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

The Employed Population, 1948-1952

THE Tables on the following pages show the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at the end of May, 1952, together with the corresponding figures for the years 1948 to 1951. The figures cover all employees without exception and they include those who were registered as unemployed and those who were absent from work through sickness or other causes as well as those who were actually at work. Some of the figures for the earlier years have been revised, and the complete series is therefore given for ease of reference.

The figures are based mainly on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter of each year together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of insurance cards that they hold. National Insurance cards must be held by all employed persons with the exception of certain civil servants ; the cards are current for twelve months, and at the end of their currency they must be taken or sent to a Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance to be exchanged for new ones. As the total number of insured persons is well over 20 millions the work of exchanging the cards has been spread over the four quarters of the year by arranging for one-quarter of the cards to be current for the twelve months beginning in March and the other three quarters for the twelve months beginning June, September and December respectively. It is not practicable to obtain an industrial analysis of the cards exchanged in each of the four quarters of the year, but the analysis of the figures for the June-August quarter, supplemented by the valuable information supplied by employers, provides an adequate basis for making estimates of the employed population. All employees exchanging cards at any time in the quarter were assumed to be in the employed population at the beginning of the quarter. Statistics of the numbers of those civil servants who, as stated above, did not hold insurance cards, are supplied by the Treasury ; and in the case of sea transport and agriculture use is also made of the statistics of employment compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries.

The revisions of the figures for 1948-1951, referred to above, are mainly the result of a detailed examination of the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments that has been carried out jointly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Board of Trade. When the new "Standard Industrial Classification" was introduced in 1948 the two Departments had to proceed independently (the Ministry of Labour in connection with employment statistics and the Board of Trade in connection with the Census of Production), but it was agreed that a complete comparison would be made as soon as possible in order to ensure uniformity in future. The comparison was started early in 1951 but it was not completed till late in 1952. It was found that in the case of the very great majority of firms there was no difference between the two Departments, but in a number of cases different codings had been adopted. Careful consideration was given to all these cases, and in a number of them it was finally agreed to amend the Ministry of Labour classification to agree with that of the Board of Trade. Some of these amendments were made before the exchange of insurance cards in 1951 and revised figures for 1950 were published with those for 1951 in the February, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE. Most of the amendments, however, were made after the 1951 exchange of cards but before the 1952 exchange, and the figures for 1952 therefore show their full effect. Since the comparison has now been completed the amendments have been carried back to 1948 in order to put the figures for the whole period on a comparable basis.

Comparison has also been made with the figures published in the "One Per Cent. Sample Tables" of the 1951 Census of Population, but although a number of differences were discovered, it was not considered necessary to make any consequential amendments in the Ministry of Labour estimates of the numbers of employees. The comparison has, however, led to a revision of the estimates of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons that are used for the purpose of the monthly estimates of the total working population (see the Note preceding the text on page 54).

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES

Table with 10 columns: Industry, End-May, 1952 (Males/Females/Total), End-May, 1951 (Males/Females/Total). Rows include Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Paper and Printing, etc.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1948-1952—continued

Table with 10 columns: Industry, End-May, 1950 (Males/Females/Total), End-May, 1949 (Males/Females/Total), End-June, 1948 (Males/Females/Total). Rows include Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Paper and Printing, etc.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES

(See article on page 39 regarding revision)

Table with columns for Industry, End-May, 1952 (Males/Females), and End-May, 1951 (Males/Females/Total). Rows include Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, and various services.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1948-1952

of some of the figures for 1948-1951)

Table with columns for Industry, End-May, 1950, End-May, 1949, and End-June, 1948. Rows include Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, and various services.

In respect of the ships and marine staff and docks, harbours and wharves staff, the following particulars of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the principal groups are given.

	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 26th April, 1952	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
Ships and Marine Staff		s. d.	s. d.
<i>Male Adults</i>			
Technical and Clerical .. .	384	168 9	187 4
Operating—			
Ships' Officers .. .	802	231 3	246 9
Stewards and Catering Staff .. .	870	138 5	169 1
Seamen and Engine-Room Staff—			
Cross-Channel Ships .. .	1,085	153 6	182 0
Small Passenger Ships .. .	387	124 9	166 8
Maintenance—			
Supervisory .. .	31	215 0	273 8
Marine Workshop Staff—			
Timeworkers—Craft .. .	343	134 11	178 5
Other .. .	412	118 4	173 5
Pieceworkers—Craft .. .	445	141 0	248 2
Other .. .	387	108 0	207 10
Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff			
<i>Male Adults</i>			
Technical and Clerical .. .	1,194	167 9	178 5
Operating—			
Supervisory .. .	949	174 4	212 0
Railway Shunters .. .	1,135	127 1	148 10
Coal Tippers, Trimmers, etc. .. .	687	111 10	199 3
Cranedriviers .. .	687	126 5	180 4
Checkers .. .	1,144	126 4	154 2
Porters .. .	3,014	120 3	147 5
Dock Workers and Stevedores .. .	4,069	129 3	224 9
Dockgatemmen, Berthingmen, etc. .. .	758	126 10	171 10
Maintenance—			
Supervisory .. .	206	188 0	248 2
Engineering Staff—			
Artisans .. .	2,693	131 4	164 7
Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers, etc. .. .	828	116 10	145 3
Labourers .. .	1,015	115 7	142 0
Dredging Staff .. .	697	125 2	191 7

A summary of the inland waterways staff average rates of pay and average earnings is as follows:—

	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 26th April, 1952	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
Inland Waterways		s. d.	s. d.
<i>All Categories (excluding officers)</i>			
Male Adults .. .	4,116	127 6	149 4
Male Juniors .. .	157	68 8	75 5
Female Adults .. .	231	98 11	100 3
Female Juniors .. .	9	53 11	53 11

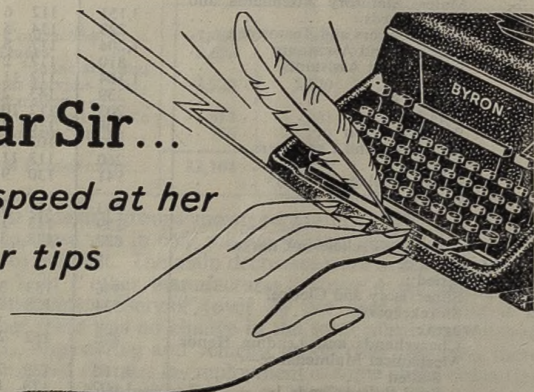
Similar particulars relating to the staff employed in the Hotels and Catering service are also provided and a summary is reproduced below.

It should be noted that, for the purpose of calculating average earnings for hotels and catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

	Number on which Average is based	Average Earnings for week ended 26th April, 1952	
		s. d.	s. d.
Hotels and Catering			
<i>All Categories (including officers)</i>			
Male Adults .. .	7,405	144 2	174 3
Male Juniors .. .	778	74 3	74 3
Female Adults .. .	7,078	96 6	96 6
Female Juniors .. .	413	67 7	67 7

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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1952

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1952 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the third quarter of 1952 produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1952

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face .. .	51 8.7	1 9.9	53 6.6		
All Underground .. .	44 8.0	1 8.3	46 4.3		
Surface .. .	29 8.3	1 4.8	31 1.1		
All Workers .. .	41 0.4*	1 7.4	42 7.8		
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—					
At the Face .. .	234 9	8 4	243 1		
All Underground .. .	214 8	8 2	222 10		
Surface .. .	159 8	7 7	167 3		
All Workers .. .	202 5*	8 0	210 5		

Statistics of earnings for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain are given in the Statement. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for all workers of all ages ranged from 38s. 11.4d. in Somerset and 39s. 1.4d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 48s. 0.4d. in Kent and 48s. 5.5d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 190s. 8d. in Shropshire and 193s. 7d. in Somerset to 235s. 5d. in South Derbyshire and 237s. 4d. in Leicestershire. 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 third quarter of 1952 amounted to 44s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 220s. 10d. per week.

SCHEME FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE FROM THE MAIN DOCK LABOUR REGISTER

A modification has been made in the scheme providing for temporary releases from the main dock labour register (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 413).

The National Dock Labour Board state that, following the issue of details of the scheme on 4th December, 1952, the number of applications for temporary release received has been reviewed. The response so far has not brought about the adjustment in the labour force which is essential in the present circumstances, and the Board has accordingly decided that the conditions of the scheme will be modified by the addition of the following:— "During 1953, men may be released to take up alternative employment for periods of not less than three months".

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 7th March. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April, 1935, and 30th June, 1935, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service. In particular there is only a very limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.

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

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

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to

* The rates of "Cash Earnings" and "Total" earnings quoted above are inflated by the inclusion of arrears of wages paid in the Midlands and South Western Divisions under national agreements for overmen, deputies and shottfirs which applied retrospectively to the first full pay week after 20th November, 1951. Exclusion of such arrears would reduce the average earnings of "All Workers" per man-shift worked and per wage-earner per week by 2.9d. and 1s. 2d. respectively.

apprentices and men in a similar position, articulated pupils, etc., or students in full-time attendance at technical classes. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

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

As already announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service, a further registration will be held on 13th June, when men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1935, will register.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

In a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question on 29th January the Financial Secretary to the Treasury said that the Government proposed to put further resources at the disposal of the University of London for the purpose of major expansion of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. This development of Imperial College would be in pursuance of the policy already announced by the Government of building up at least one institution of university rank devoted predominantly to the teaching and study of the various forms of higher technology (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1952, page 203). The Government proposed, in addition to this development of Imperial College, to make resources available for future developments in other parts of the country.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Draft Special Regulations for Iron and Steel Foundries

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that he proposes to make Special Regulations applying to iron and steel foundries under Sections 46 and 60 of the Factories Act, 1937.

A Private Members' Bill entitled the Foundry Workers (Health and Safety) Bill was introduced into the House of Commons towards the end of 1952 with a view to the improvement of working conditions in iron foundries. The Bill received a Second Reading on 12th December, but was subsequently withdrawn. In the light of discussions with representatives of interested industrial organisations which arose out of the circumstances attending the introduction and withdrawal of the Bill, the Minister of Labour and National Service has decided to initiate forthwith the statutory procedure for making Special Regulations under the Factories Acts in regard to the subject matters of the Bill, and to extend the scope of the proposed Regulations to steel foundries as well as iron foundries.

The draft Regulations contain requirements concerning the safety, health and welfare of foundry workers and include provisions as to gangways, the removal of dust and fumes, protective clothing, bathing facilities, clothing accommodation and the stacking and storage of equipment, tools, etc. Copies of the draft Regulations, which are entitled the Iron and Steel Foundries Regulations, 1953, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

Any objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected must be sent to the Minister on or before 31st March. Any objection must be in writing and must state: (a) the specific grounds of objection; and (b) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for. Objections should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Safety in Mines Research in 1951

The 30th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1951, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. post free).

In the introduction to the Report the Director of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment refers to the four meetings held in 1951 of the Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 237). At the first meeting in January the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment on fire prevention was reported, and an agreed division of work was made between the National Coal Board, H.M. Mines Inspectorate and the Safety in Mines Research Establishment. The whole research programme of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment was laid before the second meeting of the Board and, among other subjects, particular attention was given at this meeting to dust prevention and research on pneumoconiosis. The Board gave considerable attention during the year to research on the prevention of dust explosions and strongly recommended that research in this field should be expedited. Progress in research on the prevention of explosions and other subjects was, however, slowed down by shortage of staff. Following a report received at the fourth meeting of the Board which discussed the need for research on rescue equipment, new research directed to the improvement of rescue apparatus was initiated by both the National Coal Board and the Ministry of Fuel

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and Power. The introduction to the Report also states that facilities for research on explosions in the crank-cases of marine diesel engines have been given by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment to the British Shipbuilding Research Association.

The general review of progress in 1951, to which the main part of the Report is devoted, gives details of the investigations carried out by the various research Sections of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment. The fire research team established in 1950 spent much of the year investigating problems arising directly from the serious fire at Creswell Colliery. Some of the experiments under-

taken are described in the Report and, in discussing the results obtained, the Report states that further investigation is needed to establish the effects of altering the ventilation on the outbreak of fire. In the work of engineering and metallurgical research progress has been made, it is stated, in the development of yielding supports in co-operation with manufacturers, and in the application of non-destructive testing techniques to mining equipment. Investigations into the control of dust have been directed to improving the methods of assessing the quantity and the mineralogical composition of airborne dust.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Additional Days of Unemployment Benefit

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on draft Regulations to lengthen the periods for which unemployment benefit may be drawn by right of contributions under the National Insurance Scheme. The general liability of the National Insurance Fund for payment of unemployment benefit is limited to 180 days (seven months) in any one spell* of unemployment; but for persons who had rights under the former Unemployment Insurance Scheme there is the possibility of additional days up to a maximum of 130, according to the contributions paid and benefit previously drawn.

In addition to this provision of "additional days" for contributors under the former scheme, the 1946 legislation authorised the Minister to pay "extended benefit" to those who exhausted their insurance benefit. The cost of "extended benefit" is met out of general taxation and not out of National Insurance contributions. This provision for "extended benefit" was a temporary measure to ease the transition from war conditions, and the legislative sanction for it was therefore only for a limited period which expires on 4th July, 1953.

The Minister now proposes under another provision in the 1946 legislation, not so far used, to make by regulations permanent arrangements for "additional days" of insurance benefit beyond the standard 180 days. These new arrangements would apply to all contributors satisfying the necessary conditions, and not merely to those who had rights under the former Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

Under the draft Regulations now published contributors, whether insured under the old scheme or not, can qualify for a substantially larger number of "additional days" of insurance benefit, i.e., 312 additional days as compared with 130 at present. Including the initial 180 days, this will cover a spell* of unemployment lasting up to 492 days (19 months). It is proposed that the Regulations should come into force on 5th July.

To qualify for "additional days" a contributor must have been insured for five years. The number of "additional days" in an

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

120th Session of Governing Body

The 120th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 23rd to 28th November, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fernando Cisternas, Chilean Government representative. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager, Shipbuilding Federation Limited, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the opening of the Session tribute was paid to the long and devoted services rendered to the Organisation by Sir John Forbes Watson, formerly leader of the Employers Group and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, who had died since the previous Session.

The Governing Body elected Mr. P. E. M. Waline (employers' representative, France) as Vice-Chairman. It was also announced that the Employers Group of the Governing Body had appointed Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., to fill the vacancy in the Group which had arisen as a result of Sir John Forbes Watson's death.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects dealt with by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 37th (1954) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body finally fixed the agenda for the 37th (1954) Session of the International Labour Conference (a provisional decision had been taken by the Governing Body at its 119th Session in June, 1952—see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1952, page 241). The Governing Body took account of the standing items which must appear on the agenda and of the items in the 1953 agenda which were likely to be carried forward to 1954. These were:—

1. Report of the Director-General.
2. Financial and budgetary questions.
3. Information and reports on the application of conventions and recommendations.
4. Holidays with pay.

The Governing Body added the following three items to the agenda:

5. Penal Sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment.
6. Migrant workers (under-developed territories).
7. Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

* In this context, periods of unemployment are regarded as one "spell" if separated by not more than 13 weeks.

and proposals to be submitted to the Conference and, in particular, to define the scope of the agenda.

Meeting of Experts on Systems of Payment by Results in the Construction Industry

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to convene a Meeting of Experts on Payment by Results in the Construction Industry from 21st to 31st July, 1953. Six experts, including experts drawn from employers' and workers' circles, will be invited to attend. They will be selected from certain countries, including the United Kingdom, having substantial experience on the subject. The agenda of the meeting will be "Systems of Payment by Results in the Construction Industry and the Technique involved in their Introduction and Operation."

Other Matters

The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to undertake a study on the position of girls and women in relation to apprenticeship in certain trades. The Governing Body adopted the report of the Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee (a note on this Session of the Asian Advisory Committee appears below in this GAZETTE). Other matters dealt with included arrangement of a number of meetings, administrative and financial questions and the reports of a number of Governing Body Committees.

Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee

The Fourth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee was held in Geneva on 17th and 18th November, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Helmi of Indonesia.

The Committee considered the development of the International Labour Organisation's Technical Assistance Programme in Asian countries, the question of special protective legislation affecting women and its relation to women's employment in Asian countries, the conclusions of the Asian Man-power Conference held at Bangkok in December, 1951, and under-employment in Asia.

The Committee's recommendations were considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 120th Session (see the article on this Session of the Governing Body above in this GAZETTE).

Technical Meeting on Protection of Young Workers in Asian Countries

The Technical Meeting on the Protection of Young Workers in Asian Countries, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, met in Kandy, Ceylon, from 1st to 10th December, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1952, page 417). Delegations representing 13 Governments, including the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore, attended the meeting, which was under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Rajanayagam of Ceylon. The purpose of the meeting was to study the problems of young workers in Asia and the effect of strict enforcement of protective legislation on the employment possibilities of young persons. The meeting was also intended to serve as a prelude to the further discussion of these problems at the 1953 Asian Regional Conference.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:—

1. Utilisation of young persons in relation to the man-power needs of Asian countries in (a) industry; (b) handicrafts; and (c) agriculture.
2. Needs and problems of young persons in Asian countries with respect to vocational guidance, vocational training and apprenticeship and placement services.
3. Problems of child labour and protection of young workers in Asia in: (a) industry; (b) non-industrial occupations and handicrafts; (c) agriculture.
4. The relation of general fundamental education and compulsory schooling to the vocational preparation and protection of children and young workers.

The meeting had before it four working papers prepared by the International Labour Office, one for each item of the agenda. The meeting considered that the problems raised were so closely inter-related as to make a co-ordinated approach to them a first condition of their solution. The working papers were discussed in relation to the general social and economic needs of the area. The discussion covered a wide variety of topics and practical suggestions for dealing with problems of youth employment were examined.

The major conclusions of the meeting dealt with such matters as the provision of elementary or primary education with a marked practical bias, the provision of secondary education, which included vocational and technical education planned in relation to present and future requirements of trained workers, the provision of financial assistance to encourage suitable young persons to use the vocational and technical educational facilities instead of taking up work, vocational guidance for young persons entering employment, employers' responsibilities to young persons, the extension of the scope of legislation to regulate the admission of young persons to employment, equality of opportunity for boys and girls and the consideration of the needs of children and young persons in the planning and realisation of general community development and agricultural extension projects.

It was agreed that the attainment of the aims set out in the conclusions of the meeting called for the co-ordination of all authorities concerned and the full utilisation of all facilities, and that support for Government policies should be sought from public opinion and,

in particular, from all concerned with the welfare of children and young persons. It was also suggested that assistance available to Governments through the expanded programme of technical assistance should be utilised to the maximum and that the facilities of the International Labour Organisation's Asian Field Office should be used to help in the strengthening of services to young workers.

The conclusions of the meeting will come before the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide what action should be taken on them.

Fourth Session of Textiles Committee

The Fourth Session of the Textiles Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Geneva on 2nd February and dealt with the following agenda:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous sessions; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the textile industry.

(2) Problems of women's employment in the textile industry.

(3) Guaranteed wages in the textile industry.

The Committee is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part may include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom delegation was as follows:— Government representatives: Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. E. W. Reardon, C.B.E., formerly Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade; Employers' representatives: Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., former Chairman, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and Mr. G. B. Fielding, C.B.E., Director, Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association; Workers' representatives: Mr. W. Heywood, O.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and Mr. E. Thornton, M.P., Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association. The Government representatives were accompanied by a representative of the Government of Northern Ireland, and the Employers' representatives by advisers.

The Third Session of the Committee was held in Lyons in November, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1951, page 14). At this Session twenty countries were represented by tripartite delegations.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Institution of a Labour Code for Overseas Territories of France

A comprehensive Labour Code applicable in the territories and associated territories for which the Ministry of Overseas France is responsible* has been laid down in an Act which was signed by the French President on 15th December, 1952.

The Code prescribes basic provisions relating to the more important aspects of the regulation and protection of labour, including in particular the right of association and the functions and obligations of trade unions, the conclusion of collective agreements, the duration of working hours, the fixing and payment of wages, the procedure for dealing with individual and collective labour disputes, the maintenance of industrial health, safety and hygiene, the grant of paid holidays, the institution of a system of family allowances, etc.

Included among the more important features of the Code is the stipulation establishing the principle of the 40-hour working week as regards the general body of workers; in the case of agricultural undertakings, however, the time worked is to be regulated on the basis of 2,400 hours in a year. As regards wages, there is provision for the fixing of minimum rates and the determination of wage zones by the authorities in the individual territories and, subject to specified limiting conditions, the principle is declared of equal pay for all workers of whatever origin, sex, age and status under equal conditions of work, occupational skill and output. It is also expressly prescribed that forced or compulsory labour is absolutely prohibited, and for the purposes of this prohibition forced or compulsory labour is defined as "all work or service which is required of an individual person under the threat of any form of penalty and for which the said person did not offer himself of his own free will". A further definition lays down that persons who are deemed to be workers within the meaning of the Act shall be "any person of either sex and of whatever nationality who undertakes to place his occupational activity, for which remuneration is payable, under the direction and the authority of another person, whether in a physical or corporate, public or private capacity".

The Code is directly applicable to existing individual labour contracts and its provisions are not to constitute grounds for the termination of the contracts. As regards collective agreements, their early alignment with the Code is to be effected in accordance with express provisions covering the point.

Specific provisions determine the authorities and bodies responsible for administering the Act and ensuring its observance; they include an inspectorate of labour and social laws, a Higher Advisory Council which is to include among its members delegates of workers and employers, and an employment service organisation.

* Within the territories thus defined Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are not included.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Bobbin Making	England and Wales (62)	Third pay day in Jan.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 136s. a week, lesser skilled 127s. 6d., labourers 120s. 6d.; apprentices, youths and boys 49s. at 15 years, rising to 98s. 6d. at 20; women 18 years and over 94s., girls 49s. at 15, 56s. at 16 and 69s. at 17.
Woven Wire Manufacture	Scotland	30 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 21 years and over 2s. 8d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 2½d. an hour, according to occupation; youths and boys 11½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 20; women and girls 11½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 21 and over.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (65)	Pay day in week commencing 8 Dec.	Workpeople, other than transport workers	Increase of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week in the national minimum rate for adult male workers, with proportional increases for other workers. National minimum rate after change for adult male workers 21 years and over 2s. 9½d. an hour or 122s. 10d. a week of 44 hours; in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week higher than the national minimum rate.
Piano Repairing, Regulating and Tuning	Glasgow (certain firms)	Pay day in week commencing 29 Dec.	Men and apprentices .. .	New minimum weekly rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week as follows: inside the workshop—chargehands, supervising seven or more workers 160s. a week, supervising six or less workers 150s., repairer/tuners aged 22 years and over 137s. 6d., repairers or tuners 130s., apprentice repairer/tuners 20 per cent. of the repairer/tuners' rate at 16 years, rising to 60 per cent. at 20 (for one year after completion of apprenticeship 120s., and then the full rate of repairer/tuner); outside the workshop—tuners wholly or mainly engaged in tuning and repairing 137s. 6d., plus an allowance of one-third of the difference between the total value of the work performed during the week and the weekly wage of 137s. 6d., plus 50 per cent., plus expenses.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (74-76)	Pay day in week ending 10 Jan.	Workpeople employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving	Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 6s. 7d. for adult male timeworkers, and 4s. 5d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 116s. 4d. a week, women 77s. 9d.
			Workpeople employed in woolcombing	Increase of 6 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 7s. 4d. for men on night work, 6s. 8d. for men on day work, and 4s. 9d. for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 130s. a week, plus special night allowance of ½d. an hour for all hours worked, (dayworkers) 117s. 8d.; women 84s. 4d.
	West of England .. (77)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 Dec.	Timeworkers .. .	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. 6d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—head overlookers and head tuners 143s. 9d. a week, loom tuners 131s. or 136s. 6d., according to experience, overlookers 131s., fully qualified maintenance workers 130s. 9d., Class A occupations 123s. 9d., Class B 120s. 6d., Class C 117s. 3d., Class D (non-textile workers) 114s.; women 18 years and over—Class A 81s. 6d., Class B 77s. 9d.
			Pieceworkers .. .	Increases of 6s. 6d. for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers. Group average minimum rates after change: men Class A 138s. 3d. a week, Class B 134s. 6d., Class C 129s. 6d., weavers Group A 139s. 4d., Group B 134s. 6d., Group C 129s. 6d.; women Class A 92s. 3d., Class B 89s., two-loom weavers Group A 104s. 6d., Group B 99s. 3d., Group C 89s.
	Rochdale .. .	Pay day in week ending 10 Jan.	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture	Increase of 6 per cent. for time and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over 116s. 4d. a week, women 77s. 9d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (28 to 29 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 35 to 37½ per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 132s. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 145s. 9d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 132s., 138s. 10½d., or 145s. 9d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 123s. 9d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 74s. 3d., 19 years 83s. 10½d., 20 years 94s. 10½d., other female workers 18 years 70s. 1½d., 19 years 75s. 7½d., 20 years 82s. 6d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee .. .	do.	Male and female workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (35 to 37½ per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 123s. 9d. a week, women 82s. 6d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases* of 11d. a week (21s. 1d. to 20s. 2d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 8d. (15s. 4d. to 14s. 8d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions for pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 120s. 2d. a week, adult females 83s. 2d.; pieceworkers—adult males 132s. 8d., adult females 90s. 11d.
	Scotland .. .	do.	do.	do.
	Macclesfield ..	do.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Pay day in week ending 24 Jan.	Maintenance fitters, electricians and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week of 44 hours (154s. to 161s. 4d.) for journeymen fitters, of 7s. 6d. a week of 45 hours (157s. 6d. to 165s.) for journeymen electricians, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (94)	Pay day in week ending 3 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. a week (37s. to 38s.) in cost-of-living additions for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (24s. 8d. to 25s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St. Anne's	First making-up day in Jan.	Shoe and slipper operatives ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3½ per cent. (17½ to 21¼ per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Baking	Northern Ireland ..	28 Jan.	Transport workers .. .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week in all areas for carters, motor drivers, loaders at quays and workers 21 years and over employed as motor lorry boys, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers, and of 2s. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for motor lorry boys under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: carters Area A 120s. a week, Area B 118s. 6d., Area C 113s. 6d.; motor drivers—lorries with carrying capacity over 2 tons 129s., 127s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 2 tons and under 121s., 119s. 6d., 117s.; stablemen 116s. 6d., 111s. 9d., 111s. 3d.; motor lorry boys 21 years and over 111s., 106s. 6d., 106s. 3d.†

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 75. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Scotland (203)	16 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 19 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 4½d. an hour, women 19 or over 1s. 7½d.; Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less*.
Brewing	Birmingham (119)	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 11d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—lorry drivers 137s. 4d. a week, horse drivers 135s. 4d., backmen and brewery workers 127s. 4d.; women 21 and over in breweries and bottling stores 84s. 11d.
	Burton-on-Trent .. (119)	do.	do.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—locomotive drivers 148s. 10d. a week, spare drivers first year 144s. 10d., second year 145s. 10d., third year 146s. 10d., stationary enginemens 143s. 4d., head shunters 138s. 4d., steam and petrol lorry drivers 137s. 4d., stokers 140s. 10d., cold-room workers 133s. 4d., steersmen and cellarmen 132s. 4d., ale loaders, firemen (including cleaners) and under-shunters 130s. 4d., carters and drivers (2-horse) 129s. 4d. (1-horse) 127s. 4d., brewery labourers 127s. 4d.; women in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar work, women in bottling stores 88s. 6d.
	East Midlands (119)	First pay day in Jan.	do.	Increases of 6s. 5d. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, of 4s. 4½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 126s. 6d. a week, motor drivers 136s. 6d., two-horse drivers 132s. 6d., one-horse drivers and drivers' mates 128s. 6d.; women 20 years and over 79s.
	Sheffield (118)	29 Dec.	do.	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, other than mates, of 6s. 4d. for mates, of 6s. 10½d. for women 20 years and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male inside workers 21 years and over 127s. 5d. a week, motor drivers—less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 127s. 5d., 31 to 40 cwt. 130s. 5d., 41 to 70 cwt. 134s. 5d., 71 to 240 cwt. 138s. 5d., mates 127s. 5d.; women 20 years and over 88s., when employed on men's work in breweries or in lifting heavy cases of full bottles in bottling stores 93s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland .. (127)	Beginning of first full pay period in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and juveniles.
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Board Making	United Kingdom (128)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Dec.	Process workers and skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 1d. for women and juveniles.
Wallpaper Manufacture	England (130-131)	First full pay period following 15 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. 3d. a week in minimum rates for skilled men 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for semi-skilled men, of 3s. 9d. for unskilled men, of 5s. 7½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—skilled, London 150s. to 178s. 1d. a week, according to occupation, Provinces 141s. 7d. to 170s. 8d.; semi-skilled, London 137s. 10d. to 154s. 8d., Provinces 130s. 4d. to 147s. 2d.; unskilled, London 128s. 5d., Provinces 120s. 11d.; women 18 and over—skilled, London 119s. 0½d. to 129s. 4½d., Provinces 112s. 6d. to 122s. 9½d.; semi-skilled, London 105s. 11½d. to 114s. 4½d., Provinces 98s. 5½d. to 107s. 9½d.; unskilled, London 101s. 3½d. to 107s. 9½d., Provinces 94s. 8½d. to 101s. 3½d.
Printing	Great Britain (except London) (132-134, 137, 139-141)	First full pay period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in general printing, lithographic printing (except photogravure process workers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland)	Increases‡ of 3s. a week (21s. to 24s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 3d. (15s. 9d. to 18s.) for female workers 18 and over, of 1s. (2s. to 3s.) for male apprentices and learners under 18, and of 9d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.) for female learners under 18.
	London (134-135)	First pay day in Jan.	do.	do.
	Scotland (138)	First full pay period in Jan.	Male workers employed in the production of daily newspapers	Increases‡ of 3s. a week (21s. to 24s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, and of 1s. (2s. to 3s.) for male apprentices and learners under 18.
	Great Britain .. .	do.	Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers	Increases‡ of 3s. a week (21s. to 24s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 3d. (15s. 9d. to 18s.) for female workers 18 and over, of 1s. (2s. to 3s.) for male apprentices and learners under 18, and of 9d. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.) for female learners under 18.
	United Kingdom (140)	First pay day in Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engraving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Increases‡ of 3s. a week (21s. to 24s.) in cost-of-living bonus for journeymen, and of 1s. 6d. (10s. 6d. to 12s.) for apprentices between the ages of 18 and 21.
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain (205)	28 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 21 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20 and under 21; women 21 or over 1s. 11½d., girls 11½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20 and under 21§.
Drawing Office Material Manufacture	Great Britain .. .	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ of 3s. a week (15s. to 18s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 3d. (11s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.) for female workers 18 and over, and of 1s. 6d. (7s. 6d. to 9s.) for juveniles under 18.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (146-147)	5 Jan.	Certain craftsmen .. .	Tool allowance of 2d. a day for the provision, maintenance and upkeep by the operative of such tools as may be required in the execution of his work granted to carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and masons (other than machinists, wallers, face-pitchers, paviors or operatives using automatic or other tools supplied by the employer) while manually engaged in the shaping, finishing or fixing of stone, including jointing and cutting holes.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.
† The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 8d. an hour for men is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), dated 31st December, 1952, and is related to a figure of 138 in the interim index of retail prices. Thereafter, changes in the allowance are to be made quarterly in April, July, October and January in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of February, May, August and November, and the allowance is to be increased or decreased by 1d. an hour for each complete variation of 5 points above the index figure of 126.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 74.
|| This allowance is not deemed to be a payment of wages and is not, therefore, to be enhanced when calculating payment for overtime.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (155)	First full pay period following 27 Jan.	Certain building trade workers	Increase of 1d. an hour (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 6½d. in London, and 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 2½d. in Provinces) for qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and for qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders.
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	5 Jan.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers, London area 142s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 228s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210, Provincial A area 135s. to 221s., Provincial B area 132s. to 218s.; branch shop manageresses, London 116s. 6d. to 202s. 6d., Provincial A 112s. 6d. to 198s. 6d., Provincial B 110s. 6d. to 196s. 6d.*
			All other workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week, according to age, grade and area, for male workers, and of 2s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London 139s. a week, Provincial A area 132s., Provincial B area 129s., female workers 95s., 95s., 93s.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 49s. at under 16, rising to 133s. at 24 or over, A 44s. 6d. to 126s., B 42s. 6d. to 123s., female workers 42s. to 94s. 6d., 39s. to 90s. 6d., 37s. to 88s. 6d.; all other workers—male workers, London 48s. at under 16, rising to 128s. at 24, A 43s. 6d. to 121s., B 41s. 6d. to 118s., female workers 41s. to 89s. 6d., 38s. to 85s. 6d., 36s. to 83s. 6d.*
			Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers 21 years or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 3s. or 4s., according to age, for those under 21, and of 6s. for drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 85s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 133s. at 21 or over, Provincial A 78s. to 126s., Provincial B 75s. to 123s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, London 136s., all Provinces 129s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 141s., 135s., of over 5 tons 144s., 137s.*
	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 5 Jan.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers 137s. a week where weekly trade is under £80, to 221s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210; branch shop manageresses 110s. 6d. at under £70, to 200s. 6d.†
			Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 2s. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 1s. to 4s. 6d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years and over—male workers, Area 1 132s. a week, Area 2 129s., female workers 95s., 92s.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, and all other workers not otherwise specified—male workers, Area 1 42s. at 15 years, rising to 126s. at 24 and over, Area 2 39s. to 123s.; female workers, Area 1 41s. to 90s. 6d., Area 2 38s. to 87s. 6d.†
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (183)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Nov., 1952‡	Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed in civic restaurants and staff canteens, and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult male workers, of ½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men in the general classes—London, Group I occupations 128s. a week, Group II 132s., Group III 135s., Group IV 137s., Group V 139s., Group VI 141s., Zone A 122s., 126s., 129s., 131s., 133s., 135s., Zone B 119s., 123s., 126s., 128s., 130s., 132s.; road labourers—London 3s. an hour, Zone A 2s. 10½d., Zone B 2s. 9½d.; female employees in the school meals service—London, cooks 2s. 5½d. an hour, assistant cooks 2s. 3½d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 1½d., Zone A 2s. 4½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1d., Zone B 2s. 3½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d.
	England and Wales (184)	Pay day in week commencing 1 Dec., 1952‡	Engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, coppersmiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics, pattern makers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 3s. 11d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 7d., Zone B 3s. 6d.

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

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

‡ These increases were the result of an Industrial Disputes Tribunal award dated 12th January, 1953, and had retrospective effect to the date shown; they apply to authorities which are affiliated to the Constituent District Joint Councils of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers).

§ This increase was agreed in January and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1947 December ..	103	103	106	103
1948 December ..	107	109	110	107
1949 December ..	109	112	113	109
1950 December ..	113	116	118	114
1951 December ..	125	130	132	126
1952 March ..	127	131	134	128
June ..	128	132	138	129
September ..	130	135	141	131
December ..	132	138	143	134
1953 January ..	132	138	143	134

* As indicated on page 303 of the September, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1952, the latest available, was 142 for all workers combined as compared with 129 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 128 in all the principal industries and services—see Table above).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 136. In addition, 4 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during January in these 140 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during January was about 60,000.

Of the total of 60,000 days lost in January, 47,000 were lost by 20,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 13,700 were directly involved and 6,600 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in January also included 13,000 days lost by 3,800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 130 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during January, 70, directly involving 5,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted two days; 14, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 3, directly involving 100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 136 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 8, directly involving 1,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 50, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 14, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 58, directly involving 3,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	1	102	103	16,200	35,000
Vehicles	—	7	7	3,800	11,000
Textiles	—	1	1	600	7,000
All remaining industries and services	3	26	29	3,500	7,000
Total, January, 1953 ..	4	136	140	24,100	60,000
Total, December, 1952 ..	13	88	101	62,500	136,000
Total, January, 1952 ..	3	120	123	26,500	81,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

Industry, Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	In-directly†	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Various districts in England, Scotland and Wales	24,720‡	—	1 Nov.	‡	General dissatisfaction with wages following the National Reference Tribunal's Award	No settlement reported.
Colliery workers—Barnsley (one colliery)	1,190	—	19 Jan.	23 Jan.§	Alleged underpayment of wages for a previous week	Work resumed pending negotiations.
VEHICLES:— Gear box assembly shop workers and other workers employed in motor car manufacture—Coventry (one firm)	100	2,000	22 Jan.	27 Jan.	Rejection of a demand for the adoption of short-time working in lieu of dismissals	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
TEXTILES:— Mechanics, apprentice mechanics, labourers and other workers employed in jute manufacture—Dundee (various firms)	600	—	19 Jan.	4 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with an increase in wages offered by employers	Employers' offer accepted.

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Of the total of 100 collieries which became affected on various dates in November, 78 were involved on Saturday mornings only and 10 of these were still involved on the last Saturday in January. Altogether 24,720 workers have been involved in the stoppage at one time or another. The highest number of workers involved on any one day was about 14,000.

§ Work was resumed on 21st January, but the stoppage began again on 22nd January.

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th JANUARY, 1953

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947=100) ... 138

At 13th January, 1953, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 16th December, 1952, compared with 132 at 15th January, 1952.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which enter into working-class expenditure.

As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". The "weights" now used are in proportion to the estimated consumption of the various items in 1950 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th JANUARY, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 13th January, 1953, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

Table with 3 columns: GROUP AND SUB-GROUP, INDEX FIGURE FOR 13TH JANUARY, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100), GROUP WEIGHT

Main table of retail price indices with 3 columns: GROUP AND SUB-GROUP, INDEX FIGURE FOR 13TH JANUARY, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100), GROUP WEIGHT

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

There was little change in the general level of food prices between 16th December, 1952, and 13th January, 1953. The average prices of tomatoes and oranges were reduced during the month and there were small reductions in the prices of some blends of tea, but the average prices of many kinds of fish, and of green vegetables, cooking apples, bananas and rabbits were higher at mid-January than at a month earlier.

Clothing

Small reductions were reported, during the month under review, in the average prices of a number of the articles included in the clothing group, including men's suits and raincoats and children's footwear.

Household Durable Goods

Until 15th December, 1952, utility furniture had been subject to price control and exempt from purchase tax, but from that date price control was removed.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-53

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The figures in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952.

Thus, at 13th January, 1953, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 104.4.

Table showing all items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) and at 13th January, 1953 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100.

Table showing monthly retail price indices for all items from Jan 1947 to Nov 1953

A description of the index, entitled "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 76 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on the next page.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Table of contents listing various statistics and their corresponding page numbers

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 100, compared with 137 in the previous month and 130 (revised figure) in January, 1952.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by industry: Mines and Quarries, Factories, Railway Service, Seamen

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th December, 1952, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 105, compared with 101 in the 13 weeks ended 27th September, 1952, and 94 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 29th December, 1951.

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

Table showing coal mining accidents by nature of accident, including details of deaths and injuries

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information received.

Table of retail prices overseas by country, showing index figures and percentage changes

Industrial Diseases

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

Table of industrial diseases categorized into cases and deaths, with sub-categories like Epitheliomatous Ulceration and Chrome Ulceration

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st January, 1953.

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

at the Ministry of Civil Aviation Flying Unit shall be as follows:—
 (a) that this scale shall be £850 by £30 to £1,000 by £40 to £1,120; (b) that this scale shall have effect from 1st November, 1951; it excludes, and shall be subject to, the Civil Service Pay Additions; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During January the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2428 to 2434, six of which are summarised below; the other award related to an individual employer.

Award No. 2428 (13th January).—Parties: The Trade Unions' Side and the Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council of Government Industrial Establishments. **Claim:** For an increase in the lead rates of storemen employed by the War Office and the Air Ministry. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and in favour of an offer made on 27th June, 1952, by the Official Side in respect of storemen "A" employed in Royal Army Ordnance Corps Establishments and Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Establishments of the War Office and in respect of leading storemen employed by the Air Ministry. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2429 (15th January).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. **Claim:** For a locality or inconvenience allowance to be paid to industrial workers employed at H.M. Dartmoor Prison. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2430 (23rd January).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. **Claim:** For trimmers employed in the foundries of H.M. Dockyards to be paid in accordance with the rates laid down in Schedule 5 of the Skilled Labourers Schedule. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2431 (23rd January).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the two Sides of the Council as to the interpretation of a clause in the National Conditions Agreement of 12th March, 1947. **Award:** The Court found in favour of the Trade Union Side's interpretation of the clause and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2432 (28th January).—Parties: The Chain Makers' and Strikers' Association and the Chain and Anchor Manufacturers' Association. **Claim:** For an increase in the piece prices shown in Price Lists dated 9th July, 1951. **Award:** The Court awarded that the piece prices shown in Price Lists dated 9th July, 1951, should be increased by 6½ per cent., with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2434 (28th January).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Stratford Market Tenants' Association Limited. **Claim:** For the establishment of a pitching payment at Stratford Market. **Award:** The Court, in the light of all the circumstances attaching to Stratford Market as compared with those of the central London Markets, found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

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Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B.(38), dated 6th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M.(57), dated 9th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(73), dated 9th January, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.M.(51), dated 13th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K.(37), dated 16th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(42), dated 16th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S.(40), dated 20th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.(104), dated 23rd January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R.(32), dated 27th January, for revised provision for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal H.M.(43), dated 30th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D.(58), dated 30th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 22 (R.R.(31)), dated 12th January and effective from 28th January. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 67.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 58 (C.W.(51)), dated 16th January and effective from 2nd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953: S.I. 1953 No. 87 (I.(55)), dated 20th January and effective from 4th February. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.66), dated 2nd January, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers. Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.67), dated 2nd January, for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.46), dated 9th January, for requiring additional

* See footnote * in first column on page 76.

annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and for fixing payment for such holidays.

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

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (N.I.Bk. (N.165)), dated 16th January and effective as from 28th January. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for transport workers.—See page 66.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

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

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.—Proposal L.R.(15), dated 13th January, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 40/52 (18th December)

A building worker whose employment was terminated would have been entitled to a week's holiday with pay about a week later. On the termination of his employment he received a sum in respect of "holiday credits" for the previous accounting year. Held that he was not unemployed during the holiday week (Decision C.U.72/48 (KL) applied). Commissioner discusses the special provisions of the holidays with pay agreement applying to building operatives.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed from 2nd to 8th August, 1952, inclusive.

"The claimant is a building operative and he appeals from the decision of the local tribunal. The facts show that he was employed by a firm of builders and contractors until October, 1951, and by another firm of builders and contractors from 29th October, 1951, until 25th July, 1952, when his employment was terminated.

"For the purposes of receiving holidays with pay the claimant is subject to the terms of an agreement for Holidays with Pay Scheme dated 28th October, 1942 (revised to include amendments agreed up to and including 7th April, 1952). The Scheme under that agreement applies to all operatives covered by the wages agreements of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and of the Civil Engineering Construction Board. It therefore applies to the claimant, and in so far as is material to this case the Scheme provides for amounts to be credited in respect of holidays, by crediting each operative covered by the Scheme with certain sums in respect of employment by the employer first employing him in the calendar week beginning 7th April and by the employer first employing him in each subsequent calendar week with two shillings and ninepence.

"The periods during which weekly holiday credits fall to be made to operatives under the agreement are termed the 'accounting periods' and are periods of twelve calendar months commencing on the first Monday in April each year. The accounting period relevant to the holiday period 1st April to 31st December in each year is the accounting period commencing the first Monday in April in the previous year. Each operative covered by the Scheme is entitled to an annual holiday of six consecutive working days

* See footnote * in first column on page 76.

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "(RP)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 76.

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which shall commence wherever possible at normal stopping time on a Saturday, and, for the purpose of the agreement, Sunday is not considered a working day. The annual holiday is granted during the period between 1st April and 31st December each year.

"In this year 1952 it is agreed that in consultation with the operatives the employer last employing the claimant decided that the holiday should be during the August Bank Holiday week. The holiday credits are made up as follows: a sum equivalent to the total amount of holiday credits made to the operative for the relevant accounting period (as shown on the operative's holiday card) less the appropriate administrative charge for that period is paid to the operative by the employer in whose employment he is at the date of the annual holiday. Annual holidays cannot be carried forward from one year to the next, and no operative is eligible to receive in any year payment of holiday credits except those proper to the relevant accounting period for that year. Each employer operating the Scheme immediately prior to the commencement of the accounting period each year obtains from the Management Company a numbered holiday card in respect of each operative in his employment, and the making of holiday credits is done by the employer affixing stamps in the spaces provided therefor in the operatives' holiday cards.

"It was by virtue of this Scheme, the relevant provisions of which I have stated, that the claimant received on the termination of his employment on 25th July, 1952, the sum of £5 9s. representing six days' wages. The whole of this sum did not represent holiday credits in respect of his last employment ending on 25th July, 1952, but represented the accumulated credits in respect of weeks of employment during the accounting period April, 1951, to April, 1952.

"As the sum received by the claimant was received by him within 12 working days of the agreed holiday period, the local insurance officer treated the claimant as having continued to receive wages, notwithstanding that his employment had terminated, and therefore as not unemployed during the period from 2nd to 8th August, 1952, inclusive. The authority for the decision of the insurance officer was regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1237] as applied in Decision C.U. 72/48 (reported).

"The claimant has submitted that it is not reasonable to take into account old credits not due from his last employer and to say that those represent continuation of wages, but the local tribunal felt bound to hold that an accumulated credit paid by the last employer (as was the case here) amounted to a continued receipt of wages.

"The tribunal were so minded in view of what was said by the Umpire under the repealed Unemployment Insurance Acts in the decision entitled Case No. 2677/38 (reported in U.I. Code 8B at page 47). The case to which that decision refers relates to a claimant whose circumstances were very similar to those of this claimant. In that decision the Umpire said "... a further question arises which is whether the claimant continued to receive, notwithstanding his employment had terminated, only the sum which he received from the employer by whom he had been employed up to, or within a day or two of, the holiday, or whether he continued to receive £2 9s. 9d. which represented the accumulated credit from his last employer together with the sum received as an accumulated credit from a previous employer. The credits are payable (apart from mutual agreement to the contrary) and were paid at the recognised summer holiday. The claimant's employment had terminated a day or two before that holiday... What he continued to receive notwithstanding that his employment had terminated was the sum of the accumulated credits, namely £2 9s. 9d., and the fact that a part of that sum, namely £1 16s. 2d., had been subscribed by an employer other than his last employer does not prevent the claimant continuing to receive £2 9s. 9d."

"I respectfully agree with the reasoning of the Umpire in Case No. 2677/38 and consider, having regard to the terms of the agreement under which the claimant in this case received the sum of £5 9s. when his employment terminated and in view of the period that elapsed between 25th July and the commencement of the agreed holiday, that the accumulated credit received by him was allocated to the holiday period which in this case was from 2nd to 8th August. In view of the principles enunciated in Decision C.U. 72/48 (reported) the claimant must be held to have continued to receive wages from 2nd to 8th August, 1952. He was therefore not unemployed during that period. For the reasons stated I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*.

The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 22; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 12th January; The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 58; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 16th January; The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1953 (S.I. 1953 No. 87; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 20th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 74.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—(i) *How they happen and How to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction, Volume 14 (New Series)*. January, 1953. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (ii) *Road Accidents, 1951*. Ministry of Transport. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

Careers.—*Choice of Careers. New Series. No. 37: The Welder and Cutter*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

Census of Production for 1948.—Final Reports. (i) *Mineral Oil Refining*. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.). (ii) *Wholesale Bottling*. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (iii) *Building and Contracting*. (iv) *Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate)*. (v) *Furniture and Upholstery*. (vi) *Electricity Supply Industry*. (vii) *Railway Locomotive Shops and Locomotive Manufacturing*. (viii) *Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams*. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.) each. (ix) *Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.* Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 7½d.). (x) *Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.* (xi) *Rayon, Nylon, etc. and Silk*. Price 4s. (4s. 1½d.) each. (xii) *Radio and Telecommunications*. (xiii) *Hardware, Hollowware, Metal Furniture and Sheet Metal*. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.) each. (xiv) *Electrical Engineering*. Price 5s. (5s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

Census of Production for 1949.—Reports. (i) *Volume 5. Metal Goods (not elsewhere specified) and Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.). (ii) *Volume 3. Metal Manufacture and Vehicles*. (iii) *Volume 6. Textiles (Part)*. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. Board of Trade.

Coal.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1952*. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 50.

Mines.—*30th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, 1951*. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 51.

Pensions.—*Forces Family Pensions*. Cmd. 8741. Ministry of Defence. Price 4d. (5½d.).

Teachers.—*Supply of Teachers in Scotland. Second Report of the Departmental Committee*. Cmd. 8721. Scottish Education Department. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

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The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 19th, 20th and 21st May, 1953, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The Examination for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 19th, 20th and 21st May, 1953, at Doncaster only.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on 20th May, 1953, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in July, 1953.

Intending candidates should apply after 24th February for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 24th March. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

* See footnote * in preceding column.

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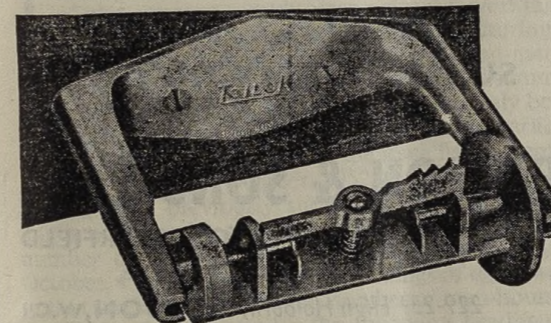
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