18 | 45 | 32 | 5 |
| 16 | 53 | 27 | 4 |
| 26 | 44 | 27 | 3 |
| 25 | 44 | 26 | 5 |
| 9 | 44 | 42 | 5 |
| 10 | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 9 | 36 | 46 | 9 |
| 17 | 43 | 35 |  | Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electri-

cal Goods Vehicles ..
Metal Goods
Precision Instruments, etc.
Textiles
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Com
Distributive Trades Distributive Trades .....
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration Professional Services Miscellaneous Services.

Total, All Industries

## 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 tsper pernt. of the totala number of female
empores. It is important to bear in mind, in this connection, employees. It is inmortant to bear in mind, in this connection,
that the figurs relate to persons for whom national insurance
cards are held for the purpose of paying contributions cards are held for the purpose of paying contributions under the
national insurance scheme ; even when the emploment is "incon-
siderable", national insurance scheme ; even when the employment is ennoter
siderable , (not more than eight hours a week with an empoyer
in domestic service or not more than four hours a week in othe 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, the "industrial injuries" contribution, and it is possible, therefore,
that the figures include a considerable number of women who that the figures include a considerable numb
work only a small number of hours in the week
Compared with 1952, the figure of married women employees
shows an increase of 10,000 . 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 an examination of he detale
must have been coniderable
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 employecs in acch age-group together with the corre-
sponding figures for 1952 :-

| Age-group | Number of married women employees as percentage of total number of femaleemployees in the age-group |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1952 |
| Under 20 | 3 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 32 | 30 |
| 25-29 | 55 | 53 |
| 30-34 | 66 | 62 |
| 35-39 | 68 | 68 |
| 40-44 | 68 | 66 |
| 45-49 | 64 | 62 |
| 50-54 | 58 | 57 |
| 55-59 | 46 | 45 |
| 60-64 | 37 | 35 |
| 65 and over | 19 | 17 |
| Total | 45 | 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 were married, and in the middie 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 incraasig number beconing widowed, many of the
latter no doubt remin partly to the increasing number becoming
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
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 remaing insurance, banking and finance and protessional services) the
proportion was under 4 oper 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", (s8 per cent.), and within that Order the chinn and
earthenwe industry had products," ( 58 per cent., and within that Order the china and
earthen ware industry ha aroportion of 64 per cent. married.
The age-distribution of married women differed widely betwee
 married women were under 30 years of afe, and that ta ameegroup
also accounted for nearly one-third of the total in the distributiv taso accounted for nearly one-third of the total in the distributive
tradec. In pubbic administrato, the professional services and
miscelianeous services (inctuding domestic service), on the other miscelianeous services (including domestits service), on the orn onder
hand, the proportion in the younger age-group was much smaler
about 16 per cent., and more than one-quarter of the total were
aged 50 or over. about 16 per cen
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 Refion 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
 $50-64$ for 23 per cent. The proportions for the Regions varied
between 43 per cent. in Scotlan and 4 per cent. in eastern Reaion
for the former age-group and between 22 per cent. in Midand Region and Scotland and 24 per cent. 1 in several Regions for the
latter. Scotland 31 mor 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
Reference has already been made to the change e the age-pattern
in 1953, compared with 1950 . There were similar changes in every
Region, viz. a reduction in Region, viz, a reduction in the number under 30 years and an
increase in the number aged 50 and over, with litte change in the
age-group 30 to 49 . 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 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. whereas ind
There were much bigger differences between Regions in the
age-distribution of female employees. In the Northern Region age-distribution of female employees. . $n$ the Nortuern 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 the proportion was 50 per cent., compared with the average or
42 per cent. in the country as a whole. In the London and SouthEastern and the North-Western Regions, on the other hand, that
age-group accounted for only 39 per cent. of the total. The age-group accounted for only 39 per cent. of the toat. in 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 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 1935 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. II England the proportion
of married women varied between 37 per cent. in the Northern of married women varied between 37 per cent.
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 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 Region in which it was exchanged in 1952 . Where the former
differs from the alter the inference is, in general, that the person concerred 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 o the regional border to a firm on the other side or the removal o
the ffrm itself to other premises, without involving any change o
thode for the person concerned. he frrm itserf to other premises, without involving any change o
true in the the perason concerned. This is is likely to be particularly
tondon and South-Eastern, Eastern and
 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 arge areas and the migrations which may have taken place witur
them are not included in the figures. Furthermore, the figure
exclude movements of workeone who entered employment for exclude movements of workpeople who entered employment for
the first time between May, 1552 , and May
leavers from other (eg., school leavers from other Regions coming up to London to take thei
first jobs). The Table shows that there were very considerable migrations
into and out of every Region. TTe largest movement continued
to be towards the South-Eastern group of Regions (i.e., London 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 1600 males and 10,00 fer and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern), which had a net gai
by migration during the year of 16,000 males and 10,000 females.


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 $-2,000$ femeles), Scotlan
$(-6,000$ males and $-1,000$ females $)$ and Wales $(-5,000$ males but $-6,000$ males a
$+1,000$ females).
The total numbers of persons whose cards were exchanged in
different Regions in 1953 compared with 1952 were 265,000 males different Revions 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 these figures do not include movements betwen the Lovndon and
South-aternn Eastern and Southen Regions). The following
Table gives a broad age-analysis of these tots Table gives a broad age-analysis of these totals:-

\[

\]

The proportions in the three age-groups were almost identical with the corressonding proportions for 1951-52. The number o
young women under 20 years of age who migrated during the year young women under 20 years of age who migrated durber of young
was again much greate than the corresponing number
men (19,000 compared with 11,000$)$, but it must be borne in mind men (19,000 compared with 11,000 ), but it must be borne in mind
mat large numbers of young men of those ages were serving in the Forces. As in $1951-52$ absout 20 per cent. of the migrants were
Fore 15 and over and the remainder-about thre-quarters of the aged 45 and over and the remainder-about
total-were between the ages of 20 and 45 .


Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954
ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1953 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE
Notr.- Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each
of the principl indstres. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in whicc the total number Ine 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 fomales, separate figures are given for each industry in of male employees exceeded 20,000 , similarly in the second
which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000 .
 by Industry and Age-continued


[^0]


## REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

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

## Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment
in Great Britain rose during April by 63,000 ( 31,000 males and
 22,337,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water
supply, transport, argiculture and fishing showed an increase of
surno 16,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 16,000 and other
industries and services an increase of 311,000 . The total working industries and services an icrease of the unemployed, and men and
population, including H.M. Force, the
women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is
estimated to have increased by 41,000 from $23,432,000$ to $23,473,000$. Unemployment
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at
Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 303,079 to 276,294 between 12th April Great Britain fell from 303,079 to 276,29 between 12 th Apriil
and 10 th May, 1954, and the numbers resistered as temporarily antopped fell from 11,506 to 13,132 . In the two classes combined
there was a fall of 18,594 among males and 8,565 among females. Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken 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 (230)

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



Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954
occurring in the use of various types of machinery, from certain
important causes, and in special industrial incrase in 11525s, of of in special industrial groups. There was an
in ther of reportable accidents at
foundries and the Chief Inspector foundries and the Chier Inspector urges employers and trade union
officials to persevere in effort to induce workers to wear safety
boots and other protective clothining. The number of accidents on boots and other protective clothing. The number of accidents on
buidding operations, including work of construction, demolition building operations, incluading work of construction, demolition
and miintenance, differed little from 1.15s and there was arreduction
of six in the number of persons killed. On building operations, of six in the number of persons kilied. On building operations,
falls of persons and materias were the cause of 46 per cent. of a
total of 12,702 accidents, fatal and non-fatal. There was a decrease falls of persons and materials were the cause or 46 per cent. of a
total of 12,72 accidents, fatal and non-fatal. There was a derase
in the number of doek accidents from 6,556 in 1951, when imports
 fatal in 1952. Cases of gas poisisoning, which are included in the
statistics of accidents, rose in 1955 by 37 to 265 , the he highest figure
recorded since 1945, and the Chief Inspector emphasises the need recorded since 1945, and the Chier Inspector emphasises the need
for much greate care where there is danger from gas. Many
accidents occurred in the course of maintenance work as a result accidents occurres in the course of maintenance work as a resur
of failing to ascertain whether a toxic gas was present or to use
suitable breathing apparatus. of
suitable breathing apparatus.
Accidents
to young persons decreased in numbers from 11,980


 ment, while the number of acceidents to addults has dectine be by
$9 \cdot 2$ per cent. There is ample evidence available, the Report say 9.2 per cent. There is ample evidence available, the Report says,
to show that, given proper safety standards in the factory and
to show
 can be reduced to insignificant proportions.
The figures for 195 of reported tacidents
have been analysed in relation to age-groups
 housane employed and for women 7.7 per thousand employed,
compared with 29.9 for men aged 18 to 5 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 ficer aged 18 to
per thousan
The acciden The accident rate for persons aged 00 and over was, however,
higher in respect of certain types of occidents, 1 ..., transport
accident, and accidents caused by blows from falling bodies or
 accients of this kind might be increased by deterioraino
physique and slower reaction to danger. Older persons also
suffered many more injuries owing to falls than did younger person. The total number of accidents to workers aged 60 and
orer in 1952 was seven per cent. greater than in 1951 and increase
partly accounted for by the fact that the number of older persons partly accounted for by the fact. that the
at risk increased by about three per cent.

## Health and Welfare

The Report states that in recent years the working population
genereally 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 , inducee by the rouine day-to-day work orm inspectionmittees, two of them relating to the cotton industry and dealing with the
problems of dust in cardrooms and of epitheliomatous ulceration prongst mule spinners, and the third dealing with dust problems
an the steel industry. Factory Department itself carried out during
in
 industry, leather dressing, the use of talc, and the rate of setting
of asbestos dust when used in a sparaing proces.
Reports from Inspectors commented on the lack of cleanliness 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 Old and unsuitable. .remises used as factories were responsible
for most of the iditist conditions. A marked improventent was,
however, noted in the cleanliness of food factories. Deficiencies in savintary accommod ation were every rare in new. buildings, but
maintenance was not always satisfactory. The heating and ventilamaintenance was not always saisact, the Report sasys, should be
tion of factores are eroblems which, the
considered together. This is not always done, and a number of considered together. This is not always done, and a number of
cases were reported in insuficient attention by designers of factories
to the prevention of heat loss. The Report gives examples of the cases were reported of insumficient athenteon by diesigners ofples of the
to the rpevention of heat loss. The Report gives examp
various types of heating and ventitation ystem installed to mainvarious types of heating and ventilation systems installed to main-
tain a comfortabie temperature in workrooms and of methods of
removing dust and fumes by exhaust ventiation. During 1952 removing dust and fumes by exhaust ventilation. During 1952
there was evidence of a growing realistion among employers of
the valuo of the proper use of natura lighting in fatories. New
factory buildings factory buildings now incorporatet provision for actequate. natural
lighting, wherever this is feasible. The need for a good standard lighting, wherever
of artiticial lighting was widely appreciated and many employers
gave much aatention to the careul planning and installation of 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. Th use to gain ground during the year and the Report cites an instance
of the intelligent use, for the purpose of reducing accidents, of of the intelligent use, for the purpose of reducing accidents, of
bold colours on all movinglant which constited a medanical
danger. There was a considerable general imporevene goe the danger. There was a considerable general improvement over the
whole country in the provision of washing facilities
accoothing
accommodation was generally satisfactory in newly-built factories, bccommodation was seneraly saisfactorlow in providing suitable
but in older premses progess was slow
accommodation easily accessible to the workers. Satisfactory accommodation easily accessibe to the workers. Satisactory
progers was made in the provision of seats for periods of waiting
or resting, but less progress was made in providing seats for work or resting, but less progress was made in providing seats for work
which can properly be done
At the enting. 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 industres, more progess
was made in improvements to existing canteens and in the replacewas made in improvements to existing canteens anc in the repace
ment of canten euuipment during 1955 than in previous yeara, and
improved standards of cooking and service resulted from the mproved standards of cooking and service resulted from the
appointment of trained and experinoned canteen managers and
from soaf atteding eorses at technical colleges, for which many
employers granted part-time day release.
Industrial Diseases
The Report gives details of cases of industrial poisoning or
disaese notified under the Eractories Act, 1933 , or the Lead Paint
(Protection Against Poisoning) Act, during 1952 and some earliet (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, during 1952 and some earlier
years. In Ins52 the number or reported cases of lead poisoning was
48 , compared with 64 in 1951 For the third year in succession there werene no atal cases. Cases of aniline poisoning increasedssion fro
five in 1951 to 12 in 1952 . There was an increase also from 203

 number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration also decreased, from
178 (one fatal) in 1951 to 157 (two fatal) in 1952. Notifications of 178 (one fatal) in 1951 to 157 (two fatal) in 1952 . Notifications of
dermatitis in 1952 numbered 31,12 , ompared with 3,28 in 1951
As notification of this disease is voluntary, the figures of notifica-
the As notification of this disease is voluntary, the figures of notifica-
tions, which the Report analyses acoording to occupation and
industry, cannot it it stated, be used toomean an accurat assesment
of risks. They of risks. They do. however, give an indication where dermatitis has
ocurred and whet there sis scope for rotective measures. The
number of deathe from pheumoco
5 Thiosis in coal mining in 1952 was number of deaths from pneumoco
573 , compared with 590 in 1951 .
Medical Supervision
In 1952 the total number of medical examinations of young
persons aged between 15 and 18 for certificates of fitness for factory employment was 450,49 , of which 239,49 were examinations of
boys and 20,968 of girls. In the the prious year the etan number of
examinations was 418,177 . Of the total in $1952,249,544$ were first
 examinations atter leaving school for employment covered by the
Factories Act. The total number or feeections in 1952 was, 2.57
including 566 boys and 1,029 girls who were $\begin{aligned} & \text { reject }\end{aligned}$ first including 556 boys and 1,02 girls who were rejected on firs
examination for factory imployment. The chief single causes of
rejection were pediculosis capitis, mainly among girls, and diseases examination for pactorysosis copotitisment. mainly amongief single causes of
rejection were and diseases
or defects of the eyes, includuing refractive errors. Hours of Employment
The average normal length of the working week in factories
remained in 1952 at 44 or 45 hours, distributed over five days. Where adititional hours shad to ob eworked dit was ouruusual for the the
working week to exceed the permissible 48 hours for women. Ther working week to exceed the permissible en8 hours for women. Ther
was sitte evidence of illegal employment excent during the holida
season when Sunday and evening employment of protected worker season, when Suncay and evening employment of protected worke
was found in such industries as ice cream manufacture, photo gaaking developing and printing, and confectionery and bread Daking.
During the year 78 Orders under the Factories Act were issued
allowing employment to commence earlier than 7 a.m. ; 54 Orders allowing employment to commence eariier than 7 a.m. ; 54 Order were renewals of those issued during the previous year. Emergency
Powers continud to be used on sancion hours of work outside the
provisions of the Factories Act where this was considered essentio provisions of the Factories Act where this was considered essentia,
and in November, $1552,1,744$ Orders and Permissions were in
force. Of these 1,259 , and in November, $1952,1,784$ Orders and Permissions were in
force. Of these, 1,299 covered day oror schemes, including evening
employment, and the remainder covered shift working. Part-time employment, and the remainder covered shift working. Part-time
evening shif work continued ob be popula among married women.
Permits to cover arrangements for spreading the electricity load evenings sit wover arrangements for spreading the electricity 1 oad
Permits
totalled 1,033 , including 38 allowing night work, in February 11952 , totalled 1,03 , including 38 allowing night work, in February, 1952
but by November 1952 , when the eelecticity supply position had
eased, the numbers had fallen to 38 and three respectively. Textile Piecework Particulars
From evidence available there was, the Report states, no increase
during 1952 in the number of firms saping cotton weavers according
to the C.M.C. system (the Cotton Man to the C.M.C. system (the Cotton Manurfacturing Commision
Weaving Wage System). A number of firms withdrew the system Weaving Wage System). A number of firms withdrew the system
and replaced it by the ordinary Unifor List, giving as reasons a
desire to retain labour by allotting fewer 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 dhat
the furnishing of particulars to weavers the furnishing of particulars to weavers, to enable them to check
their earnings, was unsatisfactory, and to to avoid this in future, the Report suggests that the responsibility for supplying the particulars
should e in the hand of one person or department.

## Safety, Health and Welfare Museum

The Museum continued to serve a yseful purpose during 1952,
and 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 of visits of apprentices were organised for the first time by local
groups afliatere to the Royal society for the Prevention of Acci-
dents. The visitors also included many from overse a countrics dents. The visitors also included many from oversea countries.
Exhibits in the Museum included a display of protective clothing
and


## Appendices

Appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical Tables
siving the numbers of registered factories, accidents dangerous giving the numbers of registered factories, accidents, dangerous
orcuurrences, prosecotions, tec., and particulars of some new and
revised publications issued by the Factory Department during
I15.

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 unders of salaries to be paid by education authorities to teecacher employed by them in the provision of primary and secondary
education during the three years beginning an 1st April 1954
The Regulations also extend the period of operation of the Teachers The Regulations also extend the period of operation of the Teachers 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 me
 g 960 in the eighteent yeara and for women it begins at 5507 and
rises in the eighteenth year to $£ 807$. For certificated ordinary graduates the scaleses also cover eeighteen years certuncated ordinary
to $£ 810$ for men and from $£ 520$ to $£ 810$ for men and from $£ 457$ to $£ 667$ for women.
A certificated ordinary $\begin{aligned} & \text { raduate } \\ & \text { tion enabling holdd s subsidiary qualifica- }\end{aligned}$
him to teach in secondary schools, and who is employed At cerriticated ordinary graduate who holds a a subsidiary qualifica-
tion neabling him toteach in secondary schools, and who is employed
in such a school, will contine to receive an addition of $£ 25$ to his in such a school, will continue to receive an addition of $£ 25$ to his
basic sale of salary Any such teacher who is athird class honours
graduate will receive a further addition of $£ 25$ if a man or $£ 22$ if a graduate will receive a further addition of $£ 22$ if a mano or $£ 20$ if The addititions to basise salaries payazele to teachers holding posts
of special responsibility have also been increased. Head teachers
 head teachers of the largest junior secondary schools $\in 580$, an
increase of 40, and ot the head teachers of the largest senior
secondary schools $£ 860$ an secondary schoois $£ 860$ an increase of $£ 150$.
Teachers in odistant islands- the Shetlands, orkneys, the Outer
Hebrides, Coll, Colonsay and Tiree- are to reccive an addition of Heto to their basic salaries, and teachers in remote schools will receive an additional
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 oprimary (including nursery), secondary (intermediat
 There are five scales of salariese, , Ahich are the same for each type
of school and apply to full-time teachers according to their training of school and apply to full-time teachers according to their training
and qualifications.
previously in operation is is given ben of the rever evised scales and of those

| Scale | Salary Scales perative from |  | Salary Scales poperative from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women |
|  | $\begin{gathered} £ 400 \text { to } £ 715 \text { in } \\ 20 \text { th year } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{7}$ toit 6630 in |
| II |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { cein }}_{\substack{\text { fear } \\ \text { year in }}}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} £ 440 \text { to } £ 752 \text { in } \\ 20 \text { th year } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {E377 to }}$ fobli in | $£ 475$ to $£ 830$ in 21 st year |  |
|  | $£ 456$ to $£ 810$ in 22 nd year |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} £ 491 \text { to } £ 890 \text { in } \\ \text { 22nd year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 417 \text { to } £ 712 \text { in } \\ 22 \text { nd year } \end{gathered}$ | $£ 526$ to $£ 950$ in 22 nd year |  |

There are revisisons also in principals' allowances, further allow-
ances for principals in secondary (intermediate and grammar) ances 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 the salary scales paya
unqualified teachers.

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 any special enquiries about the effect of National Service upon the
education and employment of young men. II a Writen Answer
circulated in the Official Report, the Minister replied :-
 enquiry is to tomp maydent by my the Serarices ant cicivilian Life, a special
sample of National Service men after they have returneresentative
so civilian sample of National Service men after they have returned to civilian
life. The object of the enquiry is to obtain more definite informa-
tion about questions bearing upon the men's employment, vocation about questions bearing upon the men's employment, yoca-
tional guidance and resetlument. For this puppose National
Tent tional guidance and resettiement. For this purpose, National
Servicemen who complete thin two years service last September
will in the course of the next few days be invited to go to a Local wifin 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 asticty confidential and will be used only for the
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 coexist, and I would assure the young men concerned that by co-
operating in this enquiry they will be performing a most useful
public service." public service."
The effect that
The efrect that National Service has upon a man's sivilian career
is a matter that has attracted wide public interest and there is a
Working Party set up under King Georeses Jubile Trust investit Working Party set up under King Georges's Jubilee Trust investi-
gating the subject in its wididest implications. For some time,
however, there has been gating the subject in its wioest implications. For some time,
however there has been a growing demant to obtain more definite
information about question relating to the ments empoyment,
vocational guidance and resettlement and the Advisory Council vocational guidance and resettlement, and the Advisory Council on
the Relationship betwen Emponent in the Services and Civilian
hife has 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 Chairman-
ship of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Ship of the Permanent secrearyy to the Ministry of Labour and
National Sevrice, includes reperestatives of the Ministry of
Defence the Service Department, te tuation Departents,
the Defence, the Service Departments, the Education Departments,
the Ministry of Labour and National Servic, employer, trade
unions and nationalised industries, education authorities and
und executives, youth employment authorities and other organisations.
The method by which the enquiry is to be conducted, the nature
of the information to be The method by whic the enquiry is to be condacted, the nature
of the informatio to be colcted and the quastions asked have
been drawn up with the approval of the Advisory Counci. The main purpose of the enquiry is to find out whether there are
problems bearing uupon employment, vocational guidance and
resettlement resettlement on which further action either by the Government or
industry hyould be taken oso as to avoid waste of man-power or of
ability ability. It is hoped that the information obtained from this enquiry
will provide answers to such questions as the following:-Has will provide answers to such questions as the following:-Has
National Service a disturbing or unsetting effect on the careers of



Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954
which men follow service trades related to skills accuired during apprenticestip or other systematic training before they joined the
Forces and also the extent to which training or experinece gained
in the Forces may influence a man's choice of employment when in the Forces may
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 3st December, 1933 , has been
submited to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the provions
of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 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 ${ }^{\text {paid }}$ paid
annual holiday instead of one week, which the miners had for the first time in is 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 rom reduction in workineter part of the was made good of output rese nesulting of the
year and coal production in 1953 was only about two days' output less than in 1952. There were fewer accidents in the thines outpot int
and berter progress was made
collieries. Coal exports increased, but the seme reonstruction of the
imporal hat to be
 Costs of production continued to rise and the Board had to roise
prices. Thee financial defficit 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 oduction was 11.7 million tons, slightly less than in 1952 . 1 Out
 n 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
ncrease of 1200 in the nubl nereve of 1,2000 in the ner mumbershift. of face-workers ane and the Reen Reor
noints out that the introduction of many new face-workers makes points out that the introduction of many new face-workers makes
difficcult, at least temporarily, to maintain the level of productivity. There was a rise, from an average of 41.0 per cent. in 1992 , to 1.9 per cent. in 1953 in the proportion of men working at the
ace. This rise, together with the fact that overall productivity
was maintained, is regarded as indicating the success of manage was maintained, is regarded as indicating the succecss of manage-
ments in all parts of the industry in increasing efficiency by bette ments 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 methors of the use of mechanical appliances and by improved methods of
handing tubs and mine cars. During the year 15 million tons of
coal were power-loaded, this being 64 per cent. of deep-mined In reviewing attendance of workers during the year, the Report
says the ooard had hoped that some of the output lost owing to the
extra holidays would be rea mes in the year. In the first part of the year attendance was in act lower than in most years since the war, but this was due in There was an improvement in the later part of the year. The joint the National Union, of Mineworkers as part of the wages settlement February, 1953 , helped to increase voluntary working on Suturdays. million tons more than in 1952 .
Just over ata
The total costs of production in


 nd conveyor belting. An increase of $5 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{a}$ ton in the cost. of eneral stores and repairs, the Report says. reffects the ine costeasisn mechanisation of coliiery operations and improved safety measures,
Depreciation costs are contuousl increasing a more capital it
invested in the industry's collierieris, build bings, plant and equipment. nvested 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 interin
income payable to the Minister of Fuel and Power) of $£ 353,647$ compared with a deficitit of $£ 8.2$ million in in 1952 . The net surpluss in
1953 reduced the accumulated deficit since vesting date to $£ 13 \cdot 6$

In a chapter setting out details of the supply and use of the coal
produced the Report says sthat home consumption and exports of produced, the Report says that home consumption and exports of
coal were eoth higher in 1953 than in 195. Home consumption is
provisionally estimated at 207.9 million tons, man increase of 1.3 provisionally estimated at $207 \cdot 9$ million tons, an increase of $1 \cdot 3$
milion compared with 1522 , and exports and ships' bunkers a
16.6 a million compared with 1952, and exports and ships' bunkers a
16.6 million tons, an increase of 1.6 milliond Export shipments,
excluduing bunkers, totalled 13.7 million tons, two million tons more than in 11s2, and more could have been soo million ton
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 Whe year there was a decrease of nearly 11,000 in the total number
of men in the mines, although there was no reduction in the number (230)


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|  |  |
|  |  |

> of face-workers. The number of face-workers remained throughout
the year at about 300,000, h higher figure than at any time since the
war. Despite higher wages, the number of workers recruited fell ar. Despite higher wages, the number of workers recruited fell
rom 7 年 444 in 1952 to 51,604 in 1933 . The number of boys recruited (19,869) was, however, more than in any year since
nationalisation of the mines, with the excention of 1.52. IImpove-
ments were made to training facilities and a new residential centre ments were made to training facilities and a new residential centre,
for boys At Alloa in ccotlan, where 550 obys a year can be trained, was planned too open early in 1954 . The Board's chief man-power
problem, the Report
anys, remained that of atractig more men probien, the Report says, remained that or attracting more men
to the highly industrialised aras. such an the West Midlands, some
of which are the most productive in the country. Good progress was made during 1953 with the special housing,
programme authorised by the Government to help the "deficiency" programes 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 20,00 houses had been completed and 12,200 more programme of under construction.
wer

Industrial Relations
The Report says that there were no major disputes in 1953, and,
lthough the number of stoppages and restrictions was about the

 through the con.
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 ereported immediately
of H.M. Inspectors of Mines than in any year for which there are ecords. These "r reportable" accidents caused the deaths of 364 jured in 1952. Workers injured in other accidents causing
bsence from work for over three days totalled 230,000 , compared with 234,000 in 1952 . Among safety measures introduced during
the year, the Report notes that a start was made with the systematic he year, the Report notes that a start was made with the systematic
nstallation of fire-resistant belling to replace rubber belting and o equip new conveyor installations. The Board also decided to
nstall shelf-type stone-dust barriers at strategic points in gate Steady progress was made during 1953 in building up medical
services caring for the miner at work. By the end of the year 7 doctors were employed full-time on this work and the en yumber
f colliery of colliery medical centres had risen to to 201 of which 48 had been
completed during the year. In 1953, 4,048 men were certified a

194
having pneumoconiosis, compared with 3,308 in 1952 . The
certifictation rate per thousand underground workers increased
crom 6.1 in 1952 to 7.4 in 1953 . Try ind 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 rend in the numbers of cases diagnosed is expected to continue
for some years. Research continued during the year on peummo for some years. Research continued during the year on pneumo-
coniosis and other medical problems of the endustry 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. pyoviding accomm.
and put into use.
echnical Developments, et
In a chapter describing some of the new ideas which were being
developed during 1935, the Report states that a project was puti in hand to undertake out-t-o-sea borinn to porove reserves of coas put under
he sea. Important reserves of several coalfields, including that in he sea. Important reserves of several coalfields, including that in
Vorthumberland and Durham, extend under the sea. Progress was made in the drainage of firedamp in advance of mining opera-
tions. In order to reduce the quantity of inflammable gasenterig
a mine, firedamp
 he strata surrounding the working area and carried away in pipes
so that it can be used or dilited safely with air Gas drainage was
eing practised at 19 collieries at the end of 1953. In connection
 n coliliery roadways, conveyor structurestang and elsewhere, and for his purpose a prototype portable vacuum cleaner was produced
during the year and tested in a Midlands pit. Other technical
develo 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 systency, included the introduction from the Continent of new
sinding, and e experimental work on the firing o explosives under water, new methods of haulane underground,
and the improvement of underground communications by radio The Report contains also particulars of the year's results from
carbonisation and other activitites, details of capital expenditure and 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 it
followed by the uadited accountsof the National Coal Board for
the year ended 31 st December, 1953, and by appendices giving followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for
the year ended 3lt 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 Britian for the fourth
and quarter of 1953 and for the year 1953 has been published by the worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast
workings and mines licensed in acoordance wwith Section 36 of the
Coal Industry Nationalisation Act Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. Licensed mines produced
about $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1953

|  | $\underset{\text { Easinh }}{\text { Cash }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Yalue of } \\ \text { Allomes } \\ \text { in Kind }} \end{array}$ | ta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rage Earnings (All Ages) : | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3: 3 \\ 10: 3 \\ 10.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| (ii) Per Wage-earner per WeekAt the Face All Underground Surface ... |  | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 4 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 10 \\ 11 & 9\end{array}$ |  |


| Earnings in Year 1953 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $\underset{\text { Earnings }}{\text { Cos }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Value of } \\ \text { Allowances } \\ \text { in Kind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Tot |
|  |  |  |  |
| (ii) Per Wage-earner per Week At the Face All Underground Surface All Workers | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{ll} 258 \\ 23 & 3 \\ 175 & 10 \\ 222 & 10 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 10 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2688 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 248 \\ 288 \\ 183 \\ 232 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the
twenty wage districts in Great Britain. 1we year per man-shift worked, Brituan. The average earnings in the value of allowances
the
in kind, for workers of all ases rance fr in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 40s. 8.0d. in Somerset
and 42 s . $1 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d}$. in North Staffordshire to 51 s . 2.8 8 . in Nottingham-
shire and 51 s . 4.0 d . in Kent The average earnings pere, 155
 The . 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 fouth


TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR
A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of
Labour ", dated Ist April, 1954, has been compiled by the Ministry
of Tabour and Nation The volume contains Tables showing, for the more important ndustries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, timportant
rotes
of wages and the normal hours of labour as fixed by voluntary geoemente, or made between organisations of employers and workeoople, or by Joint Industrial Councils or other similar bodies, or by
Staturory Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural
Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act.
The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for
different occupations within cach industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only a general minimum
rate for men and women, erpectively, whist in others rates are
pecified for a variety of occupations and in the majority of cases ate for men and women, respectively, whilst in others rates are
specified for a variet of occupations and in the majority of cases
for adults and for juveniles of different ages ; in many cases rates or adults and for juveniles of different tages; in many cases rates
vary taccording to area. It has not ben found practicable to topblish
all the rates, but the volume contains those for men and women in arry according to area. It has not been found practicabie to publish
all the rates, but the volume contains those for men and women in
most of the more important industries and occupations for which most of the more important induastries and occcupations for whinh
minimum, or standard, rates have been ifed An appendix gives
rates of wages for juveniles in e select fix of din minimum, or standard, rates have been fixed. An ap
rates of wages for juveniles in a selection of industries.
In addition, particulars are given, where availabbe, of the basic
rates for peiecworkers, the additional rates payable to shift and
night workers, and where they exist night workers, and, where they exist, of the aarrangements for a
guaranted weekly wage. Overtime rates of pay and arrange forts guaranteed weekly, wage. Overtime rates of pay and arrangements
for paid holidays in the industries included in the volume are set out in appendices.
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 " TTime Rates of Wages and Hours off. Labour,
Ist April, 945 " is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 221 of this GazETTE or through any
bookseller, price 7 . 6 . net
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 dota by reference to the particulars of the changes in
wage rates published in ither the May or the curret in wage rates published in either the May or the current issue of this
GAZERTEE The following Table gives, for changer reported in April and not already yincluded in the volume, ca, the pageo of the volume
affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and affected by the changes, (b) the title of the Table in the volume and
(c) the page of the May, 1954, GAZETE on which the changes were
published.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Page } \\ \text { Polite } \\ \text { oolume } \end{gathered}$ | Title of Table | Page of May, 1954, issuce of this Gazziti |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ironstone and iron ore mining-Cumberlan Limestone quarrying Pottery manufacture. <br> Iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills- West of $S$ sotland <br> Weost of Scotland <br> Glove manufacture-England and Wales Baking-Co-operative societies in <br> Baking-Co-operative societies Brush and broom manufacture <br> Hair, bass and fibre <br> Baking-Northern Ireland | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 170 \\ & 172 \\ & 172 \\ & 172 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ |

 shown ond
the Thale of principal changes in rates of wages on page 207).
It is regretred that 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 o
 social services in Great Bitain by the central Government, the
National Insurance Fuands and local authorities in the financial year
1952-53, together with revised figures for earilier years. 1952-53, together win revised figures or carier years.
The Table below has been published in the May issue of the
"Monthly Digest of Statistics " It shows consolidated current expenditure en social services, including expenses of admidisistration,
by all public authorities in Great Britain. AAmouns recovered by
contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only yhe net et expenditirues by pube in
authorities is shown. The statement in the "MMonthly Digest of

Minstry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954

Statistics ", in continuation of the series which was the subject of an
articl in the issul of this GAzzTr for June, 1953 (page 197), gives
detailed notes of thises detailed notes of changes, involving some revisions in the figures
made since last year's statement. In addition to the consol 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 ocal authorities, carrent expenditure by the National Insuranc
Funds, and cappital expenditure by public authorities. The con solidated totals of current expenditure on national insuranc
schemes, shown below, comprise the expenditure of the Nationa schemes, shown below, comprise the expenditure of the Nationa
Insurance Fund and the National Insurance Industrial Injuries
Fund and include retirement Fund, and include retirement pensions (including pensions to
widows over 60$)$, other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances
 benefits, and industrial injuries benefits. Pensions paid under tho
national insurance schemes have been included in full, no deductio
being

 $\in 1.1$ mililion 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 in the eigures in last year's statement but are entirely excluded from
this years statament. The figures given for industrial Iechaititation
training and employment of the disabled cover only expenditure by raining and employment of the disabled cover only expenditure b
he central Government ; expenditure by local authorities on thes
hervices is included with the expenditure services is includeded with, the expenditure on national assitance, a
separate figures are not available. Superannuation contribution separate figures are not available. Superanuuation contribution
paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national healt
eervice are included as part of the current toost of the service b service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but
pensions paid o retired employese. .or example to retired deachers
and doctors, are excluded. In the consolidated Tabte all transfers and doctors, are excluded. In the consolidated Table all transfer
from one public authority to another have been eliminater to avoid
louble counting, and in the case of grants from the central Govern ment to councal a authorities only the grants for specific social service
nave been included.


NATIONAL INSURANCE National Insurance Classification of Minewatchers

On 4th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance,
conjunction with the Treasury made the National Insurana Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1954. The preliminanar draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National
Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this Gazeric for
March page 85 ) and March, page 85 ) and approved by them in their Report, which has
been pubbished as House of Commons Paper No. 166 (SSession
1953-54).
The Regulations now made, which came into operation on 11 th May, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.
They amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations They amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations,
1948, by providing that a person who os employed for less than
three consecutive days a a member of the Royal Naval MineThe part-time employment covered by the Regulations consists
mainly of exercises, arranged by the Admiralty, lasting for one or mainly of exercisess, 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 en Regulations there is no liability for an employed person's contribu-
tion. 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


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

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in July, 1953 (see the issue of this Gazerte for August, 1953,
page 2744. The Regulations now in draft amend the provisions of the
National Insurance Unemployment and Sickness Beneffit) Regula-
ions, 1948 They ions, 1948 . They increase from 3s. 4d. to 65.8 d . a day the
 eo empoyment which the claimant has had in the past, or, if he has
not been employe fulltim in the past, if is is consistent with the
full-time employment for which he is registered.
The
The draft Regulations also define the circumstances in which
a day cannot be treated as a day of unemploment in the case oo
persons who impose unusual restrictions on the work which they persons who impose unusual restrictions on the work which the
are prepared to accept. The effect, in general, of these provisions are prepared to accept. The effect, in general, of these provision
is to secure that a person who places abnormal restrictions on the
nature nature, hours or other condititons of employment which he is
prepared to accept will not receive unemployment beneff 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 of employment, it will still be possible for him to obtai in beneftit
if his lack of prospects is due to temporarily adverse industria
conditions.

Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Switzerland
On 13th May Her Majesty's Counsellors of State on behalf off
Her Majesty in Council made the National nsurance and Industrial Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial
Injuries $($ Switrorland) Order 1954 . The Order, which came into operation on 1st June, gives effect in England, Wales and Scot ind
to the Convention and Protocol betwen the Goverment of the
United Kingoon of Great Britain and Norther Ireland and the
Government of Switzerland on social insurance which were signed Government of Switzerland on
at Berne on 16th January, 1953.
The Convention and Protocol relate to old age pensions (includ-
ing, in relation to the United Kingdom, both old age and retirement ing, in relation to the United Kingdom, both old age and retirem en
pensions as defined in United Kingdom legislation), widows' and
penhe
 benefit while he is resident in the other country. Other provision
of the argecments r rlax the nationality conditions of the Swiss
scheme in faveur of citizns 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 ountry
to qualify for a pension under that countrys 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 Offce, , rrice 6 . net (7td. post free). The English
text of the Convention and Protocol is contained in a Schedule to text of the C
the Order.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## 37th Session of International Labour

 ConferenceThe 37th Session of the International Labour Conference opened
Geneva on 2nd June and was expected to continue until 24th
 otitona Service and United Kingoom Government representative
on the Governing Body of the International Labour Offee, nd Mr
A. F. Harrison, C.B.E.E., Solicicitor, Ministry of Labour and Nationa A. F. Harrison, C.B.E., Solicitor, Ministry of Labour and Nationa
Service, with Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary Ministry of Labour and National Servicic, as substitute delegate,
The Employers delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E. The Employers' delegate was Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., of the Gereral Purposes Committee and Council of the Britits
Employers Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body of Employers' Confederation, and Member of the Governing Body o
the International Labour office. The Workers' delegate was Mr
Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congres He International Labour Office. The Workers 'elegate was Mr.
Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress
General Council, Ceneral Secretry of the Amalgamated Associa-
Her fienal Council, General Secretary of the Amailgamated Associa
tion of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of
the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The the Governing Booy of the International Labour Office. Th
delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers. The agenda of the Conference provided for a second discussion
of an item concerning holidays with pay on which the first discussion of an item concerning holidays with pay on which the frrst discussion
was held at the last tesssion of the Conference (see the issue of this was held at the last Session of the Conference (see the issue of this
GAzETIE for July, 1953, page 230). The engen alo included for
first discussion items on vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, first discussion items on vocational rebabiilitation of the disabled,
migrant workers (under-developed countrise, and penal sanctions
for breaches of contract of employment. In addition the apenda migrant workers (under-developed countries), and a penal sanctiond
for breaches of contract of employment. In addition the agena
included the following revula items ine the Report of the Directorincluded the following regular items : the Report of the Director-
General , Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Information
and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommen Ged Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommen-
dations. The Conference also had before it for consideration dations. The Conference also had before it for consideration
reportso Th Technical Assistance and the Utilisation of Holiday
with Pay.

## Contents of this Section



Employment* in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY


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-Apriil, 1953.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVII
EMPLOYMENT
An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad
industrial groups is given in the Table below.

| Industry or Service | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ipti, } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Hob } \\ \hline 954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Endd } \\ \substack{\text { Endsh } \\ \text { iast }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Epdi, } \\ \text { prat } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Industries <br> (Wage-earners on Colliery Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and CommunicaAgriculture and Fishing | $\begin{gathered} 878 \\ (7717 \\ (774 \\ 1,724 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 870 \\ (779) \\ \hline(797) \\ 1,792 \\ 1,034 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 870 \\ (709) \\ (777) \\ \hline 1,701 \\ 1,034 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2) |
| Number in Basic Industries | 4,044 | 3,983 | 3,982 | 3,998 | +16 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ 1,548 \\ 1,58 \\ 2,593 \\ \hline, 695 \\ 1,496 \\ 1,496 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\pm 1$ $+\quad 1$ +4 +6 +1 +2 +3 |
|  | 8,735 | 8,959 | 8,954 | 8,970 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,427}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,679}$ |  | 1,411 | +7 +10 +10 |
|  | 3,971 | 3,946 | 3,948 | 3,963 | +15 |
|  | ${ }_{726}^{598}$ | ${ }_{719}{ }_{719} 9$ | ${ }_{719} 9$ | \% 719 | -1 |
| Total in Civil Employment | 22,154 | 22,274+ | 22,274+ | 22,337 |  |

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

 employers and persons working on their own account, and they
are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding
ond paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers
within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for within the latier classes ca
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle numbers of emplovees 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 ind istries other than of insurance cards. In the case of all ind ustries other that coal
mining, building and civil engineering and gan and elcetricity, use
has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers
under the Statistics of Trade Att, ,9977. All employers with more
than ten employes in man under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Aul employers with more
than ten employees in manuracturing industries, and a sample of
employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services ore employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are
roquired to ouply information every month ander the provisons
of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls required to supply information every month under the provisions
of the Act The returns show the numbers on the pay-orls
(including those temporaily laid-off and hose absent froy work
owing to sickness etcr) at the beginning th the (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work
owing to sickenes, etc. at the beginning of the month and at the
end of the month ; the two sets of figures are summarised seraratel end of the monts, the two sets of figiures are summanised separately
for each industry, tand the ratio between the two totals is the basis for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is is the basasis
for computing the change in employment during the month.
Certain industries and for computing the change in employment during the month,
Certain industris and services which are not covered by employers
returns (or are only partially covered), of for which figures are no returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not
available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted available in the
from the Table.

* Cotton $-300,000$
$\dagger$
+ Revised figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954
NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { pin } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Ind } \\ \hline 194 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { Has } \\ \text { Mas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { And } \\ \text { p } 193 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{End} . \\ \text { I90 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { 1954 } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Brin } \\ \text { 1954 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End. } \\ \text { Ing. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End-1. } \\ \text { 1954 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { 194 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Miring, etce Coal Mining | $780 \cdot 4$ | 772.3 | 722.3 | 773.6 | 15.1 | $15 \cdot 2$ | 15.2 | $15 \cdot 2$ | $795 \cdot 5$ | 787.5 | 787.5 | 788.8 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & 250.4 \\ & 37.2 \\ & 33.3 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 145.6 \\ & 75 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255.5 \\ & 74.5 \\ & 31.5 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 17: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 81.9 \\ \hline 8.6 \\ \hline 0.9 \\ \text { o. } 1.5 \\ 10.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Ẅrks Pharmaceutical Preparations, $\ddot{P}$ erfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 34646 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 114.0 0.6 46.4 31.8 31.8 12.9 20.1 20.4 6.4 7.7 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. <br> ron Foundries <br> inplate Manufacture <br> teel Sheet Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Mubes Serrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. |  |  |  |  | $65: 0$ <br> 0.5 <br> 10.5 <br> 16.4 <br> 2.4 <br> 17.2 <br> 17.8 <br> 17.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \text { on } \\ 17: 2 \\ 2 .: 0 \\ 1.2 .2 \\ 19.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ 17.2 \\ 0.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 19.2 \\ 19.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 9 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 17.2 \\ & .0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 19.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods <br> Marine Engineering . (exc. tractors) Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant, Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Mationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Textile Machinery Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. . Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. Batheries and Accumulat Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 926 \cdot 3 \\ & 248: 8 \\ & 235: 8 \\ & 199: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 966 \cdot 02 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 253 } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 197 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch6:2} \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 333: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 167 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 47.6 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1,083.8 \\ 2038 \\ 2087 \\ 211 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,30 \cdot 5 \\ \text { an5 } \\ \text { 305 } \\ 230 \cdot 4 \\ 230 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,131 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { 306. } \\ & \text { 206. } \\ & 231 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 113.2 \\ 525 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | 23.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37: 2 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 2 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ 2.6 \\ 2.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 4 \\ & 2: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.0 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}37.8 \\ 26.0\end{gathered}$ | 26.1 | 26.1 |
|  | $\stackrel{76}{5}$ | \%7:4 | ${ }_{5}^{77.1}$ | ¢7.1. |  | 3.9 | 3.9 2.7 | 3.9 2.7 | 8.0 | \% 3 | 8.0 | . ${ }_{2}$ |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  | $313: 4$ <br> an: <br> an: <br> an <br> an <br> an <br> an <br> 143 <br> 14.4 | $\begin{gathered} 312 \cdot 7 \\ \text { and: } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { an: } \\ 142 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 7.1 \\ & 50.1 \\ & \hline 2.7 \\ & \hline 77.2 \\ & 79.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. <br> Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments <br> Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments ... | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 7 \\ & 54.7 \\ & 13.9 \\ & \hline 192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 4 \\ & 56 \cdot 3 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 13: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 4 \\ & 56.3 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86.7 \\ 56.5 \\ \text { an } \\ 73: 0 \\ 7.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 6 \\ & 29.5 \\ & 11: 3 \\ & 11: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 8 \\ & 317 \\ & 11.9 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 0 \\ & 31.5 \\ & 8.0 \\ & \hline .0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 3 \\ & 31: 6 \\ & \text { si. } \\ & 11.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \cdot 4 \\ & \substack{77 \\ 77: 6 \\ 25.6 \\ 8.8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> inen and Soft He, Weaving and Silik <br> ute ... .. <br> Rope, Twine and Net <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Narrow Fabrics <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industrie |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOPO} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Fur .. | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 3: 3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 48: 5 \\ 4: 9 \end{array} \\ & 4: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.7 \\ 29.1 \\ 10.0 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 5 \\ \text { an } \\ 10.0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \cdot 5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 38.9 \\ 10: 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.1 \\ 4.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ 16.5 \\ 16.5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.4 \\ \hline 7.9 \\ 16.7 \\ 4.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 3 \\ & 17.9 \\ & 16.7 \\ & 4 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \\ 26.0 \\ 9.8 \\ 9.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Clothing <br> Tailoring. <br> Overalls, Shirts, Ünderwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Repair of Boots and Shoes | 185.2 $15: 6$ 10.7 7.5 7.6 80.4 16.4 16.5 | 188.9 78.2 10.6 7.7 7.8 72.1 16.4 16.4 |  | 188.5 <br> 78.5 <br> 10.6 <br> 7.7 <br> 7.6 <br> 91.1 <br> 16.5 <br> 16.5 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

The 1953 edition of the Industrial Relations Handbook follows the lines of the original publication (1944) as closely as may be consistent with the incorporation of material from the Supplements issued during the past eight years and of such new matter as developments during the same period have made it desirable to include. It contains chapters dealing with the organisation of employers and workpeople in Great Britain, collective bargaining and joint negotiating machinery, conciliation and arbitration, statutory wage regulation, joint consultation and personnel management, holidays with pay, hours of labour and overtime rates, systems of wage payment and incentive schemes, the Interim Index of Retail Prices, and the International Labour Organisation

## Obtainable from

HER 'MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2 ; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1; (Post Orders P.O. Box 569, London S.E.1) ; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 King Street, Mancheste 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ; Tower Lane, Bristol 1 ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast ; or through any bookseller.

Mintry of Labour Gazette, June, 195 Remerer fromion


NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1954 The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered
as unemployed from 1939 to 1933 , and monthly fifiures for 1954 .


DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20 th April, 1954 (the last date on
which a count was taken), was 839,210 , compared with 846,684 at which a count was
The number of disabled persons on the register who were
unemployed at 17 th
May,
nas were males and 6,436 were females. The total incluoded 22,710
persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 24,790 who had not persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 24,790 who had not
served. An anals of these figures is given in the table below.

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 EmployThe Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons
on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youtt Employ-
ment orfices in each administrative Region of England and in
Scotland, Wales and Northerr ireland at at
 the numbers of persons on the rerisitars of the Exchanges and
Offices situated in ome of the pricial towns in eachion,
together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th Aprii,
1954.





$\qquad$


The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers persons suspended from work on the understanding that they of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain were shortly to return to their former employment).
and in the United Kingdom respectively, at 10th May, 1954. The ind
Thd
 For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., , persons out of a
situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e.,
Classication. The last employment wase for in that ind industry

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { Unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Temporarily } \\ \text { stopped }}}{ }$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Mal | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agricult Forestry Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 9,149 \\ & 5,529 \\ & 3,306 \\ & 3,06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,221 \\ \substack{2181 \\ 3 \\ 32} \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,829 \\ & 1,166 \\ & 1,717^{19} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 416 \\ & 412 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,637 \\ \substack{2,53 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,615 \\ & .851 \\ & 5,3024 \\ & 5,024 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,966 \\ & 9,226 \\ & 5,277 \\ & 5,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,732 \\ \substack{2,688 \\ \hline 38 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,688 \\ 17,943 \\ \text { 1.943 } \\ 5.281 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,95 \\ & 1,364 \\ & 304 \\ & 3.97 \\ & 121 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 109 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -7 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ -1 \\ \hline-\frac{1}{7} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.005 \\ & 1,31 \\ & 1,35 \\ & 305 \\ & 505 \\ & 122 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 110 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 1 \\ 7 \\ 51 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,450 \\ & 1,380 \\ & 1,304 \\ & 6450 \\ & 180 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188 \\ 110 \\ \hline 17 \\ \hline 1 \\ 8 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,633 \\ & 1,940 \\ & 640 \\ & 641 \\ & 188 \\ & 188 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass Containers. . <br> Other Non-Metaliliferous Mining Manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & 2,866 \\ & 766 \\ & \hline 763 \\ & 396 \\ & 236 \\ & 246 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{46} \\ & 21 \\ & { }_{21} \\ & = \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 33_{3} \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,722 \\ & \hline 872 \\ & 382 \\ & 236 \\ & 246 \\ & 958 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,148 \\ & .148 \\ & 2789 \\ & 1895 \\ & 189 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,805 \\ 1,064 \\ \hline 654 \\ 4521 \\ 451 \\ 1,51 \\ 1,127 \end{gathered}$ | 2,966 300 300 3,58 3,55 1,096 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,132 \\ & 1,167 \\ & 673 \\ & 473 \\ & 424 \\ & 1,271 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Wörks <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Pharmaceutical Preparations, "Toilet "Preparations, | $\begin{aligned} & 2,904 \\ & 1,027 \\ & 1,324 \end{aligned}$ | 2,042 571 | - ${ }_{-1}^{5}$ | 14 -6 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,10010 \\ & 1,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,056 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,965 \\ & 1,90505 \\ & 1,9505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,001 \\ & 1,301 \\ & 1,39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,080 \\ 579 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,081 \\ & 1,980 \\ & 1,980 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pharmaceutical Preparat. Exprofosives and Fireworks E. Paint and Varnish Soap , Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches $\ddot{n}$ Mineral Oill Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & \text { 1200 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & .58 \\ & 585 \\ & 358 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}_{\Xi_{2}}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =^{5} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 4251 \\ & 4202 \\ & 020 \\ & 306 \\ & \hline 006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2456 \\ & \hline 485 \\ & \hline 531 \\ & 353 \\ & 35 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358 \\ & \text { 350 } \\ & 323 \\ & 223 \\ & 394 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 154 \\ 224 \\ 204 \\ 204 \\ 309 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 293 \\ \hline 593 \\ 354 \\ 35 \\ 90 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere |  | 874 <br> 9 | 2,492 | 49 | (6,251 | 1,052 |  | 6,355 ${ }^{6} 112$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,052 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,407 |
| specified <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture <br> ron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smeiting, Rolling, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,320 \\ 1,273 \\ 147 \\ 68 \\ 2778 \\ 656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 308 \\ & 808 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 965 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 1,201 \\ 415 \\ 411 \\ 210 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ 117 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 285 \\ 925 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 156 \\ 156 \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.574 \\ & 2.86 \\ & .296 \\ & 139 \\ & 543 \\ & 544 \\ & 847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,366 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2,46 \\ \hline 163 \\ 109 \\ 190 \\ 491 \\ 675 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 97 \\ & 94 \\ & -2 \\ & \hline-2 \\ & -51 \\ & -6 \\ & 109 \\ & -1 \\ & -1 \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}{ }^{65} \\ { }_{7} \\ - \\ -6 \\ -14 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor $\ddot{\text { Vehicles and Cycles .. }}$ <br> Motor Repairers and Garages... <br> Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft <br> Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture <br> Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 4,884 1,426 1,769 663 496 4. 144 142 242 87 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,189 \\ \hline 189 \\ 2096 \\ 234 \\ 302 \\ 302 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 33 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,966 \\ & \hline 1.459 \\ & 1,777 \\ & \hline 646 \\ & 4967 \\ & 154 \\ & 144 \\ & 242 \\ & \hline 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,196 \\ \hline, 346 \\ 256 \\ 236 \\ 302 \\ \hline 10 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 57 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. <br> Fron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Hollow- <br> Brass Manufactures <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | 2,860 217 148 195 229 275 187 1,609 | 2,242 211 214 140 1,0 1,13 1,044 | 477 <br> 233 <br> 21 <br> 22 <br> 78 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 34 <br> 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 97 \\ & 43 \\ & -2 \\ & \frac{11}{54} \end{aligned}$ | 3,337 450 239 217 307 289 192 1,643 | 2,449 308 254 24 162 490 113 1,098 |  | 3,447 460 240 234 308 305 194 1,706 | 2,484 310 255 24 162 511 113 1,109 | 5,931 795 295 278 470 370 2,815 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc $\qquad$ Centific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments | $\begin{aligned} & 588 \\ & \hline 380 \\ & 127 \\ & \hline 17 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 14 \\ & 27 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{11}{-11}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 320 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 136 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (192 |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, ©̈oubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Proäuction <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp <br> Jope, Twine and Net <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Fab̈rics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}780 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 132 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ \hline 11 \\ 96 \\ 96 \\ 92 \\ 28 \\ \hline 400\end{array}$ |  |  | 6,193 695 454 965 952 225 277 274 1,386 1,35 306 106 418 139 139 |  |  |  |  |

[^1]

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 7th Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the
 of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with during the period in question.
the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The
fifures incluce placigs, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of
certain Local Authorities.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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
$\qquad$ racancies notified by employers to Employment Exchangess and
remaining unfilled at the psecifed dates. They do not purport
ecerresent the total number of vacancies which require to be fille represent the total number of vacancies. which require purport
and they thed probably fall shor of the total numberfor several reasons.
In the first place, vacancies in employment
 by direct engagement of workpeople with out not ifyying the bemploy-
ment Exchanges. Secondly, employer who dousthe Employment
Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they

 vacancies remaining unfiled in such cases will not be included in the
figures. Neverthesess compariso of the figres for various dates
provides some indication of the change in the demand for labur. The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during
the four weeks ended 5th May, 1954, in each of the industry


| Industry Group | Placinss during four weeks |  |  |  |  | Number of Vacancies remaining unfiled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ 18 \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { nof } \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Women } \\ 18 \text { and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girirs } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men } \\ 18 \text { and }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { Boys } \\ \text { undor }} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 18 \text { and }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Giriss } \\ \text { undor } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Arriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining | $\begin{aligned} & 1,251 \\ & 1,551 \\ & \hline 425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,103 \\ 2,34 \\ 2,34} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 626 \\ & \hline 25 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & \hline 24 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,42 \\ & 3,59 \\ & \hline 2,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.518 \\ & \hline, 4.418 \\ & 3,53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,784 \\ & 1,984 \\ & i, 994 \end{aligned}$ | 394 <br> 24 <br> 9 | $\begin{gathered} 260 \\ 28 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,9.961 \\ \hline, 551 \\ \hline, 563 \end{gathered}$ |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades . <br> Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . Engineering ... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,941 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,439 \\ 851 \\ 225 \\ 2,323 \\ 15 \\ 1,521 \\ 787 \end{array}$ |  |
| Velicles ${ }^{\text {Metal Gods nöt Elsewibere Sipecified }}$ <br> Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. <br> Textilise <br> Cotion <br> Woit | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,619 \\ 3.518 \\ 3.210 \\ \hline, 711 \\ 839 \\ 839} \end{aligned}$ | 2,468 1,480 1432 824 248 118 18 18 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 480$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 748 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 400$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,311 \\ & 8,766 \\ & 2,760 \\ & 20,78 \\ & \hline 8,41 \\ & 4,430 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Drink and Tobacco <br> Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing Pring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1,717 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Building | $\begin{gathered} 2,1,102 \\ \text { an } \\ 3,76760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,890 \\ & 2,85640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,784 \\ 185 \\ 185 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 729 \\ & 1122 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,23 \\ & 1,29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.165 \\ & 2.590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,644 \\ & 1,645 \\ & 1650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,043 \\ & 304 \\ & 328 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | ($4,3,368$ <br> 27, <br> 2,132 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.166 \\ & 3,845 \\ & \hline, 845 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \\ & 267 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,205 \\ & \hline, 7,780 \\ & \hline, 780 \\ & 1,3,39 \\ & 3,167 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 132,191 | 30,3 | ${ }^{61,309}$ | 32,413 | 256 | 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 5 th May 1954, end of the period :-


## Labour Turnover



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


Insured Persons Absent from siurre, London, s.w. (TTelenhone unber, Trafagar 7o20, bur
 Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury
The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the
various Recions of England, in Sootland and Wales, and in Great






 | under the main National nusurance scheme. |
| :---: |
| relativively small number of |


 respect
diseases.

| Region | Numbers of Insured Persons $\begin{gathered}\text { Worksent from } \\ \text { Wowing to }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sickness |  |  | Industrial Injury |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { tr } \\ & \text { Hask } \\ & 1945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{oth} \\ & \text { An54 } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \text { tat } \\ \text { Mas } \\ \hline 1953 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \mathrm{l} \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Mas } \\ 1954 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 t h \\ \text { ath } \\ 19554545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 19at } \\ \text { Mat } \\ \hline 1953 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Great Britain | 904-1 | $901 \cdot 2$ | 881.7 | 59.4 | 58.4 | 59.4 |
| Separate figures for insured males and females for 18th May, 1954, are given below. <br> Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Numbers Absent } \\ \text { from Work owing } \\ \text { to Sickness } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\|$Numbers sbsent <br> from <br> to Industrial I Injury |  |  |
|  |  | ales* | Females* | Males |  | Females |
|  |  |  | 36 27 12 11 16 17 18 26 68 10 10 16 10 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Great Britain |  | 99 | 308 | 52.1 |  |  |

The total number or males shown above as absent owing to
 represested 5.5 per cent. of the total number of insirided fenmales
The corresponding fipures for absences owing to industrial iniury The correspon cing figures for absences owing to industrial
were 0.4 per ent. for males and 0.1 per cent. for

## Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint.
ments Serrices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Technical and Scientific Register
The Technical and Scientific Regiter operates centrally on a
national basis from Almack House, $26-28$ King Strect, St. Jamess
*Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees compose
of members of the professions concerned
 than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other
scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, tow
 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 10 th May was $4,541^{*} ;$ this figure include 3,456 registrants who were already in work but desired a chang
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. Vacancies outstanding at 13th April.
" notified during period
" filled during period

- filled during period
unfilled at 10th May
Appointments Register
The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of
other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive expeprience or qualiaifations. The
registers are maintained at three offices the London Appointments registers are maintained at three offices : the London Appointments
Onice, which serves the South of Engian and the Midands and
South Wailes ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester
which servesthe North of England broadly as ara
borders the sof Youthern
Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish App
of Scotland.
The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments
Offices at 10th May was $14,655 \dagger$ consisistig of 13,355 men and 1,330 women. The registrants included 5,770 men and 615 wome
who were whill
Whe 715 wome wholly, unemployed. The remaining the of their registritio, in employment
but seeking other posts $;$ in the majority of cases the employmen but seeking other posts, in the maiority or cases the employment
was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to the
qualifictations and experience or the personal circumstances of the qualificati
registrant.
The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each
of the Offices:-

| Appointments Office | Wholly Unemployed |  | In Employment |  | Totalt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Wome |  |
| Lo |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scorthish | ${ }_{458}$ | ${ }_{74}^{83}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,124 }} 8,4$ | ${ }_{90}^{116}$ |  |
| Totalt | 5,770 | 615 | 7,585 | 715 | 14,885 |

During the period 13 th April to 10 th May, 1954, there were
new registrations by 905 men and 120 women, and in the same new registrations by 905 men and 120 women, and in the same
period the registrations of 1,304 men and 209 women were with
drawn. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than
those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., betwee hose for nurses and m.
Vacancies outstanding at 13th April .. .. $2,002{ }_{2}^{\text {Menf }}$ Women $_{173}$ $\begin{array}{ll}674 & 80 \\ 410 & 37\end{array}$ cancelled or withdrawn during period filled during period unfilled at 10th May
$\begin{array}{rr}215 & 25 \\ 2,051 & 191\end{array}$

 midwives are also exclud
$\ddagger$ This column include either men or women.

## UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

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

Employment
in the Coal Mining Industry in April
The statistics siven below in resecect of employment, tet, in the
coal mining industry in April have been compied by the Ministry Coal mining ind dustry in April have been compiled by, the Ministry
of full ald
Coal
 secure greater uniformity of practice at the collieries. The main
effert h have been somewhat to









$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery } \\
& \text { Books } \text { Analysis by Divisions }
\end{aligned}
$$







## Employment Overseas

australia
The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistiss estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wase and

 CANADA
Returns received by the Dominion Burau of Statistics from


 - per cent. Iower than at ist March, 19 Fhigures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary yarners
industries other than
a





 BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-
employed during March was
1092875 , compared with
$27,7,06$


 days lost in March by persons wholly yeamployed was 4 ,789,3"35,
whil $1,193,756$ days were lost as a result of partial unemployment. GERMANY
In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of
April was
$1,268,460$, com aned with $1,427,333$ at the end of of the April was $1,268,466$ compared with $1,42,3,33$ at the end of the
Trevious month and $1,24,349$ at the end of April) 1933 . In the
 IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Emplopment Exchanges at 2 2nd May
was
$6,333,3$ compared


NETHERLANDS
The number of persons. wholly unemployed at 30 Ath April,
includung persons who are relief workers as wel a a those in receibit


was 21,157 at 30 th April, compared with 24,300 at 31 st March.
SPAIN
 SWITZERLAND

| The number of registered applicants for employment at the end |
| :--- |
| of March who were wholy unimployed was 3,499 or $2 \cdot 3$ ner | on Narch who were whoily unemployed was 3,499 or $2 \cdot 3$ per



WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES
Contents of this Section



Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in May
covered
















 tyjotoo was the result of direct negotiations between employers and
worppoople or their reperesentatives $;$ about 22,0, ,ooo ressuled from

Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts ; about $£ 18,000$ wa 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 United Kingdom afiected by increases in rates of wages reported
the Department during the five completed months of 1954, and
the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Industry Group \&  \&  <br>
\hline Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying \& 55,000 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { fis,00 } \\
155,000
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>
\hline  \& $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { 80,500 } \\ \text { 18,000 }}]{ }$ \& 18,500

88,500 <br>
\hline Metal Manuracture Enginering, Sipbilding and Ėiectrical Goods \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,176,500 \& 761,8 <br>
\hline tiles \& 208,000 \& 37,200 <br>
\hline 隹, \& 000 \& 102,300 <br>
\hline Mandratures of Wood and Corik \&  \& coize <br>
\hline Paper and printing in Id \& 500 \& 7,100 <br>
\hline Buiding and Contracting \& $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1.182,000 \\ 2372,000}}$ \& ${ }^{511,3}$ <br>
\hline Irinsport and Communication \&  \&  <br>
\hline Miscollanmols services : \& 115,00
110,500 \& 26,900
1,5700 <br>
\hline Total \& 6,543,500 \& 2,135,800 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 HOURS OF LABOUR

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY


| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpopile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cumberland | 24 May | Iron-rere miness |
|  | West C Comberina | do. | Limestone uara |
|  | Cleverand. | ${ }^{\text {M May }}$ | Iro |
|  | North Lincolombirc | 2 May | Iontone miners and quarry- |
|  |  | do | Ironstone miners and quarry men and limestone quarry men |
|  | Southand West | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{May}$ | Lim |
|  |  | 24 May | Freastone quarry workers |
|  | Derbyshire <br> $(10)$ <br> England and Wal | ${ }_{24}^{\text {do. }}$ May |  |










4






Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued


Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

| Industry |  |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Mandulate }}^{\text {Tinlate }}$ | South Wales, Mon- mouthshir Glounce acstershire $(41)$ | 2 May | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men, youths, women } \\ \text { juvenies (except apprentices) }}}{\text { and }}$ |  <br>  under 21 years and for women 18. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 3 May |  | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { (00) }}_{\text {Great Britain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay perion } \\ \text { cop } \\ \text { opnaining } \\ \text { Ap.t } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Men, apprentices, youths and } \\ \text { boys }}}$ | Increases of 8 s .6 d . a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 7 s .1 d . for unskilled men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and unskilled men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include : skilled men 144s. 10d. a week, unskilled 127s. 5 d . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Railyay } \\ & \text { Reapor } \\ & \text { Reparing } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(9) }}$ | 5 Apr. | Men, apprentices, youths and of the Wagon Repairing Association | Increases for men 21 years and over of 8 ss . 6 d a a week for skilled workers, of $7 \mathrm{7S}$. 6 d . for intermediate grades, of 6 s . 6 d . for unskilled workers, and of of 7 s . 6 d. for intermediate grades, of 65 . 6 d . for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pressed Felt } \\ & \text { Manufacture }\end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rossendale } \\ \text { (certain firmalley }}}{\text { Val }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firist } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ | Men, women and juveriles |  |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshire shire (90) |  | Electricians and apprentic | Increases of $9 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. a week of 45 hours $\left(165 \mathrm{~s}\right.$. to 174 s . $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for journeymen electricians, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
|  | Northers Ireland.. |  | Millwrights | Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (147s. 10d. to 156s. 4 d . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Hosiery } \\ \text { Finishing, } \\ \text { Fetc. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firist say } \\ \text { pin } \\ \text { in May } \end{gathered}$ | 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. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {gritain }}$ (98) $(21)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \text { May, } \\ & \text { or begin- } \\ & \text { ning of } \\ & \text { first pay } \\ & \text { period } \\ & \text { following } \\ & \text { this date } \end{aligned}$ | Men, youths and boys |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  over; piecework bas minimum time rates. $\$$ is time rates 2 d . an hour above the adult general |
|  |  |  | Women and girls | Increases of 2 d . an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other for learners; increase of 2 d . an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change : conveyor belt machinists $2 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1 s .11 d . at under 19 years, $1 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 19 and under 20 , and 2 s . at 20 or over, other workers except learners 1s. 11 d . learners 1 s . during 1 st six months, rising to 1 s . 7 d . during 3 rd year; piecework basis time rates $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates. $\S$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { Mantesnd } \\ \text { Mantufacture }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | $\operatorname{Gratat~Britin~}_{(102)(211)} \cdot$ | do. | Men, youths and boys .. | Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other <br>  <br>  3 years experience after 18 - culteres or triminers, knite cutuers or kniemen, <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Women and girls | Increases of 2 d . an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1 dd, , 1d. or $2 . \mathrm{d}$, according to period or employmen for learners ; increase of 2 d an hour in piecework basis time rates. Genera minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists. 2 s . Otd. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 11d. at under 19, 1s. 11 did at 19 hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1 s . 11 d . at under 19 , 1 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 19 and under 20 , and 2 s at 20 or over, other workers except learners 1 s . 11 d . learners 1 s . during 1 st six months, rising to 1 s . 7 d . during 3rdyear ; piecework basis time rates $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates. $\$$ |
| Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making |  | 31 May | Men, youths and boys | Increases of 3 d . an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of 11d., $2 \mathrm{~d}, 2$ thd. or 3 d ., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after Change: special or measure cutters, patern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 years or orer (with not less than 5 years experience) s. s . td an ant hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 years or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 3 s . OUd., other male workers 21 or over 2s. 9 d ., youths and boys 1 s. 1td. at under <br>  |
|  |  |  | Women and girls |  |

[^2]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { enfirecer } \\ \text { efict } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corset Making | $\underset{(209)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | ${ }^{31}$ May | Men, youths and boys |  |
|  |  |  | Women and girls |  |
| Flour Milling | $\underbrace{\text { (108) }}_{\text {Great Britain }}$ | 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 56 s . 6 d . week, 16 and under 1760 s ., 17 and under 1865 s . Years of age 56 s . 6 d . a under A mills 18 and und under $1980 \mathrm{~s} ., 19$ and under $2085 \mathrm{~s} ., 20$ and over, 90 s. ; Class AA $79 \mathrm{~s} ., 83 \mathrm{~s}$., $88 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ Class B 78s., $81 \mathrm{~s} ., 86 \mathrm{~s}$.; Class BB 77s., $80 \mathrm{~s} ., 85 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ Class C 76s., 79s., 84s. ; other women operatives 18 and over, Class A 93 s . 6d., Class AA 91s. 6d., Class B 89s. 6d., Class BB 88s., Class C 86 s . |
| Coopering | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britian and } \\ \text { Belfars } \\ (129) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { Ror doy } \\ \text { follown } \\ 3 \text { May } \end{gathered}$ | Dayworkers | Increase of 1d. an hour for all hours worked (granted outside the cost-ofliving schedule). Minimum daywork rates after change for journeymen : Liondon 3s. 8d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7 d. |
| ${ }_{\text {Basket }}^{\text {Banfacture }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \text { Kingdom } \\ & (124) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firirt } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { in May } \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}$ | Cost-of.living bonus increasedt by workers 2nd per cent. ( 71 to 10 per cent.) for timeworkers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after ccanne include: <br>  in each case. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Paper Bag } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Great Britain }}$ (131) (210) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24 May | Men, youths and boys | Increases of 7 s . 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for machine tacklers 21 years or over and for late entrants to machine tackling after $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years' employment, of 3 s . for other workers 21 years or over and for other late entrants 20 or over, and of 1 s . or 2 s . 3 d ., 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 ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years for machine tacklers)-machine tacklers 159 s . 6 d . a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 143 s ., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 134 s ., other workers $128 \mathrm{~s} . *$ |
|  |  |  | Women and girls | Increases of 2 2s. 3 d a a week in general minimum tite rates for women 18 <br>  18 years or over and late entrants witha appropriate experienco. 90.6 ad. a week; piecework basis |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Paper Box } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | Great Britain $_{(131)}^{(210)} \cdot \cdots$ | 14 May | Men, youths and boys | Increases in general minimum time rates of 3 s . 9 d . a week for men 21 years or over, of 2 s . 10 d . for youths 18 and under 21 , and of 1 s . for boys; increase in piecework basis time rate of 3 s .9 d . a week. General minimum time 2 years' experience, employed as machine minders in charge of carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, setters or die makers in the manufacture of cartons or rigid boxes 154 s . 3 d . 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 149 s . 3 d. , machine minders, forme setters or die makers, designers or sample makers, head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or shear cutters in fibreboard packing case manufacture, other machine minders, guillotine cutters (other than those employed in the manufacture of cartons), shear cutters and makers-up of sample boxes or cartons 144 s . $3 \mathrm{~d} .$, other workers 126 s .9 d .; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 133s. $9 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Women and girls | Increases in general minimum time rates of 25.100. .a week for women 18 years <br>  years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 946.7 . $\ddagger$. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\substack{\text { (212) }}}$ | 18 May | Male and female time-workers | Increases of 3 3. 9 d. a week in geeneral minimum time rates for adult male workers <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  charge of on automatio glueing machine, or a carton outting and creasing machine ffted with fully automatic feeder 143 si . 9 a. a a week, emploved as <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Female pieco-workers | Increase of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) in piecework basis time rate; addition to general minimum piece rates raised from $173 \frac{1}{3}$ to 180 per cent. |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Newspaper } \\ \text { Prining }}}$ | London and Manchester $(138)$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Pary weak } \\ \text { curran } \\ 1 \text { May } \end{array}$ | Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers\|| | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 1 s , a week (203. to 21 s .) for workers 18 years and over, in respect of 10s. 6 6.) for younger workers. |

These increases took effect under Orders isued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218.
Under slididgescale arrangements based on the official index of retai
Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wazes Council
Thess increases took effect under an order issued under the Wages Councilis Act. See page 179 of the: May issue of this GAzrrie.
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councis Act:(Northern Ireland). See page
This increase did not apply to to journalists in London who are members of the National Union of Journalists

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see Districict ate at } \\ \text { becemino } \\ \text { Table) of } \\ \text { Tale } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brush and } \\ & \text { Broom } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Northern (12) (2eland.. | 13 May | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Men, youths, boys, women and } \\ \text { girls }}}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cinematograph } \\ & \text { Film } \\ & \text { Production } \end{aligned}$ | Grat Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { chay } \\ \text { May } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | United Kingdom. | do. | Technical workers whose nor£19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by 6 d. a week ( 44 s . to 44 s .6 d .) at 21 years and over, and by 4 d . (29s. 4 d . to 29 s . 8d.) at under 21 . |
| Building | ${ }_{\text {England and }}^{(146-147)}$ Wales | 24 May | Men, youths and boys (except watchmen) |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(146-147) }}$ | do. | Building operatives |  <br>  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { London }}$ (147) | do. | Road haulage workers |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England }}^{(14)^{\text {and }} \text { Wales }}$ | do. | do. |  <br>  |
|  | Great Britain | do. |  | Increases of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cniviliring } \\ \text { Conitacting } \\ \text { Contracing } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(148)}$ | do. | Men, youths and boys (except |  |
|  |  |  | atchmen | Increase of 9. a a shift. Rates after change : London super grade 21 s . a shift (day or night), Class I I districts 19 s . 9d. (day or night), Class I districts 19s. 9d. |
| Demolition Contracting a | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(149)}$ | do. | Men, youths and boys |  |
| Glazing | England and Wales | do. | Glaziers and wall liners | Increase of 11d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates, after change: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Asphatt Layic | $\underbrace{\text { (152) }}_{\text {Grat Britain }}$ | do. | Men, youths and boys |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heating, } \\ & \text { Ventilating and } \\ & \text { Domestic } \\ & \text { Engineering } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{crat}_{\substack{\text { (risitain }}}^{\text {(13) }}$ | do. | Craftsmen and adult mates | Increase of $1 \frac{1}{d}$ d. an hour. Rates after change ed craftsmen-London (within 15 -miles radius from Charing Cross) <br> 15 -miles radius from Charing Cross) 3 s . 11 d. an hour, all other districts 3 s . 9 dd : : adult mates -20 years and over 3 s . 4 d ., 3 s . 3 d ., 18 and under 20 3s. 1d., 3s. <br> New rates adopted for apprentices as follows:-age under 16 years, London <br>  under 202 s . $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~s}$. $8 \mathrm{~d} ., 20$ and under 213 s . 24 d ., 3 s . 1 d d . |
|  |  |  | Apprentices |  |
| Gas Supply | $\underbrace{(154)}_{\text {Great Britain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { from } \\ 30 \mathrm{om} \text { an } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Workpeople other than main- |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { (155) }}_{\text {Great Rritain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { famp } \\ 2 \text { Man } \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | Increase of 2td. an hour in standard rates. Rates affer change include. <br>  <br>  |
| Electricity | $\underbrace{\text { ate }}_{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\ \text { (150) }}}$ |  | Manual workers | Increase of 1d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include fiters - Lond on 3s. 4 d d. , 3s. 0 ofd. |





Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date firm } \\ \text { Ching } \\ \text { Change } \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hefore } \\ & \text { efiect } \end{aligned}$ | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Local Authority (continued)$\qquad$ RiverAuthorities | $\underset{(191)}{\text { Scotland }}$ <br> England and Wales 193) |  | Night workers employed in authorities exesect those yd movements in other Night workers .. <br> Transport drivers | Increase of 1d. an hour in night work allowance (3d. to 4d. an hour). <br> 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. <br> Transport drivers to be classified under Group IV of the plus rates schedule and to receive plus rates of 2 d . or 3 d . an hour above minimum rates, according to skill and size of machine, instead |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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 | (end of of month) | Men | Wom | Juveniles | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30 th June, 1947 , taken as 100 . The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1947}$ December | 103 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
|  | ${ }^{1948}$ December | 107 | 109 | ${ }_{110}$ | 107 |
| collective agreements between organisations of employers and | 1949 |  | 112 | 13 | 107 |
| morkpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage |  | 109 | 112 | 113 | 109 |
| with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the |  | 113 | 116 | 118 | 114 |
| total wages bill in in 1946 . The index does not reffect changes in | 1952 | 125 | 130 | 132 | 126 |
| (eate |  | 132 | 138 | 143 | 134 |
| of new machinery, etc.** | ${ }^{1933}$ June |  |  |  |  |
| Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. |  |  | 143 143 143 143 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 50 |  |
| next column. | Mas | ${ }_{140}$ | 146 | ${ }_{153}$ | ${ }_{142}$ |




## Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MAY


## 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 in May,, , directly involving 1,300 workers, arose out of demands
for a dvances in wages, and 80 directly involving 8,900 workers,
on other wage questions

classes or persons ; 64 , directly involving 7,000 workers, on other classes or persons ; 64 , directly involving 7,000 workers, on other
questions respecting working arrangements. One soppage,
iriectly involving 1,400 workers, was in support of workers involved
in another dispute. DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953
The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
all stopages of work through industrial disputes in the United
Kingoom in the firss five months of 1954 and 1953 :all stoppages of work through indusstriay disputuses in the the United of
Kingdom in the first five months of 1954 and 1953 :-
 The number of days lost in the period January to May, 1954 ,
through stoppages which began in that period was 640,000, the
number of workers involved in such stoppages being 180,400 . In number of workers involved in such stoppages being 188,400 . In
addition, 17,00 day were lost at the beginning of the ear by
2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY



 ${ }_{8}^{\ddagger}$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
U.K. Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 18th MAY, 1954
ALL ITEMS (17th June, $1947=100$ ) ... 141 At 18 th May, 1954, the retail prices index was 141 (prices at
17th June. $1947=100$, compared with 142 at 13 th April and
with 140 at 12 th May 1953 with 140 at 12 th May, 1953.
The fall in the index during The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reduc-
tions in the average prices of milk, fish, cheese and coal and, after allowing for differenceses in quality, in the average priceso of maragarine
and cooking fat. These reductions were partly offset by higher and cooking fat. These reductions were part
prices for butter, tea, potatoos and fresh fruit.
The interim The interim indexof retail pricecs measurures the change from month
to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and
services entering into the expendiure of the great majority of
households in the United Kingdom. households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of
this kind it it based on the price movements of a large and
representative selection 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 measurement of price changes only and does not reffect changes in
expenditiure resuting from variations in the nature and quantities
of good purhase from time tion time. Accordingly the price
ocmparisons of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price
comparisons used in comping the index figures relat in geneal
to a fixed list of items in given quantities although cartain changes comparisons used im compiing the indiex figures relate in general
to a fixed list of items in given quantitits. although certain changes
in the list of items were made at the beginnio of 1952. Steps are in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Stens are
taken to ensure that, so far an possible, the index figures reflect
real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted real changes in price levels but not changes in the pricess quoted
which are atributable solely to variations in the quality of the
items on sale. items on sale.
The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage
form, the average evelo of prices at the base date being represented
by 100 . Some by 100. Some ${ }^{\text {Soods and services }}$ are ellatively much more important
than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of than others and the percentage changes in the price levelpo of the
various items sine the base date are combined by the use of
"weights". The index figure for are "weights". The index figures for each mombthed are ffist calclulated
as index numbers with prices at 15 th January, 1952, taken as 100 ,
 household consumption of the various to teme in antimated average
(1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th M

$$
(15 \text { th January, } 1952=100)
$$

The following Table showss, for each of the nine main groups of
items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 18 th May, 1954, on the basis 15 th January, $1952=100$, together with the
relative weights which have been used in combining the group
indices into a single " all items" indices into a single "all items" inde


100)
III. Rent and rathe rais
IV. Fuel and ligh
IV. Fuel and light
VI. Household durable goods
Viscellaneous goods
VII. Services WEIGH $\begin{array}{r}399 \\ 72 \\ 98 \\ 66 \\ 62 \\ 44 \\ 91 \\ 78 \\ 90 \\ \hline 1,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH Food
Betw
Between 13 th April and 18 th May there was a reduction in the
average price of mikl, which followed a seasonal reduction by
 margarine and cooking fat which became available as from 9 th
May following the end of rationing and price control, the aver May following the end of rationing and price eontrol, the average
level of prices of these commodities was ower than in April. The
price of chese, which was control as from oth May, was about from per cent. lowere than in
April. A reduction in the maximum permitted price of pork as from 16 th May wan in thewed maximum a fall in the the aederage price of of pork of pork,
There were also reductions in the average prices of fish, tomatoes and cauliflower.
The effect of these reductions was partitlly offset by an increase
of aboot 13 per cent. it the averase price of futter following the
de-rationing and cessation of price control as from th de-rationing and cessation of price control as frrom 9th May. and an
increase in the average price of potatoes as a result of increases increase in the average price of potatoes as a result of increases
of from d. to told. for 7 I... varying according to istrict and
variety, in the maximum permitted price of old potatoes as from 1st variety, in the maximum permitted price of old potatoes as from 1 st
May. There were also increases in the prices of tea, cooking apples, oranges, bananas and cabbage.
For the food group as a whole the
For the food group as a whole the ayerage level of prices fell by
nearry one-half of per cent. and the eroup index figure, expresse nearly one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expresse
to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 18 th May, compared with
113 . 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 o household coal which took effect on 3 rd May. As a result, the
average level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole fell and
ob a little more than 2 per cent. and the indexp figure, expresseled
oo the nearest whole number, was 110 at 18 th May, compared with 112 at 13 th A April.

Other Groups
In the seven
household durable demining groups, oovering rent and rates, clothin
drisk, and tobacco, there was litheous goods, services, alcohol drink, and tobacco, there was 1 litle change in the general level e
prices during the month under review. The index figures for thes
groups, expersed to groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were $112,96,95$,
$100,110,101$ and 100 , respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54 (17th June, $1947=100$ )
The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections ar
 Before January, 1952 , the index figures were calculutated on a a differen
weighting basis and they showed the changes compared with a l levele of show and the changes in the level of prices
Interime Index of Retail Prices was started, the date when the inderim numex or Retail Prices was started, The "all items
inder "umbers the two series can be linked together, howeve, in order to produce continuuus series of figures showing the change
it the evel of prices compared wirth 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 an 1 Sth January, 1952, taken as 100 , was $106 \cdot 7$. This irgure has then to be linked to the endex ex ifure for 11 tht January,
1952 in the old series, in order to produce an e all items fifure
for i8th May, 1954, comparable with all the indices pubished


All items index at 15 th January, 1952 ( 17 th
June, $1947=100$ )
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { All ittems index at } 18 \text { tht May, } \\ \text { January, } 1952=100\end{array}\right) \ddot{1954}(\ddot{15 t h}$
$132 \cdot 5$
January, $1952=100) \ldots$
$\therefore$ All items index
(17th June, $1947 \stackrel{\text { at }}{=} 100$ th
$106 \cdot 7$
$132 \cdot 5 \times 106.7$
$141 \cdot 4$ taken as 141
The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June,
1947, onwards with prices at 1 th J Jne, 1947, taken as 100 . he 1947, onwards with prices at 17 th June, 1947, taken as 100 . The
figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of each month.



A description of the index, entitiled "Interim Index of Retaiil Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation ", is obtaianable,
priec 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4kd. post free), from H.M. Stationery Offic
ti the price is. 3d. net (ss. 4 at. post free), from H.M. St
A detailed report on the working of the index during the years
1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committees
"Report on the Working of the Interim Index of


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

FINGER-FIT KEYS
speed her work


## BYRON

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents Fatat Industrial Acci
Industrial Diseases

Fatal Industrial Accidents The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United
Kingoom whose deaths ffom aciecients in the course of their
employment were reported in May was 76 co employment were reported in May was 76 ,omperted with 110
(revised figure) in the previous month and 129 (revised figure), in
May, 153. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in

 Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mine
Underground.
Surface Surface...
Metalliferous Mines
Quarries Quarries total, mines \& quarries Factorie
Clay, Stone, Cemen Factories
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-
tery and Glass Chemicals, Oiliss, Soap, eic.
Metal Extacting and
Refining Refining
Menversion ain
Founding
(including Founding
R
Rolling Mill and
and Ting

Tube | Making) |
| :---: |
| Engineering, |
| Building, Boilermakivive | Railway and Tramway Railway and Tramway

Carriages. Motor and
Other Vehicles and AirOther Vehicles and
craft Mi Shipbuilding
Other Metal Trades Cotton Wirsted, Shooddy
Wool, Wors. Other Textile Manufacture
Textile Printing, Bleaching Tanning, Cuyrrying, etc Tanning, and Drirying, etc. .
General Woodwork and General Woodwork and
Furniture
. Paper, Printing, etci.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Rubber Trades } \\ & \text { Gas Works }\end{aligned}$



Retail Prices Overseas In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information
relatiting to changes in retaii prices in oversea, countries contained in relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in
official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETIE
was prepared. official publicatio
was prepared.

| Country | Base of Index* and Index Figureis given | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { Figure }}]{\text { der }}$ | Rise ( + ) or Fall ( (in Index Points) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { before }}_{\text {Month }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Year }}^{\text {Yea }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{672}$ | $\pm{ }^{3}$ | $\stackrel{+12}{+1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{407}$ | - ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | 407 |  |  |
|  |  | (143.6 | - 0.5 | -1.6 -4.4 |
|  |  | ${ }_{1138}^{108}$ | Nil | - 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 0.80 |
|  |  | \% 08 | =0.27 |  |
| All Al (tems | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { July, } 1988-\text { J.Jine, } 1949 \\ \text { Mar., } 1954 \end{array}$ | $102 \cdot 4$ <br> $104: 5$ | +1.4 |  |
| Spail (large iowns) |  | 580 |  |  |
| Switred ${ }_{\text {Fend }}$ |  | 530 |  |  |
| All | Nar, ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{169 \cdot 4}$ | = 0.1 | 0.1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| esitems |  | 2, 2,381 | $\pm{ }_{+}^{\text {28 }}$ | $\stackrel{+83}{+94}$ |
| anada |  |  |  |  |
| Allitems | ${ }_{\text {Apr, }} 1954$ | 115.6 | $\pm$0.1 <br> 0.3 | + 1.0 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,377 \\ 1,553}}$ | + 11 | +70 |
| (eate |  |  |  |  |
| (odems |  | ${ }_{2}^{181}$ | Nil | + |
|  |  | ${ }_{149}^{129}$ | -1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 103.0 | $\pm 0.18$ | + + |
| dita |  |  | -0. |  |
| - | ", " |  | -0. |  |

II. Deaths

Wool $\because \ddot{\text { Skins }}$
Hides and
Other Industries
tотац

Industrial Rehabilitation




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




ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section

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
award, Nos. 258 to $52^{*}$ EEigh of the awards are summarised
below; the thers related Award No. 528 (11th May.). Parries: : Memembers of the Hinckle
and District Hosiery Manufacturess Association, the Leicester an
 bistrict Hosiery Manuracturers' Association Limited, the Lough-
boroun and District Hosiery Manafoctures. Assoiation, the,
Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers'
 Association and the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manu-
facturs. Assoiation Limite, and menters of ther National
Union of Hosiery Workers in their employmment. Claim : For an Union of Assiery Workers in their employment. Claim: For an
alteration ithe thisting holidays with pay a greement. AHard:
Th Tribunal awarded that holiday payments should be at the rate
 of $£ 1$ 10s. and $£ 1$ a day for adult males and fremales respectively,
with proportionate rates for juveniles certain other aterations
were made to the existing agreement, details of which are set out
in the award. Award No. 529 (11th May).-Parties : Members of the Hinckley Awara No. 529 (1th May.- Parties: Members of the Hinckley
and District Hosiery Manufacturs Asocicition, the Leicester and
District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Limited, the Lough-
 Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturens
Associon and the Notingam nnid District Hosiery Mand
facturers' Association Limited, and members of the National Union Iacturers Association Limited, and members of the National Union
of Hosiery Workers in their emploment. Matter in dispute:
The dispute arose out of proposals by the employers for anendments to the clause relating to overtime in the agreement of the
National Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry A Aorar:
The Tribunal awarded that all hours worked in excess of 45 in any
 hour for men and 1s. an hour for women, an additional 1s. an hour
above these rates being certain othen atesteration payable fere made to the clause, details of which
are set out in the award. Award No. 535 (24th M
Sugar Refiners' Association, and marties: Members of the of the Greenock
General Workers' Union in their employment and basic rates and comparable job rates should. be the same at the
Greenock sugar refineries as at the Liverpool refineries of Tate
 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 ( 25 th May). Parties: Menbers of the Iron
and Steel Trades Employers. Association, and members of and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the
trade unions rapresented by the National Joint Trade Union Crafts-
ments Iron and Steel Committee in their employment men's Iron and Steel Committee in their employment. Claim:
For an increase in the consolidated minimum rate for maintenance For an increase in the consolidiated minimum rate for maintenance
craftsmen
been estabisishard. : The Tribunal found that the claim had not
Award No. 539 (28th May)-Parties: Employers represented
by the Refractory Section of the Sototish Empoloers. Council for
the Clay Industris, and members of the National Union of Geral
 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 basic in wages and for payment of overtime on a daily basis. Award
The ITibunal awarded that the existing rates of wages for adult
male and female timeworkers should be increased by 1dd. an hour male and female timeworkers should be increased by 1 did. an hour
and the falt rate addition for adult tale and female pieceorkers
and taskworkers should be increased by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for hours actually worred in the factory; and for proportionate ior inceuss
to be made for juveniles in the existing rates of wages for timeworkers and in the flat rate a ddition for porecerworkers and task-
workers. The rribunal ound that the claim in respect of overtime
payment had not been established.
Award No. 540 (28th May)- Parties: Employers represented by
the Buiding Brick Section of the Scotish Employers Council for
the Cliay Industrics, 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

 (ar rate addition for adult male and female pieceworkers and task-
workers should be increased by 1 ld. an hour for hours a actually
worked in the factory; and for proportionate increases to be made

Notices and Orders
Wages Councils Acts
. Catering Wages Acts
for juveniles in the existing rates of wages for timeworkers and in
the flat rate addition for pieceworkers the flat rate addition for pieceworkerse ford timeworkers and in
Tribunal found that that the claim in respect of overtime payment had
not been established. not been established.
Award No. 541 (28th May)-Parties: Co-operative Societies
Catilied to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the
Co-operative Uniontimiten Lite and members of the National Union
of Funeral and Cemetery Wot Co-operative Union Limited, and members of the National Union
of Puneral 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 cent
misiom-
the Trither deducted or withheld since the date of operation of
the
 December 1953
of the claim.
Award No. 542 (31st May.) Parties: Members of the Scottish
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturrs A ssocoiation, and Members of
the National Union of Genal Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association, and Members of
the National Union of Geneal and municial workers employed
by them as skilled, semi-skilled and lesser-skilled Wod bobbin
 Claim: For certain specified increases in wages. A ward: The
Triuunal awarded an incrase in the rates of wages of the workers
concerned of $5 s$ a a week for men and 4 . a week for women.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards Since the last issue of this Gazerte 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 fourawards, Nos. 248 to 251, * 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 $\begin{aligned} & \text { csales } \\ & \text { with retrospective effect for established members of the Grades }\end{aligned}$ and 4 of the Special Departmental Class of the Ministry of Lades
and National Service. A ward. The Tribunal awarded (ab) the
 Gondon, male) shall be payable to established members of the
Grades 3 and 4 of the SSecial Departmental llassof the Ministry of
Labor and National Service :- Grade 48830 by $£ 30$ to $£ 890$ by 355

 "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimila-
tion 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









 March, $1954 ;$; (d) that the " corresponding pointiod , prinociling shall
be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. Award No. 250 (24th May).-Parties. The Civil Service Union
and the Ministry of Transport and
increased scaile of pay with retrospective effect for Radion Caime Operators and/or Communicators IV employed by the Ministry of Transpor
and Civil Aviation thard The Tribunal awarded that the rate
of pay of Radio Operators and hor 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, ages below age 21 . week at ages 21 and over and by 6 s. a week a





December, 1952; (c) that with effect from 1st January, 1953, the
consolidiated London scale of pay for Assistant Postal Controllers, Class II (men) shall be 5510 by $£ 25$ tor $£ 560$ by $£ 30$ to $£ 650$ by $£ 35$ to
$£ 965$ by $£ 40$ to $£ 1,045$ with probationary points for Open Competi-
 tier provincial differentiation shall apply to the above scales ;
(e) that the " corresponding points
assimilation to the new scales of offinersin in shall be applied in the

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

 Industrial Court AwardsDuring 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
 Claim: That railway workshop staff at present receiving leave with
pay on two of the Bank and pubtic Holidays a year should receive payment for addititional Bank and Problicicys Holidyays should receive
Court found and so awarded that railway workshop staff at present
 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
of the award.
Award No. 2510 (12th May).-Parties: The Trade Union Side
and the official Side of the Admiraty Industrial Council. Claim.
That an assisted travel scheme be introduced by the Admiralty for and an assisted travel scheme be introduced by the Admiralty for
That and
the industrial employes at the Royal Naval Armament the industrial employees at the Royal Naval Armament Depot,
Kilnapy. Award The Court found against the claim and
awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2511 ( 1 Tht May).-Parties. The Trade Union Side
and the Officill Side of the Admiraty Industrial Council. Claim
That Admiralty male non-craft hospital grades including domestics That Admiralty male non-craft hospital grades including domentics
be conditioned to a 44 -hour working week be conditioned to a 44-hour working week. Award. The Court
found and so awarded that Admiralty male non-craft hospital
grades falling within the present reference be conditioned to found and so awarded that Admiratyy male non-craft hospital
grades falling within the present reference eo conditioned at a
47 -hour week ; effect to be given to the award as from the date of the award.
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:
To determine the csales of salary to be paid to Coerkso Executive
Councils with a population of 50 , Councils with a population of 50,000 or more. Award: The Court
awarded that the salary scales of Clerk of Executive Councils with
a population of 5,000 or more be revised with effect from 1st July, a population of 50,000 or more be revised with effect from 1 st July,
1953, and that for the purpose ef calculating such revised scales the
following scales showing population and the corresponding salary

 $£ 1,450 ; 2,000,000$ to $3,000,000, £ 1,350$ by $£ 35$ to $£ 1,420$
$£ 1,570 ;$ 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
 other staff from any increase which may result from the negootiations
now pending on the evenal salary claim on economic grounds put
forward by the Staff Side on 1 tht Decenber, 1953 forward by the Staff Side on 16 th 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
below. 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 Colodense Limited, and the British Federation of Master Printers
on the one hand and the Typoraphical Association on the other
hand. Claim: To decide on the manning conditions of the three hand. Claim: To decide on the manning conditions of the three
machines is dispute under which work an be resumed and negotia-
tions for final settlement of manning and rates of wages can begin.


Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948
Notices of Proposals

During May notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposas. to the Minister of Labour and National Service were
issued by the following Wages Councils:Dressmaking and Women'sLight Clothing Wages Council (England
and Wales). Proposal W.D. (60), dated 4 th May, for fixing and Wales).-Proposal W.D.(60), dated 4th May, for fixing
revised statuory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers. Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).
-Proposal I.(56), dated 7 th May, for fixing revised statutory Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scot
land).-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 of the trade and revised general minimum time rates and piecework
basis time rates for male workers employed in any branch of the
trade. Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal R.F.C.S.
(14), dated 2st May. for fxing gevises statutory minimum remuner-
ation for certain male and female workers.
 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 2st MIMay, for rixing revised overtime and waiting
time rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council time rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain). Proposal
M.T. 39 , dated 2sth 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 28ttu May, for r fixing revised general
minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and
female workers. Further information concerning any of the above proposals may
be obtainid from the Secrartan 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*
priving effect to the 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 (H.U.(14)), dated 3rd May and effective from 21 st May. This
Order prescribes revised general minimum overtime rates and
guarantecd weckly remuncration for male and femle wotert.
 tive from 24 th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum
time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time time rates for male and female workers and pieceework basis sime
rates for fomale $\begin{aligned} & \text { forkers, and amend the provisions relating to } \\ & \text { holidays and holiday remuneration.- }\end{aligned}$ See page 210. The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages
Regulation (Holidays) Order 194.: S.I. 1954 No. .009 (A.(si)),
dated toth Mav and effective from 28th May. This Order presribe dated 10th May and effective from 28th May. This Order prescribes
the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such
holidays. hel lidays.
The Cors
 from 3 sst 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
 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
 Order prescribes revised general minimum time
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. (Gran No. 664 (R.M.(60)), dated 19th May and effective from 4.th
Jund. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates 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)), Regulation (Amendment) Orate
dated 21st May and effective from 9th June. This order presecribes
revised 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
 revised general minimum time rates, piecework basais time rentess
and general minimum piee 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 pro-
oosals 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 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.....R. N..50), dated 21 Ist May, Mror fring
revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates Irelanda) - Heoposal N.i. .R.
revised geneal minimum time
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 Proposaum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and
minimum Further information concerning the above proposals may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Order
During May the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Wages Regulation Orders" ${ }^{*}$ ivivin effect to the
proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned :The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages
Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.1.B.B. (N.71)), dated 3rd
 May, and effective from 13th May. This Order prescribes revised
general minimum time rates and piecwork basis time rates for
male and female worker and revised general minimum piece rates
far male workers. See page 211. The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula tion (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.I.B. (N.55)), dated 6th May, an
effective from 18 th May. This Order prescribes revised genera effective from 18 th May. This Order prescribes revised general
mininum time rates for male and female workers and revised
general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rate for general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time rate for
female workers.- S Se page 210 .
The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and
Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages RegulaLinen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-
tion (Amendment Order
May, and effective from 1st June. (N.1.H.H.G. (N.128), dated 20th
dist The Retial IBssone Tailaring Waaes Council (Northern Ireland),
Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (N.T.T.R.B. (N.74)),
 inter alia, general minimum piec
practicaly finished garments.
The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation
(No. 3) Order, 1954 (N.I.Bk. (N.181)), dated 26th May, and effective (No. 3) Order, 1954 (N.I.Bk. (N. 1818 ), dated 26th May, and effective
from 8th June. This Order fixes revised general minimum time
rates for male transport workers in the trade.
 28th May, and effective from 10th June. This. Order fixes revised
general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for
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 issuled 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), ated 4th May, for fixing
revised minimum revised minimum fuaranted. and overtime remuneration for
cerrain male and female workers, and introducing new rates and
conditions for male anprentice cooks.

## 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,
and and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act,
194G). His decisionst, which are final, are binding on Insurance
Ofice Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate
cases. They are thus the case lavi" which is the principal means
of maintaining consistency of decisions. cases. They are thus the "case law", w
of maintaining consistency of decisions.
Apmeals
Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
may be made by an Insurance Offcicer or by an association of which
the claimant is a member, or by the clainant himself with the liwh the claimant in a member, or by ther ellaimanant anssociation of whith the leave
of the Tribunal or the Commissione, or without such teave if the of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or witho
decision of the Tribunal was not unanimuous.
Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whese eright
to benent is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act,
affected by the decision, or by an association of which the a ffected dy the decision, or by an association of which the claimant
or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No
appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the
Commissioner
Comm recent decision of general interest is set out on the next page.


## PERSONNEL ARE PEOPLE!

## How to Keep Their Individual Characteristics Well in View

Nar Office $24695^{2} 3$ may be only a soldier to the " person".

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## 

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Decision No. R(U) 3/54 (17th March)
 Decision of the Commissioner
" My decision is that from and including 11 th December, 1953 ,
unempoyment benenifis is payable to the claimant at the reduced
weekly rate of 24s 6 . weekly rate of 24s. 6 d . "The claimant was deserted by her husband in May, 1944. She "The claimant was deserted by her husband in May, 1944. She
otained an order of the court gaint him, ordering him to pay
£2 5s.a week to tards the maintenance of the claimant and her
diughter now towed
 order for only two and a half yearser. of the thas paid under the
separation han han thiir nothing from his own pocket under the
order since about 18th

 whether this s payment, whicsition mo me de dececided in this appeal is
the Ministry, constitutes 'financial asian firstance from her husband
'.

 entited to unemployment benentit at a h higher rate if she were abbe
o prove that 'she is not residing with and is unatlo to othan any
inancial assistance from her husband'. Failing proof of those facts, inancial assistance from her husbband, Failing proo of of tho
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 o financial assistance out of her husband's


Thbis sum was payable under a Royal Warrant applicable to
members of the emilitary 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 disaloment of a member of the military forces which is
due to war service. Article 1 rreclates to an award to the member of the forces.
Atricl 1 131 provides that " where a member of the miliary
forces is awarded retired pay Article 13(1) provides that " where a member of the military,
forcts awarded retired pay or a pension under Aftrice 11,
allowances in respect of the eligible members of the family may allowances in respecto of the eliligble members onder Arthe faicle 11, may
be awarded in accordance with the following provisions of this
Article."
Article."
Article $13(2)$ sets out the rates of such allowances.
Article $13(3)$ provides that ""the award continuance and Article $13(3)$ provides that "the award, continuance and
amount on any alowance in respect of a wife. ... or child who
is iling apart from the member shall be at the discretion of the
Mivister, Miniter. is true that Article $13(1)$ does not in terms say to whom that
allowance is awarded, but, since the allowance is awarded $i n$ 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 awarded to the member of the military forces. Articar that it it is of
the Royal Warrant confirms this. It provides that where 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 Articie 17 (2) "there may also be awarded to that member
additional alllowances in accordance with the following provisions
of this paragraphofditionana allowance
(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 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
enioyment of the money because of the husband's disability. He enjoyment of the money the becuse of the husband's disability. He
has in effect earned it by his war service. It is financial assistance
obten has in effect earned it by his war service. It it financiala nssistance
obtained from him, although paid by another enson iirect 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 claimantin the present case by the Ministry of Pensionsand National
Insurance constitutes .financial assistance from her husband '.
That was the conclusion reached without the aid of authority, by
the chairme of the chairman of the local tribunal, who held in a dissenting opinion
that the 5 . a week was an indirect payment by the husband. The

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1954 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
eferred


 contributions of the appropriate class were e paid or craditeded to the
clamimant during the relevant contribution year. The insurance
lficer's anpeal is all

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAzETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments,*
telating to mentioned Statatory Instruments, * relatitig to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either
directly or directly or indirectly, have been received in the serieco of Statutor
Instruments. The ist also includes certain regulations etc. publiment in the series of Statutury Res certain regulatordions, etec.
Ireland, additional to those of Nortained in the list
 etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2 d . net ( 3 ld. . post free). Britain)
The Hairrressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great
Wages Regulation (Amendment Order 1954 (S.I 1954 No. 571 .




 Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 63 . 6 ,
price 4d. net, 5 td. post free), dated 19th May; The Readv-made and



 dated 24th May. These orders were made by the Minister of
Lebour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945 .

- See page 218 . -The page 218.

 The Flour Mills (Hourss, 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) RegulaLians, 1939 , and subsequunt legislation. The Order came into-
operation on 14th June. It revokes the Flour Mills (Hats, operation on 14th June. It revokes the Flour Mills (Hours, Safety
and Welfare) Order, 192 (see the issue of this GAZETIE for
February, 1942, page 54) sem February, 1942, page s4), some A Atricles of which had antrrady
ceased to have effect when Defence Regulation 60 was revoked in
Decer ceased to have effect when Defence Regulation 60 was revoked in
December, 1952 . The Coal M Ines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No.
547), made on 2th Artil by the Counsellors of State on behalf of
Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908 .
 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 A.t.,
to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to to 7 h hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to
and from the working levels. For certain other categories the
arres.
 the operation of the relevant sections of the Act, in os ofarpand
anpplitses to coal mines. for the period from the expiry of the Coal
Mines (Suspension),

 6th May by the Minister of Furel and Power undert rhe Coal Mine
Act, 1911 , and subsequent legislation. These Regulations which
come come into operation on 1st September, require the appointm, which for
every nine to thich the Act aplier or anechanial engineer or or
mechanic in charge and sufficient mechanics, and for every such mechanic in charge and sufficient mechanics, and for every such
mine at which electical eneryy is sued of an, lectrical engineer or
electrician in charge and sufficient electricians, who are to be electrician in charge and sufficient electricians, who are to be
responsible for the proper instalation, examination, testing and
maintenance of mechanical plant and electrical patant maintenance of mechanical plant and electrical plant at those mines.
The Regulations alsos specify the dutites of the mechanics and
electricians of the mine and ond electricians of the mine and of other persons concerned with menh-
anical or electical plant at mines. and prescribe the qualifications
which, except in certain specified circumstances the various anical or electrical plant at mines, and prescribe the qualifications
which, exxept in certrain specififed circumstances the various
categories mef mechanis and electricias will be required to possess
after the dates laid dow in tin categories of mechanics and electricians win se requ
after the dates laid down in the Regulations.
The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations,
1954 (Sal.1 1954 No. 585 ), made on 4 4h May by the Minister or The National Inssurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations,
1954 (S.l. 1154 No. 855 , made on 4th Ma by the Minister of
Pensions and National Insurance, in con unction with the Treasury, Pensions and National IIssurance, in conjunction with the
under the National Insurance Act, 1946 -- See page 195.
The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Switzerland) Order,
1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 641 ; price 6 d . net, 7 Id. post free), made on
13th 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 641 . price 6 d . net, 7 tzd. 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 .

Ministry of Labour Gazette, June, 1954

Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National
Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.- See page 195 . The Primary Schools (SSalaries and Allowances) Regulations
(Northern reland), 1954 (S.R. © O. of Northern Ireland, 1954


 free), were made on 1st Arril by the Ministry of Education, afte
consultation with the Ministry th Finance, under the Educatio
Acts (Northern Ireland) 1947 to 1953. See page 192.

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 Colonial Development. Colonial Development Corporation.
Report and Accounts for 1953. H.C. 148. Price 2s. (2s. 1pdr).


National Insurance.-National Insurance (Classifcation) Amend-
nent Regulations, 1954.
Report of the National Insurance
 Social Security- - Convention on Social Insurance between the
Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
 1s. idd.). - See page 195
Wages and Working Hours.-Time Rates of Wages and Hours of
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